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THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES;

EMBRACING RECENT CHANGES IN COUNTIES, DIOCESES, PARISHES, AND BOROUGHES: GENERAL
STATISTICS: POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS: RAILWAY SYSTEMS, &c.;

AND FORMING

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

BY

JOHN MARIUS WILSON,

AUTHOR OF TOPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEERS OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
SCOTTISH GUIDE, &c., &c.

VOL. IV.

LEESCOURT—MOUNTON.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS -

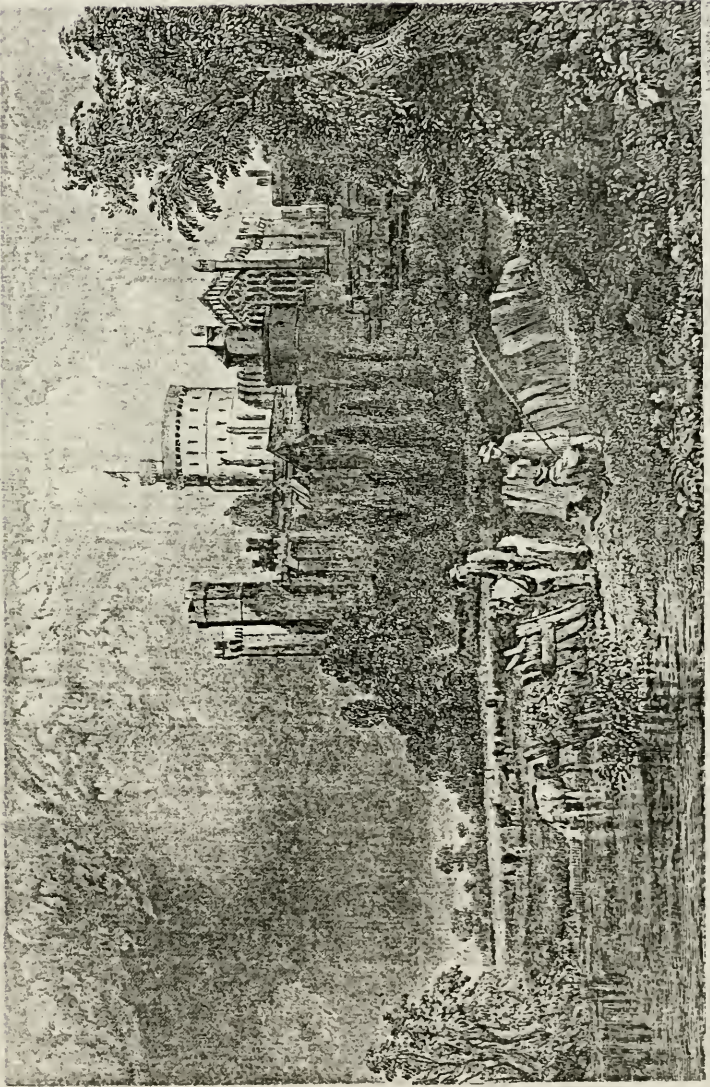
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VIEW OF BATTLE
FROM THE WEST

THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER
 OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

The sign * denotes that there is a habitable glebe-house, † that there is a money-order office, ‡ that there are a money-order office and a savings' bank.

LEESCOURT.

LEGH (HIGH).

LEE-ST. JOHN. See JOHN-LEE (St.).
 LEESCOURT, a seat in Sheldwick parish, Kent; 4 miles S of Faversham. It belonged to the family of Atte-Lese, one of whom was Sir George the loyalist; it passed to the Nortons; and it now belongs to Lord Sondes. The present mansion is in the Grecian style, was erected by Inigo Jones, and stands in a large park.

LEE-SCAR-ROCKS, a skerry off the coast of Cumberland; at the mouth of the Solway frith, 5 miles N of Alnby. A lighthouse was erected here in 1841; and has a fixed light, at a height of 25 feet.

LEESE, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; near the river Dane, 2½ miles NE of Middlewich. Acres, 386. Real property, £1,069. Pop., 121. Houses, 24. The property belongs chiefly to Sir Charles P. Shakerley, Bart., and J. France, Esq.

LEESE, Lancashire. See LEECE.

LEESFIELD, a parochial chapelry in Prestwich and Ashton-under-Lyne parishes, Lancashire; containing the post-office village of Lees, and including a portion of Oldham borough. It was constituted in 1846. Pop. in 1861, 5,358. Houses, 1,066. Pop. of the Prestwich portion, 1,902. Houses, 374. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1848, at a cost of £5,200; is in the later English style; and has a fine tower. There are chapels for New Connexion Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Brethren. There are also national schools and a large British school; and the former were built shortly before 1865, at a cost of £1,500.

LEESTHORPE, a hamlet in Pickwell parish, Leicestershire; 4½ miles SE of Melton-Mowbray. Pop., 53. Leesthorpe House is the seat of A. Smith, Esq.

LEESWOOD, a township in Mold parish, Flint; 2 miles SE of Mold. It contains the hamlets of Llong and Pontblydyn. Real property, £9,535; of which £5,000 are in mines, and £1,000 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 741; in 1861, 1,190. Houses, 239. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the opening of new collieries. A seat of the Wynnes was here.

LEE-TOWN. See LEE, Bucks.

LEE-WARD, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; 3 miles SE of Rothbury. Acres, 1,793. Pop., 86. Houses, 23. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. Much of the surface is open moor.

LEE (WHITE), a hamlet in Batley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Dewsbury.

LEE-WITH-OAKLEY. See BISTONS-CASTLE.

LEFTWICH, a township in Davenham parish, Cheshire; on the river Dane, and extending 1½ mile S of Northwich. Acres, 972. Real property, £8,147. Pop., 2,627. Houses, 559. The manor belonged anciently

to the Vernons, as part of the barony of Shipbrook; passed to the Wilbrahams and the De Winningtons; and belongs now to John H. Harper, Esq. of Davenham Hall. Leftwich Old Hall is now occupied by T. Dean, Esq.; and Brockhurst Hall is the seat of W. Worthington, Esq. Salt is extensively manufactured; and the building of boats and flats is largely carried on. Danebridge church, national schools, an infant school, and Northwich workhouse are here. The church was built in 1819, at a cost of £2,300; and is in the early English style. The national schools are a brick building, and have capacity for about 120 scholars. The workhouse, at the census of 1861, had 110 inmates.

LEGBERTHWAITHE, the vale of Thirlmere-water, in Cumberland; commencing immediately N of Dunmail-Raise, at the boundary with Westmoreland, and extending 4½ miles northward to the head of the vale of St. John. It is flanked, on the E, by Helvellyn, White-side, and Watson Dodd; on the W, by Dalehead Fell, Armboth Fells, and High Seat. Its scenery is mostly identical with that of Thirlmere-water; but includes, at the foot, a grand vista-view northward, closed by Saddleback.

LEGBOURNE, a village and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The village stands near the East Lincoln railway, 3 miles SE of Louth; and has a station on the railway. The parish comprises 1,910 acres. Post-town, Louth. Real property, £3,922. Pop., 512. Houses, 122. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to John L. Fytche, Esq. A neat modern mansion, called the Abbey, occupies the site of a Cistercian nunnery which was founded by Robert Fitz-Gilbert, before the time of King John, and which has left no vestiges. Kenwick House is the seat of H. R. Allenby, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £250.* Patron, J. L. Fytche, Esq. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and is plain but good. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and U. Free Methodists, and a handsome recent national school.

LEGECEASTER. See CHESTER.

LEGESBY. See LECESBY.

LEGH (HIGH), a village and a township-chapelry in Rostherne parish, Cheshire. The village stands 3½ miles S of Heatley and Warburton r. station, and 5 NW of Knutsford; is a scattered place; and has a post-office under Knutsford. The chapelry comprises 4,257 acres. Real property, £3,259. Pop., 1,004. Houses, 175. The property is divided among three. High Legh Hall is the seat of George C. Legh, Esq.; and West Hall is the seat of Major Egerton Leigh. Much attention is given to the dairy. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £250. Patron, E. Leigh, Esq.

The church was built in 1815; superseded a previous edifice of 1404; and is a neat stone structure. A domestic chapel, erected in 1581, stands on the grounds of High Legh Hall. There are a national school, and charities £5.

LEGIOLIUM. See **CASTLEFORD.**

LEGSBY, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 3 miles NE of Wickenby r. station, and 3½ SE of Market-Rasen. It contains the hamlets of Eleasby and Collow; and its post-town is Wragby. Acres, 2,886. Real property, £2,796. Pop., 365. Houses, 70. The manor belongs to Mrs. Sutton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £221. Patron, Mrs. Sutton. The church is a plain building. There are chapels for Wesleyans and United Free Methodists, and a national school.

LEICESTER,—popularly **LESTER**,—a town, six parishes, two sub-districts, and a district in Leicestershire. The town stands on the river Soar, on the Via Devana, and on the Fosse way, at a convergence of railways, 22 miles S of Nottingham, and 96 by road, but 103 by railway, NNW of London. The river Soar and the Union canal give it a valuable amount of water conveyance; and the Midland railway, the Leicester and Hitchin railway, the Leicester and Swannington railway, the Junction railway to Burton-on-Trent, connecting the Midland and the Swannington lines, and the Leicester and Nuneaton railway, going into junction with the entire system of the Northwestern railway, give it communication with all parts of England.

History.—Leicester was known to the ancient Britons as *Caer-Leirion* or *Caer-Loiclot*; to the Saxons as *Leireceastre* or *Legraceaster*; and to the Normans, at Domesday, as *Ledecester*. It dates from very early times; is supposed to have been a town prior to the landing of Julius Cæsar; and has been alleged, but without authority of either record or monument, to have been built by King Lear, about 800 years before the Christian era. Its ancient Britain name, *Caer-Leirion*, does not necessarily assume the existence of such a king, but may have been taken from the river Soar, which was anciently called the *Leire*. That name would thus signify the castle or fortified place of the *Leire*; and the Saxon or Norman names *Leireceastre* and *Ledecester*, which time has softened into *Leicester*, are only the same name in another form. The town was the capital of the ancient British *Coritani*; and it became an important station of the Romans, supposed to be the *Rate* of Antoninus. Numerous coins, urns, implements, weapons, fragments of pottery, tessellated pavements, and other relics of the Romans, have been found. A Roman milestone, with rudely-carved letters intimating it to be of the time of Hadrian, was found, in 1771, on the side of the Fosse way, about 2 miles N of the town, and was placed on a pedestal in Belgrave-gate, and afterwards removed to the town museum. A fine specimen of tessellated pavement was discovered, in 1830, in a cellar in Jewry-Wall-street, and may still be seen there. The Jewry-Wall, in St. Nicholas-street, though deriving its name from the supposed contiguity to it of the isolated residence of Jews in the middle ages, is believed, by competent judges, from the character of its masonry and architecture, to have formed part of a Roman bath or basilica. A moulded and carved stone, 4½ feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 2 feet deep, believed to have been a Roman sacrificial altar, was found, in the autumn of 1862, at a depth of about 9 feet from the surface, in the preparing of foundations for new buildings in Southgate-street.

The kings of Mercia treated Leicester as one of their principal towns. The see of Mercia was divided, in the latter part of the 7th century, into seven bishoprics; and the seat of one of these was placed at Leicester, and continued here till 874, when it was transferred to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. The diocese of Lincoln eventually absorbed that see; and it continued to include Leicester till the re-arranging of dioceses in 1837. The town was stormed by Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria; was captured, in 886, by the Danes; was regained, in 901, by Etheldred, King of Mercia; was afterwards recaptured by the Danes; and was re-taken, in 1016, by

Edmund Ironside. A mint was here in the time of Athelstan, and continued to exist, and to issue coins, till the time of Henry II. Six churches were here at Domesday. Some castle or fortress, in continuation of the ancient British and the Roman fortifications, most probably existed in the Saxon times; and this was restored and enlarged, or a new one was built, either by William the Conqueror, or by Hugo de Grentemaisnel, to whom the Conqueror gave the manor. The castle was battered by William Rufus; was restored by Robert de Bellomont, the first Earl of Leicester, in the time of Henry I.; was destroyed by Henry II.; passed to Fitz-Parnel, the Montforts, and Henry, Earl of Lancaster; was restored, with much splendour, by the Earl of Lancaster and the two succeeding dukes; was afterwards suffered to go silently to decay and ruin; went, with the earldom and duchy of Leicester, in the time of Henry IV., to the Crown; had become so dilapidated in the time of Richard III., that that monarch, on the night previous to the battle of Bosworth, chose to sleep, with his suite, at the Blue Boar inn, rather than occupy its time-worn halls; fell afterwards into such extreme ruin that orders were issued, in 1633, to the sheriff "to take down the old pieces of our castle at Leicester, to repair the castle-house, wherein our records of the honour of Leicester do remain;" seems to have, at that time, undergone considerable restoration; was stormed and dismantled, in 1645, by Charles I.; acquired a new front in the time of George I.; and is now represented by only an artificial mound and some fragments of ancient masonry. These fragments, however, while showing the latest front, include two windows with such vestiges of zig-zag moulding in their arches as prove their Norman origin, and fix their date at a time between 1100 and 1200. St. Mary's church, also, which no doubt was originally used as the church of the castle, includes, in its oldest portion at the W end, a Norman arcade of probably about 1100.

The White Boar inn, at which Richard III. slept on the night previous to the battle of Bosworth, stood in High Cross-street, at the corner of Red Cross-street; and was taken down about 1829. Richard, on the following morning, sallied forth at the head of his troops; and his mangled corpse, on the evening of the same day, was brought back to the town, placed for two days at the town-hall, buried afterwards in the church of the Grey Friars, and soon exhumed by a mob, and thrown over the Bow-bridge into the Soar. A factory now stands on the site of the Grey Friars church; and an inscription has been placed on it, at the end of Bow-bridge, to indicate the spot where the corpse is supposed to have been interred. Bones of a human skeleton were recently found in the river at the bridge, and have been supposed, by some local antiquaries, to be those of Richard; but they neither correspond in character with the time of life at which he died, nor show any appearance of stroke or fracture such as might be expected from the account of Richard's body, that it was "hacked to pieces." The wooden bedstead in which Richard slept at the Blue Boar was removed to Rothley Temple; and his stone coffin was, for two centuries, used as a trough at the White Horse inn. Plague raged in the town in 1361, and carried off Henry of Lancaster as a victim. Richard II. was here in 1390. Henry V. held here, in 1414, a parliament which enacted death against the Wickliffites. Parliaments were held here also in 1426 and 1450. Edward IV. was here in 1463-4. Richard III. was here in 1483, as well as at the time of the battle of Bosworth. Queen Anne of Denmark was here in 1603. The plague raged again in 1610-11. James I. was here in 1612, 1614, and 1616. Charles I. besieged the town, and took it by storm, in 1645; and the parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, retook it in the same year.—The title of Earl of Leicester was given, by Elizabeth, to her favourite Dudley; and was revived in 1837, and given then to Thomas William Coke, Esq. Cardinal Wolsey, when travelling to London as a prisoner under charge of high treason, was lodged in Leicester abbey, and was in so sick a condition that he took immediately to bed there, and died in three days.—William and Robert of

Leicester, Seaman the nonconformist, Simpson the biblical critic, Thirby the editor of "Justin Martyr," and Dr. Farmer the antiquary, who wrote a famous "Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," were natives.

Streets and Outskirts.—The principal streets intersect one another at right angles, and are spacious, well built, and well paved. The new streets are numerous, and are laid out on the most approved sanitary plans; while the old streets have been much improved by the re-erection of houses, but are wanting in good sanitary conditions. The extension of the town, in recent years, has been both great and beautiful. A well-informed notice of 1865, says, "Palatial factories and warehouses have sprung up in different parts of the town; green fields have been broken up, and hundreds of dwelling-houses have been built upon them, within a few years; while hundreds of others are now in the course of erection, and, as fast as, and in many instances before, they are finished, become tenanted. A new town-hall, a new Unitarian meeting-house, two new churches, an extensive brewery, and a large building for a banking establishment, are in contemplation, and, no doubt, will in a short time be commenced. There is to be a new post-office; the goods station of the Midland Railway company, and the county police-offices are immediately to be enlarged; and some thousands of tons of stone from Bath and other distant places annually find their way to the railway wharf. Building-ground in the vicinity of the railway station, which thirty years ago, exchanged hands at 10d. per superficial yard, has, within the last two years, been again sold at a fraction less than 20s. per yard." Many of the factories and warehouses are really large and ornate enough to be hyperbolically called palatial; and one, erected in 1865, for the Messrs. Corah, occupies a space of four acres, including recreation-grounds for the work-people, and is four stories high, with a Derbyshire stone basement, stone architraves round the windows, stone quoins to the angles, and a cantilever stone cornice, surmounted by a colossal figure of Commerce in Box Bath stone.

A beautiful public walk, called the New walk, lies southeast of the town; is upwards of half a mile long; consists of a well-arranged avenue of trees, flanked by neat houses and tasteful gardens; is a fashionable promenade; and commands, at the further end, a fine view of the surrounding luxuriant country and neighbouring hills. A tract of 124 acres, part of an extensive common enclosed in 1814, and lying in St. Mary's parish, was reserved for the freemen of the town, to be used as pasturage; and 95 acres of this were set apart in 1845 for allotment or garden ground; and were afterwards enlarged by a purchased addition of 23 acres. A tract in Belgrave-road was formerly a common pasturage for St. Margaret's parish; and is now let out in gardens, the rents of which are applied to the support of equally the Church of England and the dissenting schools. A right of pasturage over the Abbey meadows is enjoyed by the inhabitants of St. Margaret's parish, from 12 Aug. till 2 Dec. A race-course, occupying nearly 70 acres, and opened in 1806, lies a little S of the town; and races, patronized by the Duke of Rutland and other noblemen, are held on it in September.

Public Buildings.—The market-place forms an area of about 4 acres; and has a bronze statue of the late Duke of Rutland, erected by subscription. The old town hall was enlarged in the time of Elizabeth; and was opened by a banquet, to celebrate the victory over the Spanish Armada. The assembly rooms were built in 1836-7, after designs by Flint; were originally intended for a coffee-room and tavern; were purchased by the county, and converted to county purposes; and are used as the judges' lodgings at the assizes. The assize-hall was once the castle-hall, where the Earls and Dukes held their court; and it measures 78 feet in length, 51 feet in width, and 24 feet in height, and has oak pillars. The county jail stands on rising ground on the S side of the town; was built after designs by Parsons; presents some resemblance to a baronial castle; has turrets on the

boundary-walls, a portcullis at the entrance, and towers at the sides; stands within a walled enclosure of more than three acres; and has capacity for 286 male and 30 female prisoners. The borough jail stands in High-Cross-street, and has capacity for 106 male and 22 female prisoners. The public library and news-room stands at the corner of Belvoir-street and Granby-street; forms a conjoint structure with the assembly-rooms; is in the Ionic style, after the model of the Minerva Polias at Athens; and contains many valuable old books, and some manuscripts. The Temperance hall, in Granby-street, is a very fine edifice; and contains a library, reading-rooms, and a hall capable of accommodating 1,600 persons. The New hall, at the top of Wellington-street, is handsome and commodious. The town museum, in the New walk, is a handsome building; contains an interesting collection of antiquities, including Roman ones found in the town and its vicinity; and is free to the public throughout the year, excepting on Fridays. The mechanics institute contains a library of nearly 4,000 volumes. The theatre stands in Horsefair-street; was built in 1837, after designs by Beazley; possesses considerable ornament, both exteriorly and interiorly; and is open nine months in the year. The market-house and corn-exchange, in the market-place, was erected in 1852, on the site of some very old buildings then removed; and is spacious and well-arranged. A new entrance into the market-place was made from Gallowtree-gate; bears the name of Victoria parade; and is a very great improvement. The cattle-market was considerably enlarged in 1849. The Albion tepid baths, in the New walk, are on a large scale, and on an improved plan; have supply of water, by steam-power, from a pure spring 90 feet deep; include a plunging bath upwards of 4,200 feet in superficies, a private swimming bath, and hot, vapour, and shower baths; and, in consideration of £100 a-year paid by the corporation, are open to the public at a charge of 1d. The militia barracks, in the Newark, are a handsome range of building. Five bridges, besides the railway ones, span the Soar. A commodious railway station, for the Midland railway and its connexions, is at the SE point of the town; and another station, for the Leicester and Swannington, is at the N end.

Parishes, &c.—The borough contains the parishes of All Saints, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, St. Mary, St. Leonard-with-Abbeigate-and-Woodgate, and the greater part of St. Margaret; the chapelries of Trinity, St. Andrew, St. George, Christchurch, and St. John; the liberties of Castle-View and Newark; and the extra-parochial places of Blackfriars and Whitefriars. The excluded part of St. Margaret's parish is Knighton chapelry, and lies within Blaby district. The chapelries are included in the parishes and 1 extra-parochial places, chiefly in St. Margaret's parish; and those of St. George, Christchurch, St. John, and St. Andrew, were constituted in respectively 1828, 1839, 1854, and 1861. Pop. in 1861, of All Saints parish, 5,945; of St. Martin, 2,778; of St. Nicholas, 1,662; of St. Mary, 13,264; of St. Leonard-with-Abbeigate-and-Woodgate, 441; of the part of St. Margaret within the borough, 41,194; of all St. Margaret, 41,835; of Castle View liberty, 139; of Newark liberty, 1,341; of Blackfriars, 1,173; of Whitefriars, 119. The livings of All Saints, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Leonard, and St. Margaret are vicarages, and those of Trinity, St. Andrew, St. George, Christchurch, and St. John are p. curacies, in the diocese of Peterborough. The living of All Saints is united with that of St. Leonard; and the living of St. Margaret is united with the chapelry of Knighton. Value of All Saints-with-St. Leonard, £129; of St. Martin, £140; of St. Mary, £221; of St. Nicholas, £150; of St. Margaret-with-Knighton, £389; of Trinity, £550; of St. George, £300; of Christchurch, £300; of St. Andrew and of St. John, not reported. Patron of All Saints, St. Martin, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Margaret and St. George, the Prebendary of Lincoln; of Trinity, T. Frewen, Esq.; of St. Andrew and St. John, the Bishop of Peterborough; of Christchurch, Trustees.

Churches.—The places of worship within the borough in 1866, besides 3 in course of erection, were 10 of the Church of England, 5 of Independents, 12 of Baptists, 1 of Calvinists, 1 of Quakers, 4 of Wesleyans, 8 of Primitive Methodists, 1 of New Connexion Methodists, 1 of U. Free Methodists, 1 of Unitarians, 1 of Irvingites, and 1 of Roman Catholics. Those in 1851, according to the census, were 9 of the Church of England, with 8,828 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 2,634 s.; 5 of Particular Baptists, with 3,214 s.; 5 of General Baptists, with 3,429 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 280 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 470 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,572 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,121 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 760 s.; 1 of Independent Methodists, with 250 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,050 s.; 1 of an isolated congregation, with 600 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 250 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 550 s.

All Saints church stands in High Cross-street; is early English, with a fine W Norman door; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; contains a richly carved pulpit, an early English font, and an old chest; and belonged formerly to Leicester abbey. St. Martin's church stands in Townhall-lane; is cruciform, partly Norman, and very spacious; has a recently rebuilt tower, in the early English style, 106 feet high, and designed to be surmounted with a spire 94 feet high; underwent restoration during several years till 1865; had anciently two guilds and chapels, with a hobby-horse used on St. Georges day; was converted into a barrack by the parliamentary soldiers during the civil war; and is the Archdeacon of Leicester's church, and attended by the judges of assize. St. Mary's church stands near the castle, on the S of the Newark; is mainly early English, rebuilt by De Bellomont, on the site of a previous church; retains, as already noticed, a Norman arcade of the previous pile; underwent restoration during several years till 1861, at a cost of £7,000; has a beautiful lofty crocketed spire; contains a finely-carved pulpit, finely-carved sedilia, a Norman piscina, a monument to Robinson, the author of "Scripture Characters," and a memorial window to the Rev. John Brown, late vicar. St. Nicholas' church stands in St. Nicholas-square, adjoining a considerable fragment of the Jewry Wall; is early Norman, with a square tower; and was repaired in 1830, yet presents a patched appearance. St. Leonard's church was destroyed in the civil wars, and not afterwards rebuilt; but its churchyard continued to be in use. Several other old churches also have been demolished; and the very sites of some of them are not now known. St. Margaret's church stands in a spacious churchyard, at the junction of Church-gate and Sanvey-gate; is in the early and the later English styles; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with S porch and lofty tower; and contains a handsome oak screen, a piscina, sedilia, a richly-carved font, and monuments of Bishop Penny and Lord Rollo. Trinity church stands in Regent-street; was built in 1828, and enlarged in 1855; and contains 1,375 sittings. St. Andrew's church stands in Jarrom-street; was built in 1862, at a cost of about £5,000; is cruciform, in a variety of the first pointed style, of red brick, banded by bricks of other colours; has a bell-turret 80 feet high; and contains 960 sittings. St. George's church stands in Rutland-street; was built in 1826, at a cost of nearly £16,000; is in the decorated English style; has a tower and spire 170 feet high, struck by lightning in 1846, and restored in 1850; contains a font of 1865, with richly-ornate spiral oak cover, in memorial of the late R. Barnaby, who was incumbent for 37 years; and has 1,800 sittings. St. John's church stands at the junction of Ashwell-street and South Albion-street; was built in 1855, at a cost of about £7,000; is cruciform, in the style of the 14th century; has a tower and lofty spire; and contains 1,000 sittings. St. Matthew's church stands in Chester-street; was in the course of erection in 1866; is in the style of the 11th century; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with SE tower and spire 225 feet high; and was designed to contain 1,100 sittings.

The Independent chapel in Oxford-street was built in 1864, at a cost of upwards of £4,000; is in the Lombardic style, of brick and stone; and measures 74 feet in length, 50 in width, and 30 in height. The Independent chapel in Bond-street was enlarged in 1865. One of the Baptist chapels had for some time, as a minister, the distinguished Robert Hall. The Baptist chapel in Victoria-road, formerly called Occupation-road, was founded in the autumn of 1865; was estimated to cost £7,000, which would be defrayed almost wholly by the congregations of Belvoir-street and Charles-street chapels; is in the pointed style, with a spire 150 feet high; and was designed to contain about 1,100 sittings. The Wesleyan chapel in Humberstone-road, was built in 1863, at a cost of £2,500; is in the pointed style, of brick with stone bands and dressings; and contains 550 sittings. A number of the other dissenting chapels are large and handsome. The general cemetery is on a commanding eminence, a little S of the town; was opened in 1849; comprises an area of 25 acres; and is beautifully laid out.

Ancient Monasteries.—A collegiate church of prebends intra castrum stood in Leicester before the Conquest; was destroyed in the wars connected with the Conquest; was rebuilt, in 1107, by Robert, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, for a dean and twelve prebendaries; was very greatly impoverished by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, through alienation of the greater part of its lands and tithes to a new abbey founded by him; continued, nevertheless, to have a dean and seven prebendaries; bore then the name of the college of St. Mary-the-Less; and had, at the dissolution, a clear revenue of upwards of £23. The new abbey founded by Robert Bossu, was founded in 1143, in what is now the extra-parochial tract of Leicester-Abbey, 1 mile N of Leicester; was for black canons, and dedicated to St. Mary de Pratis; figures in history as Leicester abbey; was the place where Cardinal Wolsey died; had endowments estimated at £1,062; was given, at the dissolution, to William, Marquis of Northampton; and is now represented by part of a wall at Abbeygate. An hospital to the honour of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, for a master and certain chaplains and poor persons, was founded in 1330, on four acres of ground near the castle, by Henry, Earl of Leicester and Lancaster; was much augmented by his son Henry, Duke of Lancaster; was converted, in 1355, into a college, called the Newark college or college of St. Mary-the-Greater; was further augmented, both in buildings and in endowments, by John of Gaunt; was much favoured by Henry IV. and his successors of the Lancastrian line; was the burial-place of John of Gaunt's wife, Constance, of Mary de Bohun, and of other distinguished persons; and had, at the dissolution, an income of about £383 a-year. Part of its property was given, at the dissolution, to John Beaumont and William Guise; and part, together with portions of the lands of other monastic institutions, was purchased by the corporation of Leicester. An hospital, for alms-people, was founded and endowed with much of this purchased property; has now an annual income of about £1,300; bears the name of Trinity hospital; and gives sustenance or relief to 44 residents and 45 non-residents. An hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, and four monasteries of respectively white, black, grey, and eremite friars, also were anciently in the town; but all these have disappeared.

Schools and Institutions.—The free grammar school sprang from an hospital founded in 1499; has an endowment income of £53, and three exhibitions; and had, for pupils, Thirlby the editor of "Justin Martyr," and Farmer the author of the "Learning of Shakespear." Newton's school, or boys' green coat school, is in St. Martin's, and has an endowment income of £604. A school of design is held in an upper room of the Mechanics' institute. Seven national schools, two British schools, five infant schools, the Great Meeting House school, and two Roman Catholic schools, stand dispersedly through the town. The Leicestershire and Rutland lunatic asylum, the Leicestershire infirmary, the female orphan asylum, and the Leices-

tershire infant orphan asylum, are all in St. Mary's parish; and, at the census of 1861, had respectively 420, 160, 22, and 15 inmates. The lunatic asylum stands on a healthy spot, outside of the town; was erected in 1836, at a cost of nearly £18,000; has been repeatedly enlarged; and is a handsome edifice. Wyggeston's hospital was founded in 1513, for two chaplains, 12 men, and 12 women; has an endowed income, formerly returned at £174, but now amounting to about £5,000; gives £300 a-year and a free house to the master, and £200 to the confrater; and was recently designed to have schools established in connexion with it. St. John's and Bent hospital, in High-cross-street, is an amalgamation of two institutions, for 2 men and 6 women; and has an endowed income of about £70. Simon's hospital, in Blue Bear-lane, was founded in 1712, for 6 poor women; and has an endowed income, formerly returned at £130, but now amounting to £600. Johnson's hospital, in Southgate-street, was founded in 1794, for 5 inmates; and has an endowed income of £90. Mason's alms-houses, in Vauxhall-street, are for 4 females; and have an income of £50. Other charities have a considerable aggregate amount of endowed income, and are chiefly parochial. There are a general dispensary, a homœopathic dispensary, an eye infirmary, an institution for the blind, and a female home institution.

Traffic.—Leicester has a head post-office, † three sub-post-offices, † in Belgrave gate, High-Cross-street, and Humberstone-road, two other sub-post-offices in Oxford-street and Waterloo street, a number of pillar letter-boxes, two telegraph-offices, two railway stations, five banking-offices, and about ten chief inns; is a seat of assizes and quarter sessions, and the place of election for the S division of the county; and publishes six weekly newspapers. A weekly general market is held on Saturday; a weekly cattle market, on Wednesday; a wool-fair, on 1 June; a cheese fair, on 10 Oct.; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses, on 4 Jan., 2 March, the Saturday before and the Saturday after Easter week, 12 May, 1 June, 5 July, 1 Aug., 13 Sept., 10 Oct., 2 Nov., and 8 Dec. The hosiery manufacture, in all its departments, has long been largely carried on; figures here and at Nottingham as its centres for the kingdom; and occupies a large proportion of both the old and the new factories. The manufacture of elastic fabrics was recently introduced, and is now carried on with much vigour and to a very large extent. The shoe trade also was recently introduced, and is already carried on to a degree inferior only to its extent in Northampton. Cotton, lace, silk, and other manufactures make some figure; and still others are in the course of being introduced. At the census of 1861, 3,223 males and 1,764 females of 20 years and upwards were employed in hose manufacture; 125 m. and 19 f. in woollen cloth manufacture; 517 m. and 617 f. in worsted manufacture; 69 m. and 378 f. in cotton manufacture; 14 m. and 43 f. in lace manufacture; 61 m. and 158 f. in silk manufacture; 1,362 m. and 492 f. in shoe and boot-making; and proportionate numbers in departments of manufacture subordinate to these or connected with them. There are large agricultural implement manufactories, extensive sewage manure-works, several iron foundries, and several malting and other establishments.

The Borough.—Leicester was first chartered by King John; has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I.; and, under the new act, is divided into 7 wards, and governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. Its limits are the same municipally as parliamentarily; and have been indicated in our account of the parishes. The borough magistrates meet five days in the week, from Monday onward, at the town-hall; and the county magistrates meet on Saturdays, at the county police office. The police force of the borough, in 1864, comprised 70 men, maintained at an annual cost of £4,368. The crimes committed in the year ending 29 Sept., 1864, were 200; the persons apprehended, 123; the depredators and suspected persons at large, 278; the houses of bad character, 91. Corporation income in 1855, £44,917. Amount of property and

income tax charged in 1863, £18,496. Real property, in 1860, £97,932; of which £1,240 were in canals, and £4,518 in gas-works. Electors in 1833, 3,663; in 1863, 4,561. Pop. in 1851, 60,584; in 1861, 68,056. Houses, 14,595.

The District.—The district, or poor-law union, consists of the borough and the three extra-parochial places of Freaks Ground, New-Sound-Pool, and New Parks; and is divided into the two sub-districts of East Leicester and West Leicester, the former containing the borough portion of St. Margaret's parish, the latter containing all the rest of the district. Acres, 3,960. Poor-rates in 1863, £25,655. Pop. in 1851, 60,642; in 1861, 68,190. Houses, 14,615. Marriages in 1863, 945; births, 2,937,—of which 212 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,253,—of which 1,204 were at ages under 5 years, and 27 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 6,704; births, 23,998; deaths, 16,366. The workhouse stands in St. Margaret's parish, near the railway-station; is a brick edifice, in the Tudor style; and has capacity for 1,000 inmates.

LEICESTER-ABBEY, an extra-parochial tract in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicestershire; on the river Soar, 1 mile N of Leicester. Acres, 25. Real property, £2,408. Pop., 40. Houses, 7. The Augustinian abbey, founded in 1143 by Robert Bossu, and noticed in our account of Leicester, stood here; and an extant portion of wall belonging to it retains vestiges of inscriptions worked in bricks. The property, after the dissolution, passed through various hands; and belongs now to the Earl of Dysart. The grounds have been converted into an extensive nursery.

LEICESTER AND HITCHIN RAILWAY, a railway in the counties of Leicester, Northampton, Bedford, and Hertford; from Leicester south-south-eastward to Hitchin. It was authorized in 1847-8, but abandoned on arrangements with the Great Northern. It was authorized again in 1853, and was opened in 1858. It is 62 miles long, and has a branch of 1 mile to Wellingborough station. It forms part of the Midland system.

LEICESTER AND SWANNINGTON RAILWAY, a railway in Leicestershire, from Leicester, north-westward to Swannington. It is 16 miles long; is connected with the Midland Counties railway, by a branch from the W neighbourhood of Wratby, to the S neighbourhood of Leicester, and is connected with the North Staffordshire, by a continuous line, from Swannington to Burton-upon-Trent. It forms part of the Midland system.

LEICESTER-FOREST (EAST and WEST), two extra-parochial tracts in Blaby district, Leicestershire; from 2½ to 5 miles S of Leicester. Acres, about 700. Real property, £1,387. Pop., 82 and 51. Houses, 16 and 9. The property is divided chiefly among three.

LEICESTER-FRITH, or SHERMANS-GROUNDS, an extra-parochial tract in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicestershire; 2 miles NNW of Leicester. Acres, 240. Real property, £529. Pop., 24. Houses, 4. Frith House here is the seat of Miss Mackie.

LEICESTERSHIRE, or LEICESTER, an inland county, nearly in the centre of England, but a little to the E. It is bounded, on the N, by Derbyshire and Notts; on the E, by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; on the S, by Northamptonshire and Warwickshire; on the W, by Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire. Its outline is irregularly pentagonal; and has been said to resemble the outline of a heart, recessed in the middle of the N, and contracting to an angle at the middle of the S. Its boundary, in various parts, is traced by short reaches of the rivers Trent, Soar, Anker, Welland, and Avon; and along 18½ miles of the contact with Warwickshire, is formed by Watling-street. Its greatest length, from NE by N to SW by S, is 45 miles; its greatest breadth is about 40 miles; its circuit is about 165 miles; and its area is 514,164 acres. Its surface is hilly; consists chiefly of spurs or offshoots of the backbone of England, with intervening basins or vales; and may, in a general sense, be denominated table-land. Bardon hill, in Charwood forest, is the highest elevation, and has an altitude of 853 feet above sea-level. Beacon and other hills in

Charnwood forest,—Belvoir Castle, Blackberry hill, and Stathern hill, to the NE.—Breedon hill, Cloud hill, and Castle Donington toward the NW,—Burrow hill, Whadborough hill, Billesdon-Coplow, and Quenby hill, to the E.—Saddington and Gumbley, to the S,—and Croft hill, Hinckley, Higham, and Orton-on-the-Hill, toward the W,—are other chief eminences; and some of the hills, very particularly Bardon hill, command very extensive and very beautiful views. The valley of the Wreak, the valley of the Soar, and the vale of Belvoir abound in charming scenery. The chief rivers are the Trent, the Soar, the Swift, the Welland, the Avon, the Wreak, and the Anker; and minor streams are the Devon, the Eye, the South Eye, the Mease, the Sence, and the Smite. Igneous rocks form dispersed intrusions throughout a considerable part of the NW; greywacke or Cambrian rocks, much beset by the eruptive intrusions, form a tract in the E of Charnwood forest; rocks of the coal measures form an important tract around Ashby-de-la-Zouch; rocks of new red or Bunter sandstone form one small tract near the middle of the coal-field, and another to the NW of it; rocks of a higher part of the same class, chiefly kemper marl and sandstone, form nearly all the W half of the county; rocks of the lias formation, comprising sand, upper lias clay, marlstone, and lower lias clay and lime, form most of the E half of the county, separated from the new red sandstone nearly by a line drawn up the course of the Soar to a point 4 miles above Leicester, and thence south-south-westward to the S boundary; and rocks of lower oolite, including conchash, forest marble, Bradford clay, Bath oolite, fullers' earth, and inferior oolite, form a tract in the extreme NE, from Stathern and Saxby, to the boundary. Hard stone, greywacke-slate, and building-stone are quarried; limestone and lias are worked,—the latter partly for cement; coal is mined; and gypsum, potter's clay, ironstone, and lead ore are found. The number of collieries at work in 1861, was 14; and the output of coal, in 1859, jointly with Notts and Derbyshire, was 5,050,000 tons. Mineral springs occur in various parts; and those of the Moira and Ivanhoe baths at Ashby-de-la-Zouch are the most esteemed.

About 480,000 acres are under cultivation, as arable land, meadow land, or otherwise; and most of the rest of the area is disposed in sheep-walk. The soils are principally of three kinds, clay-loam, sandy or gravelly loam, and peat-earth or alluvium; and those of the clay-loam kind, mostly strong and stiff, are the most extensive. The peat bogs were long ago drained, and have become peaty or meadowy soil; and there are no chalk soils, and none which can be properly called clay or sand. The estates, generally, are large; and the farms vary from 50 to 500 acres. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, turnips, and various grasses. Barley has, in a considerable degree, superseded wheat; and beans were formerly raised in much greater abundance than now. Much of the land is disposed in grazing; and cheese, of two good kinds, the one in flattish cheeses of from 30 to 50 lbs., the other of the kind known as Stilton, is largely made. One cow commonly yields from 3½ to 4½ cwt. of the flattish cheeses in a season. Sheep of the Old Leicester, the Forest, and the New Leicester or Dishly breeds, amount to about 40,000, and yield about 10,000 packs of wool. The long-horned breed of cattle, as improved by Bakewell, has passed considerably into disfavour; and the old short-horned breed is now preferred. Good horses, for hunting, are reared; and mules and asses, for farm labour, are much used. Hogs, of a superior breed, are extensively fed. Fox-hunting is keenly pursued, and draws many visitors to the county. Melton-Mowbray and Market-Harborough are the headquarters of the sportsmen; and the Quorn and Billesdon hunts are the greatest, and have large establishments. Wool-combing, woollen-yarn-spinning, hose-making, and framework-knitting, are largely carried on. Elastic web-weaving, silk manufacture, lace-making, shoe-making, and agricultural implement-making, also are prominent. Manufactures of other kinds, likewise, have recently been introduced. The Trent navigation, the

Union canal, the Grand Union canal, and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, together with the junctions which they form with other navigations, give water-conveyance to most parts of England. The Midland Counties railway goes windingly through the centre of the county, from N to S; and forms one important knot of junctions immediately beyond the N boundary, and another a short distance beyond the S boundary. A line of railway, coming from the S knot of junctions in the neighbourhood of Rugby, runs near all the SE border, partly within Northamptonshire, but chiefly within Leicestershire toward Stamford. A line, coming northward from Hitchin and joined at the boundary by another line from Northampton, crosses the former in the vicinity of Market-Harborough, and goes north-westward into junction with the Midland Counties, 3½ miles S of Leicester. A line defects from the Midland Counties at Syston, and goes in an easterly direction, past Melton-Mowbray, toward Oakham and Peterborough. Another line defects from the Midland Counties near the junction with it of the line from Hitchin; and goes west-south-westward, past Hinckley, toward a junction with the Trent Valley line at Nuneaton. A branch line defects from the Midland Counties in the southern vicinity of Leicester, and goes 5½ miles west-north-westward to the vicinity of Desford. And another line goes from Leicester westward and north-westward, past a junction with the previous branch near Desford, and past Swannington and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, toward a junction with the North Staffordshire at Burton-upon-Trent. The turnpike roads extend aggregately to about 300 miles; and the cross-roads, to about 1,400 miles.

Leicestershire contains 207 parishes, parts of 7 other parishes, and 26 extra-parochial places; and is divided into the borough of Leicester, and the hundreds of East Gosote, West Gosote, Framland, Gartrees, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. The registration county gives off 6 parishes and an extra-parochial place to Warwickshire, 9 parishes and a liberty to Rutlandshire, 4 parishes, part of another parish, and an extra-parochial place to Derbyshire, 5 parishes, part of another parish, and an extra-parochial place to Lincolnshire, and 2 parishes to Nottinghamshire; takes in 18 parishes, part of another parish, and an extra-parochial place from Northamptonshire, 3 parishes and parts of 3 others from Warwickshire, 12 parishes from Nottinghamshire, and 7 parishes, parts of 4 other parishes, and an extra-parochial place from Derbyshire; comprises altogether 531,556 acres; and is divided into the districts of Lutterworth, Market-Harborough, Billesdon, Blaby, Hinckley, Market-Bosworth, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Loughborough, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicester, and Melton-Mowbray. The county town is Leicester; the other towns with upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, are Loughborough, Hinckley, Melton-Mowbray, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market-Harborough, Castle-Donington, and Lutterworth; and there are about 560 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets. The chief seats are Belvoir-Castle, Donington Park, Stapleford Hall, Staunton-Harold Hall, Bradgate Hall, Gopsall Park, Euckminster Hall, Burton Hall, Egerton Lodge, Gumley Hall, Keythorpe Hall, Kirky Hall, Knipton Lodge, Lubenham Hall, Hallaton Manor House, Newport Lodge, Swithland Hall, Wheeler Lodge, Bosworth Park, Coleorton Hall, the Elms, Lowesby Hall, Noseley Hall, Roscliffe Hall, Wanlip Hall, Wistow Hall, Allexton Hall, Asfordby House, Aylestone Hall, Baggrave Hall, Barkby Hall, Beau Manor Park, Belgrave House, Birstall Hall, Bitteswell Hall, Blaby Hall, Bosworth Hall, Braunstone House, Breedon Lodge, Burbarga House, Carlton-Curieu Hall, Cathorpe Hall, Cathorpe Lodge, Charley Hall, Claybrooke Hall, Cliffe House, Cold Overton Hall, the Coplow, Craven Lodge, Croft Hall, Dalby Hall, Edmondthorpe Hall, Enderby Hall, Ervington Hall, Four Elms Lodge, Frith House, Gaddesby Hall, Garendon Park, Goadby Hall, Grace Dieu Manor, Grange-wood House, Great Stretton Hall, Hallaton Hall, Heather Hall, Highcroft House, Hill House, Holt Hall, Kibworth-Harcourt Hall, Knessington, Langley Priory, Launde Abbey, Leesthorpe Hall, Lindley

Hall, Little Peatling Hall, Lockington Hall, Loddington Hall, Newton-Harcourt Manor-house, Gleu-Parva Manor-house, Melton-Mowbray Lodge, Misterton Hall, Nether Seal Hall, Nether Seal Old Hall, Normanton Hall, Norris-Hill Hall, North Kilworth House, Orton Hall, Osbaston Hall, Quenby Hall, Quorndon Hall, Quorndon House, Ragdale Hall, Ratcliffe Hall, Ravenstone Hall, Ravenstone House, Rolleston Hall, Rotherwood House, Rothley Temple, Scraftoff Hall, Sheepy Hall, Shelbrook House, Shenton Hall, Shrubbery House, Skeffington Hall, Sketchley Hall, Snaresstone Lodge, Somerby Grove, Somerby Hall, Southfield House, Stanford Hall, Stockerston Hall, Stoughton Grange, Sysonby Lodge, Wartinaby Hall, West Langton Hall, Whattson House, Wigston Hall, and Withcot Hall.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, about 20 deputy lieutenants, and about 230 magistrates; is in the NE military district, and in the Midland judicial circuit; and constitutes an archdeaconry in the diocese of Peterborough. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Leicester. The county jail and a borough jail are at Leicester. The police force, in 1864, exclusive of that for Leicester borough, comprised 98 men, at an annual cost of £8,397. The crimes committed in the year ending 29 Sept. 1864, exclusive of those in Leicester borough, were 149; the persons apprehended 141; the depredators and suspected persons at large, 711; the houses of bad character, 53. Two members are sent to parliament by Leicester borough; two by the N division of the county; and two by the S division. Loughborough and Leicester are the places of election for the two divisions; and there are 8 polling-places in each division. Electors of the N division, in 1865, 4,767,—of whom 3,390 were free-holders, 9 were copy-holders, and 1,190 were occupying tenants; of the S division, 6,283,—of whom 4,820 were free-holders, 118 were copy-holders, and 1,092 were occupying tenants. Poor-rates for the registration county in 1863, £115,325. Marriages in 1863, 2,029,—of which 473 were not according to the rites of the Established Church; births, 8,913,—of which 702 were illegitimate; deaths, 6,145,—of which 2,876 were at ages under 5 years, and 123 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 19,232; births, 82,296; deaths, 52,513. The places of worship within the electoral county, in 1851, were 289 of the Church of England, with 82,964 sittings; 41 of Independents, with 11,983 s.; 10 of General Baptists, with 1,830 s.; 45 of New Connexion General Baptists, with 14,422 s.; 25 of Particular Baptists, with 7,349 s.; 5 of Baptists undefined, with 700 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 170 s.; 3 of Quakers, with 535 s.; 3 of Unitarians, with 1,270 s.; 129 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 21,739 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 150 s.; 53 of Primitive Methodists, with 7,930 s.; 6 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,350 s.; 1 of Independent Methodists, with 250 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,603 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 35 s.; 12 of isolated congregations, with 1,983 s.; 7 of Latter Day Saints, with 710 s.; and 12 of Roman Catholics, with 2,537 s. The schools were 278 public day schools, with 19,392 scholars; 431 private day schools, with 8,862 s.; 432 Sunday schools, with 36,232 s.; and 20 evening schools for adults, with 784 s. Real property, in 1815, £951,908; in 1843, £1,376,384; in 1860, £1,594,983,—of which £50,227 were in mines, £3,421 in quarries, £17 in iron-works, £73 in fisheries, £7,862 in canals, £1,580 in railways, and £6,777 in gas-works. Pop. in 1801, 130,082; in 1821, 174,571; in 1841, 215,867; in 1861, 237,412. Inhabited houses, 51,893; uninhabited, 2,673; building, 211.

The territory now forming Leicestershire was inhabited by the ancient British tribe Coritani; was included, by the Romans, in their province of Flavia Cesariensis; formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia; was held by the Danes, within the Danelagh or Dane-laga, from 874 till 942; was distributed, by William the Conqueror among his Norman followers; bore the name of Leodescirescire at Domesday; suffered much disaster, by rebellion

of its barons, in the times of Henry II., John, and Henry III.; was the scene of the first promulgation of the doctrines of Wickliffe; was the scene also of the meeting of the parliament which enacted death against the Wickliffites; and was the scene of the battle of Bosworth-field, and of various conflicts between the royalists and the parliamentarians in the time of Charles I. The Romans had towns at Leicester, Vernometum, and Mancetter; they had settlements or strengths also at Narborough, Loughborough, Market-Harborough, Broughton-Astley, Queenborough, Overcester, Whatborough, Wellesborough, Bramborough, Burrough, Nether-Broughton, Sharaford, Blackfordby, Acresford, Thornborough, Desford, Scalford, Swinford, Linford, Burlage, Burton-Overy, Burton-Lazars, Burton-on-the-Wolds, and Staunton-Harold; and they connected the most important of these places with one another, or with their stations in other counties, by the Fosse-way, the Via Devana, the Salt Way, and Watling-street. Tumuli or barrows are at Shipley, Gilmarton, Syston, Medbourn, and some places on the hills. Roman camps are at Barrow, Katby, Kibworth, Knaptoft, Hallaton, Lubbenham, and Dowbridge. Many castles were built by the Normans; but most of the earlier ones were destroyed in the times of Henry II., John, and Henry III.; and few have left any considerable vestiges. Abbeys were at Leicester, Croxton, Garendon, and Owston, and there were many priories. Ancient churches, of interesting character, are at Leicester, Lutwetherworth, Horninghold, Bottesford, and Melton-Mowbray.

LEIGH, a chapelry in Yetminster parish, Dorset; 2½ miles SE of Yetminster r. station, and 6 SSW of Sherborne. It has fairs on 25 March, 1 May, and 3 Sept.; and its post-town is Yetminster, under Sherborne. Acres, 1,984. Real property, £3,033. Pop., 465. Houses, 93. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £253.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is good.

LEIGH, a tything, with a village, in Wimborne-Minster parish, Dorset; 1 mile E of Wimborne-Minster. Real property, £3,281. Pop., 574. Here was anciently a chapel.

LEIGH, a small seaport town and a parish in Rochford district, Essex. The town stands on a creek of the Thames, at the skirt of a bold steep hill, adjacent to the Southend railway, opposite Carvey Point, 3 miles W of Southend, and 4 SW by S of Rochford; is an ancient place, mentioned in Domesday book; consists chiefly of one street; carries on a small coasting trade, and an important oyster, shrimp, mussel, and periwinkle fishery; and has a post-office, under Chelmsford, a railway station, a custom-house, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and national schools. The oyster fishery is conducted chiefly by the collecting of oysters on distant coasts, particularly the N coast of France, and by laying them down to grow and fatten on the sea-ground of the Leigh shore. The church stands on the hill behind the town; commands an extensive view of the Thames estuary; is of the 14th century, of large nave, N aisle, and handsome chancel, with an ivy-clad tower; and has carved oak stalls, and some brasses.—The parish comprises 2,331 acres. Real property, £4,223. Pop., 1,473. Houses, 291. The property is much subdivided. Roman coins have been found. A stone boundary, about 1½ mile E of the town, marks the limits of the jurisdiction of the conservators of the Thames. An anchorage, called Leigh Road, with 5 fathoms water, lies off the town. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £284.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. Bishop Eden was rector.

LEIGH, a parish in Tewkesbury district, Gloucester; on the river Severn and the Comb canal, 4½ miles SSW of Tewkesbury r. station, and 5½ NW by W of Cheltenham. It contains the hamlet of Evington; and its post-town is Cheltenham. Acres, 1,720. Rated property, £3,201. Pop., 423. Houses, 91. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the dean and chapter of Westminster. Leigh Villa is the seat of W. Hill, Esq., and commands a fine view. Much of the land is

subject to frequent inundations. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £250.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave, small cross aisle, and chancel, with an embattled tower; and is good. There are a national school, and charities about £40.

LEIGH, a tything in Havant parish, Hants; on the edge of Bere forest, 2 miles NW of Havant. Pop., 547. Leigh Park is the seat of Sir G. Staunton, Bart., and has well-furnished conservatories and hot-houses.

LEIGH, a village and a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent. The village stands near the river Medway, adjacent to the Tunbridge and Reigate railway, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Tunbridge; is sometimes called Lye or West Leigh; and has a post-office, of the name of Leigh, under Tunbridge, and a fair on 16 June.—The parish contains also Hollenden hamlet, and part of Hildenborough chapelry. Acres, 4,660. Real property, £6,130. Pop. in 1851, 1,161; in 1861, 1,256. Houses, 222. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Hall Place, belongs to T. F. Baily, Esq. There is a mineral spring, of similar quality to the springs of Tunbridge Wells. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £510.* Patron, the Rev. T. May. The church is ancient; had once a chantry; was recently restored; had formerly no tower, but has now a new one; and contains a curious brass without name or date, and two other brasses. There are a national school, and charities £91.

LEIGH, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Lancashire. The town stands on the Leigh and Wigan canal, on a loop-line of railway, from Tyldesley to Bradshaw-Leach, and near the Bolton and Kenyon branch of the Northwestern railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Bolton; comprises portions of West Leigh, Pennington, Bedford, and Atherton townships; has undergone much improvement, under the Local Government act of 1853, and under the Public Works Manufacturing Districts act of 1863; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling place; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a post-office; under Manchester, two railway stations with telegraph, a banking-office, a market-place, a town-hall, gas-works, three churches, four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, two national schools, a British school, a public cemetery, and charities £339. The town-hall was built in 1840; contains a large room for public meetings and for the courts; and has adjoining it offices and lock-ups for the Warrington division of the county constabulary. The parish church, or St. Mary's, belonged to Eardisbury; is debased perpendicular or early Tudor; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; and has two mortuary chapels. The church of West Leigh is a stone edifice of 1855. The Roman Catholic chapel stands in Bedford township; is large and handsome; and was built in 1855, at a cost of about £4,000. The grammar-school has an endowed income of £25. The cemetery was formed at the expense of West Leigh, Pennington, Bedford, and Astley townships; and was opened in 1856. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 24 and 25 April, and on 7 and 8 December. The silk manufacture was formerly extensive, but became very depressed during the five years ending in 1866. There are large cotton factories, foundries, malting establishments, two breweries, and three corn mills. Pop. of the town in 1851, 5,206; in 1861, 10,621. Houses, 2,093. Pop. in 1851, of the West Leigh portion, 833; of the Pennington portion, 4,496; of the Bedford portion, 4,835. Higgs, the inventor of the spinning-jenny and water-frame, was a native.

The township of West Leigh comprises 1,894 acres. Real property, £15,387; of which £5,020 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,750; in 1861, 4,434. Houses, 863. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of cotton mills, the opening of collieries, and the establishing of glass-works.—The parish contains also the townships of Pennington, Bedford, Astley, Atherton, and Tyldesley-with-Shackerley. Acres, 13,194. Real property, £104,472; of which £27,840 are in mines, £229 in iron-works, and £131 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 25,995; in 1861,

30,052. Houses, 6,099. The manors of West Leigh and Atherton belong to Lord Lilford. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of West Leigh, in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £270.* Patron, Lord Lilford. The p. curacies of Pennington, Astley, Atherton, Bedford, and Tyldesley-with-Shackerley, are separate benefices.—The sub-district bears the name of West Leigh, and contains the townships of West Leigh and Pennington. Acres, 3,331. Pop., 9,449. Houses, 1,863.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Atherton, containing the townships of Atherton and Tyldesley-with-Shackerley; the sub-district of Culcheth, containing the townships of Astley and Bedford, and the Culcheth township of Newchurch-Kenyon; and the sub-district of Lowton, containing the parishes of Lowton and Golborne, and the township of Kenyon. Acres, 23,610. Poor-rates in 1863, £11,424. Pop. in 1851, 32,734; in 1861, 37,700. Houses, 7,603. Marriages in 1863, 334; births, 1,615,—of which 151 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,006,—of which 433 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,047; births, 13,433; deaths, 8,353. The places of worship, in 1851, were 9 of the Church of England, with 6,416 sittings; 1 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 120 s.; 3 of Independents, with 831 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 373 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 727 s.; 5 of Wesleyans, with 1,546 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 974 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 150 s.; 1 of Lady Huntington's Connexion, with 563 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 50 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 525 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,965 scholars; 22 private day schools, with 743 s.; 30 Sunday schools, with 6,547 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 103 s. The work-house is in Atherton township; and, at the census of 1861, had 171 inmates.

LEIGH, a township in Worthen parish, Salop; 13 miles SW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 44.

LEIGH, a tything in Pitminster parish, Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Taunton.

LEIGH, a tything, conjoint with Street, in Winsham parish, Somerset; 2 miles SE of Chard.

LEIGH, a parish in Uttoxeter district, Stafford; on the river Blythe and the North Stafford railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Uttoxeter. It contains the hamlets of Church Leigh, Lower Leigh, Upper Leigh, Dodsley, Painley-Hill, Middleton-Green, Lower Nobut, Upper Nobut, and Withington, and the township of Field; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stafford. Acres, 7,055. Real property, £10,796. Pop. in 1851, 1,074; in 1861, 936. Houses, 199. The property is much subdivided. Much of the land is in pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £743.* Patron, Lord Bagot. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1846, at a cost of £3,272; is cruciform, with central embattled tower; and contains an altar-tomb, of 1523, to Sir John and Lady Aston. There are a national school for girls, an endowed school with £67 a-year, and charities £87.

LEIGH, a village and a parish in Reigate district, Surrey. The village stands on an affluent of the river Mole, 3 miles SW of Reigate r. station; and has a post-office under Reigate. The parish comprises 3,710 acres. Real property, £2,930. Pop., 506. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. Leigh Place was the ancient seat of the Ardenes; belongs now to the Dendy family; has been much altered, yet retains features of antiquity; and is still engraft with a moat, crossed by narrow bridges. Mynthurst is the seat of J. W. Freshfield, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £146.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late R. C. Dendy, Esq. The church is later English; was recently restored; and contains fine brasses of the Ardenes. There are national schools. Ben Jonson is said to have been a resident.

LEIGH, a chapelry in Ashton-Keynes parish, Wilts; on the river Thames, near the boundary with Gloucestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Minety r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Cricklade. Post-town, Ashton-Keynes, under Crick-

lade. Rated property, £2,196. Pop., 312. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ashton-Keynes, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good; and there are charities £25.

LEIGH, a village and a tithing in Great Bradford parish, Wilts. The village stands 2 miles NE of Bradford, and is considerable. The tithing bears the name of Leigh and Woolley. Pop. in 1831, 1,680; in 1851, 1,377. Houses, 292.

LEIGH, a township in Westbury parish, Wilts; 1 mile SSW of Westbury. It forms part of Westbury borough, and it shares in that town's trade and institutions. Pop., about 1,380. The manor belonged formerly to the Cobhams and the Molins. A Saxon palace stood at Courtfield. Some writers suppose the township to be the Egg-lea where Alfred encamped before the battle of Ethandune.

LEIGH, a parish and a sub-district in Martley district, Worcestershire. The parish lies on the river Teme and the Worcester and Malvern railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Worcester; contains the hamlets of Leigh Sinton, Link-End, Sandlin, Sherridge, Brockhampton, Lower Howsell, Upper Howsell, and Cow-Leigh, the chapelry of Bransford, and most of the locality of Malvern-Link, adjoining Great Malvern; has postal accommodation partly through Worcester, partly through Great Malvern; and lies around the r. stations of Bransford-Road and Malvern-Link. Acres, 6,129. Real property, £17,498. Pop. in 1851, 2,342; in 1861, 3,330. Houses, 641. The increase of pop. was chiefly in the Malvern-Link locality, and arose from proximity to Great Malvern. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl Somers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £312. Patron, Earl Somers. The church is of various dates, but chiefly of the 12th century; comprises nave, and chancel, with W tower; has, over the N door, a remarkable ancient sculpture in a recess supported by Norman pillars; and contains a curiously carved ancient screen, a Norman font, a fine monument of Sir Walter Devereux, and a number of ancient monuments and relics. A chapel of ease is at Bransford; a church was recently built at Cow-Leigh; and a school-chapel is at Leigh-Sinton. A chapelry, called St. Matthias, is in the Malvern-Link section; was constituted in 1846; had a pop. in 1861, of 1,670; and is a p. curacy, of the value of £100,* in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. There are a Wesleyan chapel, two chapels of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, another dissenting chapel, two endowed schools, and some charities. —The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 13,087. Pop., 4,981. Houses, 1,005.

LEIGH AND WIGAN CANAL, a canal in Lancashire; from a junction with the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Wigan, south-eastward and east-south-eastward, to a junction with the Manchester and Leigh branch of the Bridgewater canal at Leigh. It was formed in 1819; it is 7 miles long; and it rises 15 feet, with two locks.

LEIGH-ABBOTS. See ABBOTS-LEIGH.

LEIGH COURT. See ABBOTS-LEIGH.

LEIGH-DELAMERE, a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts; 5 miles NNW of Chippenham r. station. Post-town, Chippenham. Acres, 1,227. Real property, £1,772. Pop., 113. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Delamere family, and belongs now to Sir John Neeld, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £250. Patron, Sir J. Neeld, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1846.

LEIGH (EAST), a hamlet in West Leigh parish, Devon; 3 miles NE of Bideford.

LEIGH (EAST), Lancashire. See ASTLEY.

LEIGH (EAST AND WEST), two hamlets in Harberton parish, Devon; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Totnes. Pop. 171 and 45.

LEIGHFIELD-FOREST, an extra-parochial tract in Uppingham district, Rutland; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Manton r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Oakham. Acres, 1,500. Real

property, £3,232. Pop., 40. The manor belongs to George Finch, Esq.

LEIGH-GREEN, a place in the SE of Bucks; 1 mile NE of Chesham.

LEIGH (HIGH). See LECH (HIGH).

LEIGH HILL, a place in the E of Wilts; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Marlborough. It has a post-office under Marlborough.

LEIGHLAND, a chapelry in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Old Cleeve village, and 4 W of Stogumber r. station. Post-town, Washford, under Taunton. Pop., 500. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £34. Patron, the Vicar of Old Cleeve. The church was recently rebuilt. There is a small free school.

LEIGH (LITTLE), a village, a township, and a chapelry in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire. The village stands near the Grand Trunk canal and the river Weaver, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Northwich r. station; and has a postal pillar under Northwich. The township comprises 1,529 acres. Real property, £2,930. Pop., 409. Houses, 79. The manor belongs to Lord Leigh. The chapelry includes also the townships of Dutton and Bartington; and was constituted in 1833. Pop., 914. Houses, 147. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £160.* Patron, the Vicar of Great Budworth. The church is a brick building, with a turret. The parsonage was rebuilt in 1864. There are a Baptist chapel, a village school, and charities £4.

LEIGH MIDDLE-GROUND, a shoal in the estuary of the Thames; about midway between the town of Leigh and the Nore Sand. It is about 2 miles long, and is overloked by the Southend Pier Lighthouse.

LEIGH-MILTIS. See ANGERSLEIGH.

LEIGH (NORTH), a parish, with a village, in Honiton district, Devon; on an affluent of the river Axe, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Honiton r. station. Post-town, Honiton. Acres, 994. Real property, £1,130. Pop., 253. Houses, 52. The manor belonged to Lord Petre; passed, in 1794, to J. M. Howe, Esq.; and belongs now to Mrs. Proby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £240.* Patron, J. Woodcock, Esq. The church is ancient; comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel; and contains an ancient oak screen and a small piscina. There are a national school, and charities £21.

LEIGH (NORTH), a village and a parish in Witney district, Oxford. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Akeman-street, $\frac{2}{3}$ W by S of Handborough r. station, and 3 NE by N of Witney. The parish contains also the hamlet of Newyatt; and its post-town is Witney. Acres, 2,460. Real property, £4,025; of which £18 are in quarries. Pop., 738. Houses, 163. The manor and most of the land belong to the Duke of Marlborough. A Roman villa, 212 feet by 167, a tessellated pavement, a hypocaust, coins of Claudius, and other Roman relics, were found in the parish in 1813-6. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £147.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; has a Norman low square tower; and contains a fine alabaster figured tomb, and several other monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £51.

LEIGH PARK. See LEIGH, Hants.

LEIGH POND. See CUCKFIELD.

LEIGHS (GREAT), a village and a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex. The village stands on the river Ter, $\frac{6}{7}$ miles NE by N of Chelmsford r. station; and has a post-office under Chelmsford. The parish contains also the hamlet of Chatley, and comprises 3,125 acres. Rated property, £3,353. Pop., 909. Houses, 189. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £878.* Patron, Lincoln College, Oxford. The church is very ancient, in tolerable condition; and has a Norman door and window, and a round tower of stone and flint. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, a British school, and charities £30.

LEIGH-SINTON. See LEIGH, Worcester.

LEIGHS (LITTLE), a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; on the river Ter, 5 miles SW of Braintree r. sta-

tion, and 7 NNE of Chelmsford. Post-town, Great Leighs, under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,080. Real property, £2,156. Pop., 171. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. A priory of Black canons was founded here in the time of Henry III., by Ralph de Gernon; was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Richard Rich; was converted by him into a splendid mansion; passed to the Duke of Buckingham; belongs now to Guy's hospital; and has left extensive and interesting remains. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. John C. Green. The church is a small building, with a wooden spire.

LEIGH (South), a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Colyton r. station, and 6 SSE of Honiton; and has a post-office under Honiton. Acres, 2,579. Real property, £2,365. Pop., 331. Houses, 73. The manor, with about three-fourths of the land, belongs to C. Gordon, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £181.* Patron, C. Gordon, Esq. The church is ancient; and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower. Charities, £9.

LEIGH (South), a parish in Witney district, Oxford; on the Witney and Oxford railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Witney. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Witney. Acres, 2,074. Real property, £3,163. Pop., 319. Houses, 61. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Stanton-Harcourt, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is a small plain building, with a tower; and was the first in which John Wesley preached. Charities, £12.

LEIGHTERTON. See BOXWELL-WITH-LEIGHTERTON. LEIGHTON, a township in Nantwich parish, Cheshire; near the river Weaver, the Middlewich canal, the North-western railway, and the Crewe and Chester railway, 3 miles NNW of Crewe. Acres, 1,244. Real property, £2,306. Pop., 217. Houses, 40. Two old mansions here, now farm-houses, were the seats of the Del Brookes and the Erdswick families. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

LEIGHTON, a township in Neston parish, Cheshire; on the estuary of the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Great Neston. Acres, 1,605; of which 995 are water. Real property, £1,600. Pop., 363. Houses, 64. Ashfield Hall here is the seat of R. A. Macfie, Esq. The township commands fine views across the Dee, into Wales.

LEIGHTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon. The village stands near two affluents of the river Ouse, 5 miles N by E of Kimbleton r. station; is sometimes called Leighton-Bromswold; is a scattered place; and has fairs on 1 May and 5 Oct. The parish comprises 2,770 acres. Post-town, Kimbolton, under St. Neots. Real property, £4,131. Pop., 450. Houses, 91. The manor belongs to the Trustees of the late John Norris, Esq. Leighton-Gorse is a meet for Earl Fitzwilliam's hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £180.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, transept, chancel, and porches, with fine pinnacled tower. There is a national school.

LEIGHTON, a township-chapelry in Worthin parish, Montgomery; on Offa's dyke and the river Severn, adjacent to the Chester and Llandidloes railway, under Long mountain, near the boundary with Salop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Welshpool. Post-town, Welshpool. Acres, 1,870. Real property, £4,199. Pop. in 1851, 297; in 1861, 431. Houses, 83. The increase of pop. arose from the temporary presence of labourers on a gentleman's estate. Leighton is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Trelystan or Wolston-Mynd, in the diocese of Hereford.

LEIGHTON, a village and a parish in Atenham district, Salop. The village stands on the river Severn, near the Severn Valley railway, between Buildwas and Cressage stations, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Much-Wenlock; and has a post-office under Wellington, Salop. The parish comprises 2,151 acres. Real property, £2,239. Pop., 340. Houses, 63. The property is divided among

a few. The manor belongs to R. Gardner, Esq. Leighton Hall is a chief residence. The Wrekin, forming a grand feature, and commanding an extensive view, is on the NE border. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £218.* Patron, C. Wingfield, Esq. The church is a good brick building, with a wooden tower; and contains several monumental tablets. Charities, £20.

LEIGHTON-BROMSWOLD. See LEIGHTON, Huntingdon.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Beds. The town stands on the river Ouse, at the boundary with Bucks, adjacent to the Grand Junction canal, and near the junction of the North-western railway with the line east-south-eastward by Luton to Hertford, 19 miles SW by S of Bedford, and $40\frac{1}{2}$ NW of London. It is thought, by some writers, but without good evidence, to be the Lygeanburg, mentioned in the Saxon chronicle as having been taken in 571, by Cuthwulf, brother of the king of Wessex; and it derives its suffix name, according to some, from corruption of the name Beaudesert,—according to others, from the Bozards or Basarts, an ancient family, one of whom was knight of the shire in the time of Edward III. A Cistercian monastery, a cell to Woburn abbey, was founded at the town, in the time of Henry II.; and an alien priory, a cell to Fontevault abbey in Normandy, stood within the parish at Grovebury. A very ancient pentagonal Gothic cross, supposed to have had some connection with the Cistercian monastery, stands in the market-place; appears to have been erected about 1330; was repaired in 1650, and restored in 1852; is about 40 feet high; and consists of five steps and a surmounting arch, supporting five niches, occupied by hagiological statues. The town consists chiefly of one long wide street, extending N and S from the market-place. The market-house was rebuilt in 1852. The corn-exchange was built in 1862, on the site of the old George inn, at a cost of about £7,500; is in the Italian renaissance style; has a two storey front, with Venetian windows and open balustrade, surmounted by an ornate tower about 85 feet high; and contains a hall, with accommodation for about 900 persons, and an assembly-room, with accommodation for about 325. The temperance-hall was recently erected by private enterprise. The parish church, or church of All Saints, is spacious, cruciform, and chiefly early English; has a central massive tower, with an octagonal spire 193 feet high, and with chimneys which were restored in 1865; and contains an ancient font, stalls, and some ancient monuments. St. Andrew's church, at the N end of the town, was built in 1866, at a cost of about £3,000; is in the early decorated style, with a spire upwards of 100 feet high; and measures, within walls, 110 feet by 50. There are five dissenting chapels, an endowed school, a British school, alms-houses for eight poor widows, and charities, inclusive of the school and the alms-houses, £599. The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, a police station, and six chief inns; and is a seat of county courts, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; a large wool fair on the first Friday of July; and fairs for horses and cattle, on 5 Feb., the second Tuesday of April, Whit-Tuesday, 26 July, 24 Oct., and the Tuesday after 10 Dec. The manufacture of straw-plait is largely carried on; and much transit traffic is conducted both by railway and by canal. The limits for lighting are not the same as those for poor-law registration; and the latter were followed by the census enumerators of 1861. Pop., 4,330. Houses, 833.

The township includes all the town, and extends beyond it. Real property, £13,476; of which £310 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,465; in 1861, 4,882. Houses, 941.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Stanbridge, Egginton, Billington, and Heath and Reuch. Acres, 3,763. Real property, £30,441. Pop. in 1851, 6,874; in 1861, 7,312. Houses, 1,463. The manor belongs to Col. H. Hamner. There is a Roman camp. The North-western railway, in the vicinity, passes

through a tunnel 300 yards long. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £453.* Patron, the Prob-ndary of Leighton-Buzzard. The p. curacies of Stan-bridge, Eglington, Billington, and Heath and Reach, are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Grove, Linslade, and Stoke-Hammond,—all electorally in Bucks. Acres, 12,278. Pop., 9,243. Houses, 1,848.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Wing, containing the parishes of Wing, Mentmore, and Soubury,—all electorally in Bucks; the sub-district of Ivinghoe, containing the parishes of Ivinghoe and Cheddington,—both electorally in Bucks; and the sub-district of Edlesborough, containing the parishes of Edlesborough, Slapton, and Eaton-Bray,—the two former electorally in Bucks. Acres, 38,015. Poor-rates, in 1863, £6,737. Pop. in 1851, 17,142; in 1861, 17,648. Houses, 3,564. Marriages in 1863, 123; births, 666,—of which 45 were illegitimate; deaths, 449,—of which 190 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,211; births, 6,285; deaths, 3,745. The places of worship, in 1851, were 16 of the Church of England, with 4,299 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 254 s.; 12 of Baptists, with 2,517 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 182 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,504 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 401 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 205 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 100 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 1,045 scholars; 61 private day schools, with 1,099 s.; 38 Sunday schools, with 3,374 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 14 s. The workhouse is in Leighton-Buzzard township; and, at the census of 1861, had 122 inmates.

LEIGHTONSTONE, a hundred in Huntingdonshire; bounded by the counties of Bedford and Northampton, and by the hundreds of Normancross, Hurstingstone, and Toseland; and containing the parish of Alconbury, twenty-nine other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 53,696. Pop. in 1851, 10,890; in 1861, 10,789. Houses, 2,333.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP, a village and a parish in Frome district, Somerset. The village stands under the E end of the Mendip hills, 4 miles N by W of Wanstrow r. station, and 5 W of Frome; and has a post-office under Frome. The parish comprises 1,425 acres. Real property, £2,513. Pop., 534. Houses, 181. The manor and most of the land belong to the Rev. John S. H. Horner. The surface lies high, and culminates at 884 feet above sea-level. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Mells, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is later English; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with an ornate tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

LEIGH (West), a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; on the river Torridge, and on the Bideford railway, 2 miles NNE of Bideford. It contains a village of its own name, and the hamlets of East Leigh and Southcott; and its post-town is Bideford. Acres, 2,616; of which 150 are water. Real property, £2,304. Pop., 491. Houses, 95. The property is divided among three. The manor was known to the Saxons as Westlega. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £159.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LEIGH (West), a hamlet in Burlescombe parish, Devon; 5 miles SW of Wellington. An ancient chapel stood here, and was converted into cottages.

LEIGH (West), Kent. See LEIGH.

LEIGH (West), Lancashire. See LEIGH.

LEINTHALL-EARLS, a chapelry in Aynestrey parish, Hereford; 4½ miles NW of Berrington and Eye r. station, and 6 SW of Ludlow. Post-town, Wigmore, under Kingsland, Herefordshire. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £64. Patron, the Vicar of Aynestrey. The church is small; and there is a slightly endowed school.

LEINTHALL-STARKES, a parish, with a village, in

the district of Ludlow and county of Hereford; 5 miles WNW of Woolferton-Junction r. station, and 6 SW by W of Ludlow. Post-town, Wigmore, under Kingsland, Herefordshire. Acres, 990. Real property, with Leint-hall-Earls, and Elton, £3,791. Rated property of L. S. alone, £1,017. Pop., 144. Houses, 29. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £53. Patron, A. R. B. Knight, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a belfry. There are an endowed school, with £14 a-year, and other charities £4.

LEINTWARDINE, a village, a township, and a sub-district in Ludlow district, and a parish partly also in Knighton district, but all in Herefordshire. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Teme and Clun, 1 mile from the boundary with Salop, 3 E of Bucknell r. station, and 9 W of Ludlow; is a favourite resort of anglers; and has a head post-office, † designated Leintwardine, Herefordshire, and fairs on the Monday before Easter and 26 September.—The township includes the village, and extends beyond it. Real property, with the townships of Kington, Marlow, and Whitton and Trip-pleton, £7,553; of which £90 are in fisheries. Pop. of L. township alone, 615. Houses, 120.—The parish contains all the townships now named, and also the townships of Brakes, and Heath and Jay in Ludlow district, and the townships of Walford, Letton, and Newton, and Adforton, Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange in Knighton district. Acres, 8,576. Real property, £11,380. Pop. in 1851, 1,607; in 1861, 1,812. Houses, 345. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Mortimers; passed to the Harleys; and belongs now to Lady Langdale and A. R. Boughton, Knight. Heath House is a chief residence. The N section consists largely of the ancient forest of Mocktree, which was long ago disafforested. A Roman camp, called Brandon camp, with a single ditch and rampart, is about a mile from the village. Freestone and limestone are quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £400.* Patron, Lady Langdale. The church is ancient and large; was given, by Hugh de Mortimer, to Wigmore abbey; and underwent restoration in 1855, at a cost of about £2,200, exclusive of the tower, which was afterwards to be repaired. Some oak carving of the 15th century, and a number of encaustic tiles bearing the arms of the Mortimers, were discovered in the church during its restoration. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £60 a-year, and charities £9.—The sub-district contains the Ludlow townships of the parish and six entire parishes. Acres, 19,178. Pop., 2,556. Houses, 475.

LEIRE, a village and a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicester. The village stands near the Midland Counties railway, 1½ mile S by W of Broughton-Astley r. station, and 4 NNW of Lutterworth; and has a postal-pillar under Lutterworth.—The parish comprises 870 acres. Real property, £2,642. Pop., 433. Houses, 102. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Countess Cowper. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £291.* Patron, Countess Cowper. The church is ancient, was about to be restored in 1866, has a tower and spire, and contains a memorial E window and a handsome font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and charities £36.

LEISTON, a small town and a parish in Blything district, Suffolk. The town stands on the Aldborough railway, 2 miles from the coast, and 4 ESE of Saxmundham; is connected with the extensive manufacturing works of the Messrs. Garrett, and lighted with gas supplied from these works; carries on a manufacture of waterproof roquelaire; and has a post-office; under Saxmundham, a railway station with telegraph, a church, three dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institution, a parochial school, and charities £73. Messrs. Garrett's works manufacture agricultural machinery and implements; were established, on a very small scale, in 1783; and have gradually increased to such magnitude as to occupy about 7 acres of ground, and to employ about 600 men. The church stands about ¼ of a mile W of the town; was

originally early English; was rebuilt in 1853; and is a handsome edifice of nave, transepts, and chancel, with a tower of flint.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Sizewell; extends to the coast; and comprises 4,500 acres of land, and 140 of water. Real property, £8,813. Pop. in 1851, 1,580; in 1861, 2,227. Houses, 470. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of Messrs. Garrett's works. Leiston Abbey is the seat of W. Rose, Esq.; Sizewell House is the seat of A. Ogilvie, Esq.; and the Cupola is the seat of Lord Beauclerk. Some new marine villa residences, and a coast-guard station, are at Sizewell-Gap. A premonstratensian canonry was founded on the coast section, in 1182, by Ralph de Glanville; was rebuilt, on a site about a mile further from the sea, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the town, in 1363, by Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk; was destroyed by fire before 1389, and rebuilt in that year; had a church 168 feet long; was given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Suffolk; and is now represented by massive ivy-clad walls, two lofty pointed windows, and half-enclosed underground cells. A modern farm-house stands among the ruins; and a flower garden occupies the inner area. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £435.* Patron, alternately Christ's Hospital, London, and the Haberdashers' Company, London.

LEITH-HILL, an eminence in Wotton parish, Surrey; 4 miles SW by S of Dorking, and 4 N of the boundary with Sussex. It has picturesque skirts; rises to an altitude of 993 feet above sea-level; commands a magnificent view, as far as to Essex, Oxfordshire, and Hants; and is crowned by a tower which serves as a landmark to mariners. The tower was built in 1766, as a prospect-house, by Richard Hull, Esq., of Leith-Hill Place; was used as Mr. Hull's tomb, at his death in 1772; and was afterwards repaired and heightened by W. P. Perrin, Esq.; but the entrance to it has long been walled up. Coins of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth were found in an earthen jar, on the S side of the tower, in 1837. Leith-Hill Place stands at the S skirt of the hill, and is now the seat of J. Labouchere, Esq.

LELAT. See ULY-LELAT.

LELLEY, a township in Preston parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NE of Hedon. Acres, 800. Real property, £1,458. Pop., 159. Houses, 31. There is a chapel of ease.

LEMAN (THE), a rivulet of Devon; falling into the Exe at Tiverton.

LEMANÆ. See LYMNE.

LEMAN SAND, a shoal in the North sea; about 25 miles NE by E of Cromer, in Norfolk. It extends from NW to SE; is about 15 miles long; has only 5 feet of water on some parts; and has the least depth on the NE side. Two floating lights were placed between it and the Owers in 1840; and have lights 33 and 27 feet high.

LEMANUS, a quondam Roman station in the E of Sussex; on the river Rother, near Rye.

LEMERSTON, a hamlet in the SW of the Isle of Wight; 1 mile E of Brixton. An ancient chapel stood here, and was served by three priests. Lemerston Down rises immediately to the N; is continuous with Brixton Down on the W; and has, on its summit, vestiges of an ancient British village.

LEMHILL, a place in Lechlade parish, Gloucester; 1 mile NW of Lechlade.

LEMINGTON (LOWER), a parish in the district of Hipston-on-Stour, and county of Gloucester; contiguous to Warwickshire, 2 miles NE by N of Moreton-in-the-Marsh r. station, and 5 SW by S of Shipton-on-Stour. Post-town, Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 855. Real property, £995. Pop., 57. Houses, 14. The property belongs to Lord Redesdale. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £27. Patron, Lord Redesdale. The church is good.

LEMINGTON, a hamlet and a township in Edlingham parish, Northumberland. The hamlet lies 5 miles WSW of Alnwick, and bears the name of Lemington Mills.—The township contains also the hamlet of Battle-bridge, and comprises 2,671 acres. Pop., 142. Houses,

24. The manor belonged to the Fenwicks, and passed to the Pawsons.

LEMORNA. See LAMORNA.

LEMSFORD, a hamlet and a chapelry in Bishops-Hatfield parish, Herts. The hamlet lies on the river Lea, near the Great Northern railway, 2½ miles N by W of Hatfield; and bears the name of Lensford-Mills.—The chapelry was constituted in 1858; and its post-town is Welwyn. Pop., 490. Houses, 97. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £200.* Patron, Countess Cowper. The church stands opposite the entrance of Brocket Park, on land belonging to Earl Cowper; was erected in 1859, by Countess Cowper and her children, in memory of the late Earl; is mainly in the early English style, with chancel in a later style; and has a tower.

LEN (THE), a rivulet of Kent; rising near Lenham, and running about 9 miles west-north-westward to the Medway at Maidstone. Paper mills are on it in the vicinity of Otham.

LENACRE, a hamlet in Dent township, Sedbergh parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Dent.

LENBOROUGH, a hamlet in Buckingham parish and borough, Bucks; 2 miles S of Buckingham. Pop., 53. Houses, 8. Lenborough Manor is noticed in the article Buckingham.

LENCH-ABBOT. See HOB-LENCH.

LENCH (ATCH). See ATCH-LENCH.

LENCH (CHURCH). See CHURCH-LENCH.

LENCH (COWPPE). See COWPPE-LENCHES.

LENCH (ROUSE), a village and a parish in Evesham district, Worcester. The village stands 2 miles W of the boundary with Warwickshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ SW by W of Alcester r. station, and 7 NNW of Evesham.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Radford, and is bounded on the N by Radford brook. Post-town, Evesham. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £2,069. Pop., 305. Houses, 69. The manor belonged formerly to the Rouse family, and belongs now to Sir Charles R. Boughton, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £400.* Patron, Sir W. E. R. Boughton, Bart. The church is ancient, has a lantern tower, and contains several fine monuments of the Rouses.

LENCH (SHERIFFS), a hamlet in Church-Lench parish, Worcester; 4 miles N of Evesham. Real property, £1,222. Pop., 88.

LENCHES. See COWPPE-LENCHES.

LENCHWICK, a tything in Norton parish, Worcester; 2½ miles N of Evesham. Pop., 162. This tything was formerly a separate parish; and it still ranks as a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Norton, in the diocese of Worcester.

LENDALL. See YORK.

LENHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Hollingbourne district, Kent. The village stands near the source of the rivulet Len, 6 miles N by W of Pluckley r. station, and 9½ E by S of Maidstone; was once a market-town; and has a post-office, $\frac{1}{2}$ under Maidstone, and fairs on 6 June and 23 Oct. The parish contains also the hamlets of Lenham-Heath and Sandway. Acres, 6,963. Real property, £10,056. Pop., 2,016. Houses, 411. The property is subdivided. The manor was given, by Kenulf, King of Mercia, and Cudred, King of Kent, to Canterbury abbey; continued in possession of the abbey till the dissolution; and belongs now to James S. Douglas, Esq. Chilton Park is the seat of Mr. Douglas; Torre-Hill is the seat of Lord Kingsdown; and Swadlands is the seat of J. Fermor, Esq. The surface extends across a valley between chalk hills and sand hills; contains the sources of the rivulet Len and a head-stream of the Stour; and is salubrious and of average fertility. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £670.* Patron, A. Akers, Esq. The church is partly early English with alterations, partly decorated; consists of nave, aisles, and two chancels, with a tower; and contains sixteen ancient oaken stalls, which were used by the monks of Canterbury when visiting the manor,—a stone chair, or scolie, with solid arms and a cinquefoil-headed canopy,—a pis-

cina, under a very wide arch,—a richly-carved pulpit, of the 17th century,—the effigies of a priest, probably of the time of Edward III.,—monuments of the Colepepers,—and a brass of a grandson of Mary Honeywood, who lived to see 337 of her descendants. There are an Independent chapel, national schools, an endowed school, with £12 a-year, and almshouses with £70.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 16,142. Pop., 3,603. Houses, 748.

LENNEY, a headland in Warren parish, Pembroke; between the Wash and West Freshwater bay, 6½ miles SE of St. Anne's head.

LENSDEN, a chapelry in Wilecombe-in-the-Moor parish, Devon; on the Esile of Dartmoor, 6 miles NNW of Ashburton r. station. It was constituted in 1863; and its post-town is Ashburton, under Newton-Abbot. Pop., 400. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, Mrs. Larpent. The church was built in 1863.

LENTHALL. See LENTHALL.

LENTON, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Radford, and county of Nottingham. The town stands on the river Leen, near its confluence with the Trent, on the Nottingham canal, adjacent to the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, near its junction with the Midland railway, 1½ mile WSW of Nottingham; consists of two portions, New and Old; is all practically suburban to Nottingham; had anciently a rich priory of Cistercian monks, a house of Carmelite friars, and an hospital of St. Anthony; carries on industry in numerous lace factories, machine-works, tanneries, chemical-works, starch-works, bleachfields, and an iron foundry; and has a post-office, of the name of New Lenton, under Nottingham,—a postal-pillar in Old Lenton,—a station, at Old Lenton, on the Nottingham and Mansfield railway,—a church, four dissenting chapels, national schools, an industrial training institution and orphanage, and fairs on Whit-Wednesday and 11 Nov. The Cistercian priory was founded by William Peverel, son of the Conqueror; went, at the dissolution, to John Harrington; and was partly obliterated, partly absorbed, by a handsome modern seat, in the monastic style. The church was built in 1842; superseded a previous one of the 14th century; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a Saxon font. The dissenting chapels are Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and New Connexion Methodist.—The parish includes the isolated tract of Bestwood Park, 5 miles N of Nottingham; includes also part of Hyson-Green chapelry; and contains many fine residences. Acres, 5,080. Real property, £26,768; of which £699 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 5,589; in 1861, 5,828. Houses, 1,188. The manor belongs to Sherwin Gregory, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £250.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The p. curacy of Hyson-Green is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains Brewhouse-Yard extra-parochial tract, and all the portions of Lenton and Radford parishes, S of the turnpike road from Nottingham to Ilkeston. Pop., 5,678. Houses, 1,178.

LENTON, Lincoln. See LAVINGTON.

LEOMINSTER—popularly LEMSTER—a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Herefordshire. The town stands in a fertile valley, on the river Lug, at the influx of two of its tributaries, and at the commencement of the Leominster canal, adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, at the junction of the Leominster and Kington railway, 13 miles N of Hereford. Its name is supposed to be a compound of either Leof, signifying "beloved," or Leo, signifying "lion," and Minster, signifying "a large or monastic church;" and was written at Domesday, Leofminstre. The prefix Leof appears to have been the true one, and was used by the Saxons; while the prefix Leo seems to have been a corruption, introduced by writers of the middle ages. A monastery, with large church or minster, was founded at the town, and a castle or palace ½ a mile to the E, about the year 653, by Merewald, King of West Mercia. The monastery, together with almost all the houses which

had been built around or near it, was destroyed in 777, by the Danes, assisted by the Welsh. The monastery was afterwards rebuilt as a college or priory; became a cell to Shaston and Reading abbeys; was notable for the preaching of the crusade in it, in 1187, by Baldwin and Giraldus; was further notable for two of its monks, William and John of Leominster, who were natives of the town, and made some figure in history; was given, with the manor, by James I., to Villiers; subsequently underwent many changes; and was eventually, in 1336, incorporated with the workhouse. The castle, in consequence of its vicinity to the Welsh marches, had much military importance; was taken by the Danes in 777, at the time when they destroyed the monastery; was taken again, in 1055, by the Welsh, and refortified; was retaken by Harold, and made the place of a garrison; and was refortified by William Rufus; but seems to have, soon afterwards, become useless. The town was held, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Queen Editha; was burnt, in the time of John, by William de Braose; was held by Owen Glendower, after his victory over the Earl of March, whom he made a prisoner in a house in Church-street, now or lately a stable; submitted to Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., on his defeat of Glendower, in 1404, at Ivington camp; took an active part in the cause of Mary, against the partisans of Lady Jane Grey, and defeated them, in 1553, at Cursnech hill; and was taken, in 1643, by Waller, and re-taken, in 1645, by Charles I. Price, the local historian, was a native of the town; and Earl Pomfret takes from it the title of Baron Lempster.

The town comprises one long principal street, running nearly N and S, and four or five others, going off at right angles; and it has gradually, for about a hundred years, been so improved that the streets, for the most part, are spacious and even handsome. A few of the houses are ancient, built of timber, ornamented with grotesque carvings, plastered and painted white and black; but most are modern, built of brick, and contrasting strongly with the old ones. A stone bridge, and a light iron one, span the Keuvater. The town-hall was built in 1350, at a cost of £3,000; is in the Italian style, 156 feet long and 43 feet wide; has, over the centre, a lofty cupola and clock-turret; and contains a council-chamber, 45 feet long and 30 feet wide. The new market-house adjoins the town-hall; is 125 feet long, 40 feet wide, and upwards of 22 feet high; and has a corrugated galvanised iron roof, supported on two rows of iron pillars. The butter-cross stood on the site of the new market-house; was built in 1633, by John Abel, "the king's carpenter;" was a curious and beautiful example of Tudor timber-work, with 12 carved oak pillars, arches, shields, and various carved devices; was taken down in 1855, to give effect to the town-hall, and to afford space for the new market-house; and has been re-erected on a large open space, called the Grange. The county police station is a recent erection, on the site of the old theatre. The parish church, or church of St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious irregularly-constructed edifice; includes a Norman portion, supposed to have been originally a part of the ancient "minster;" was partly burnt in 1700, when ancient wood-work, stalls, and monuments were destroyed; comprises windows and walls of early and decorated English dates, an elegant W entrance doorway, a richly decorated porch, and a modern S side; has a massive pinnacled NW tower, with set of chimneys; and contains an altar-piece of the "Last Supper" after Rubens, an exquisitely worked modern font, an elegant marble monument to Admiral Brace, and numerous other monuments. The churchyard contains some interesting ancient monuments, and one to Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble. The chapel of Le Forbury is an ancient structure in the pointed style; has a good E window; was used, for a long time, as a place of worship; was afterwards converted into a national school; and is now a place of business. The mission chapel, in Etman-street, was opened in 1855. There are chapels for Baptists, Quakers, Moravians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Plymouth Brethren, and Unitarians. There are also a grammar-school, with £20 a-year from endowment; national schools, re-

cently erected, at a cost of nearly £3,000; British and Foreign schools; a Quakers' girls' school; alms-houses, for aged widows, with £25 a-year; and other charities, with £108.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a county polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Friday; chief markets, on the first Friday of every month; a great market, on the Friday before 11 Dec.; and fairs, on 13 Feb., the Tuesday after Mid-Lent, 2 May, 29 June, 10 July, 4 Sept., 17 Oct., 8 Nov., and the Friday after 11 Dec. A good trade is carried on in corn, hops, cider, timber, wool, cattle, and sheep; some industry is carried on in malting, wool-stapling, tanning, coarse-cloth-making, and leather-glove-making; and there are, in the neighbourhood, a printing-ink manufactory, an oil mill, corn mills, and brick-fields. The town was incorporated by Queen Mary; has sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I.; had its borough boundaries extended by the reform bill, to include all the parish; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. Corporation income in 1855, £764. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £1,187. Electors in 1833, 779; in 1863, 360. Real property, in 1860, £12,775; of which £90 were in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,214; in 1861, 5,658. Houses, 1,157.

The parish is divided into in-parish, conterminat with the old borough, and forming the town-proper; and out-parish, containing the townships of Broadward and Brierly,—Eaton, Hennon, and Stretford,—Ivington, Hide-Ash, and Wintercott,—Newtown, Stagbatch, and Cholstrey,—and Wharton,—and including the chapelry of Ivington, formed out of these townships. Acres of the in-parish, 1,150. Pop. in 1851, 4,199; in 1861, 4,630. Houses, 949. Acres of the out-parish, 8,140. Pop., the same as of the borough. Pop. of the Ivington chapelry portion, in 1851, 792; in 1861, 750. Houses, 155. The manor went from the Villierses to Martin the regicide, and others; passed to the Coningsbys; and belongs now to J. Arkwright, Esq. of Hampton Court. A race-course of about a mile, on flat ground, was near the town; and races were held on it in August; but it was intersected by the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, and the races were discontinued. Cursnech, Eaton, and Croft-Ambrey hills command fine views. Ancient camps are at Cursnech hill and Ivington. The parochial living is a vicarage, and the living of Ivington is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Hereford. Value of the former, £230; of the latter, £100. Patron of the former, the Lord Chancellor; of the latter, the Vicar of Leominster.

The sub-district contains the in-parish of Leominster, the parishes of Hatfield, Puddleston, Laysters, Kimbolton, and Middleton-on-the-Hill, and the extra-parochial tract of New Hampton. Acres, 13,844. Pop., 6,618. Houses, 1,340.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bodenham, containing the out-parish of Leominster, the parishes of Bodenham, Hope-under-Dinmore, Monkland, Docklow, Humber, Stoke-Prior, and Ford, the Croft township of Newton, and the extra-parochial tract of Hampton-Wafer; and the sub-district of Kingsland, containing the parishes of Kingsland, Eyton, Eye, Yarpole, Lucton, Orleton, Shobdon, and Aymestrey, and the township of Croft. Acres, 65,620. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,246. Pop. in 1851, 14,910; in 1861, 15,494. Houses, 3,231. Marriages in 1863, 90; births, 442,—of which 37 were illegitimate; deaths, 309,—of which 89 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,005; births, 4,533; deaths, 3,157. The places of worship, in 1851, were 22 of the Church of England, with 5,578 sittings; 1 of Baptists, with 350 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 250 s.; 8 of Wesleyans, with 614 s.; 13 of Primitive Methodists, with 785 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 150 s.; and 1 undefined, with 200 s. The schools were 18 public day schools, with 1,171 scholars; 20 private day schools, with 384 s.; and 13 Sunday schools, with 1,043 s.

LEOMINSTER, or LYMINSTER, a parish in Worthling district, Sussex; on the South Coast railway, at the quondam Arundel station, 1½ mile E. of Ford Junction station, near the river Arun, and 2 miles SSE of Arundel. It contains the hamlets of Crossbush, Taddington, and Wick; and includes the tything of Warningcamp. Post-town, Arundel. Acres, 3,556. Real property, £8,305. Pop. in 1851, 794; in 1861, 903. Houses, 188. The increase of pop. arose partly from the facility with which freehold land is obtained for building purposes, and partly from the proximity of the parish to the port of Littlehampton. Leominster House is the seat of T. Evans, Esq.; Brookfield, of E. C. Holmes, Esq.; Crossbush, of R. Upfold, Esq.; and Dover Hall, of C. Beauclerk, Esq. A small nunnery was here in the Saxon times; became a priory of Benedictine nuns, under the abbey of Almonasche in Normandy; and was given, by Henry VI., to Eton college. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is very ancient; includes transition Norman and early English portions; and has a very lofty chancel arch, and a square tower. A church was once in Warningcamp, but has entirely disappeared. There is a free school for Leominster and Rustington.

LEOMINSTER AND KINGTON RAILWAY, a railway in Herefordshire; from a junction with the Shrewsbury and Hereford at Leominster, 13½ miles westward to Kington. It is a single line; was formed on a capital of £30,000; and was opened in Aug. 1857. Authority was obtained in 1863 for leasing it to the West Midland.

LEOMINSTER CANAL, a canal in Herefordshire and Worcestershire; from Leominster wendingly north-eastward, past Tenbury, to the collieries near Mamble. It was formed at the end of last century; is 46 miles long; rises 496 feet, and falls 48 feet; and passes over the river Teme, and through Pensax tunnel, 3,850 yards long.

LEONARD (Str.), a hamlet-chapelry in Aston-Clinton parish, Bucks; near the boundary with Hertzs, 3 miles ESE of Wendover, and 4½ SW of Tring r. station. Post-town, Tring. Acres, 970. Real property, £277. Pop., 189. Houses, 35. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £170.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is ancient and handsome; was once a chantry chapel to Missenden abbey; has been restored and beautified; and contains some interesting old armour and many monuments and tablets.

LEONARD (Str.), a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; within the parliamentary borough of Exeter. Acres, 172. Pop. in 1851, 1,499; in 1861, 1,376. Houses, 275. See EXETER.

LEONARD (Str.), in Salop and other counties. See BRIDGNORTH, BRISTOL, CLEWER, COLCHESTER, LEICESTER, LONDON, MALTON, POKKTHORPE, WALLINGFORD, &c.

LEONARD (Str.)-ON-THE-SEA. See HASTINGS.

LEONARDS (Str.) FOREST, an ancient forest in Sussex; between Horsham and the London and Brighton railway. It was part of the Saxon Andredswald; it comprises about 11,000 acres; and it belongs chiefly to the parochial chapelry of Lower Beeding. It was anciently held by the Braose family, but is now divided among several owners. It took its name from an ancient chapel in the NE, dedicated to St. Leonard, and now extinct. Its timber is mostly oak and beech; but includes some ancient pines and extensive larch plantations. Its principal avenue is 1½ mile long, and includes about 15,000 trees, all of modern growth, in room of ancient ones which were destroyed by a tempest. Its area gives origin to the main sources of the Arun, the Adur, and the Ouse rivers; and its ground-surface includes deep water-courses and picturesque diversities, but no lofty eminences.

LEONARD-STANLEY, or STANLEY-ST. LEONARDS, a village and a parish in Stroud district, Gloucester. The village stands 1 mile E. by S of Froester r. station, 1½ S by E. of Stonehouse r. station, and 3½ SW by W of Stroud; was once a market-town; was nearly all destroyed by fire in 1686; and has a post-office under

Stonehouse, and a fair on 20 July. The parish contains also the hamlet of Downton, and includes the detached tract of Lorrige. Acres, 1,070. Real property, £4,188; of which £655 are in railways. Pop., 864. Houses, 193. The manor belonged at Domesday to Richard de Berkeley; and belongs now to Mrs. P. Jones. Townsend House is the residence of — Minchin, Esq.; and the Priory is occupied by John Townsend, Esq. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Gloucester abbey, was founded here, in 1146, by one of the Berkeleys; was given, at the dissolution, to the Kingstons; and has left some fragmentary remains. Sandford's knoll commands an extensive and beautiful view. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £220.* Patron, Mrs. P. Jones. The church is Norman and cruciform; is said to have belonged to the priory; has a low massive tower, of interesting character; and contains monuments of the Sandfords, and of the last prior Croose. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £30.

LEPPINGTON, a township-chapelry in Scrayingham parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles NNE of Stamford-Briggs r. station, and 7½ SW by S of New Malton. Post-town, New Malton. Acres, 1,163. Real property, £2,404. Pop., 132. Houses, 23. The manor belongs to Lady Mary Vyner. Gypsum is found. The living is annexed to the rectory of Scrayingham, in the diocese of York. The church was built in 1811, and was once a chantry to Missenden.

LEPTON, a township in Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Manchester railway, 4 miles E by S of Huddersfield. It contains the post-office of Fenay-Bridge, under: Huddersfield; and the villages or hamlets of Great Lepton, Little Lepton, Cowms, Gawthorp, Highgate-Lane, Lascelles-Hall, Lidget, Rowley, and Waterloo. Acres, 1,651. Real property, £5,403; of which £150 are in mines, and £9 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,592; in 1861, 3,273. Houses, 737. The woollen manufacture is largely carried on. A national school was erected in 1860, at a cost of £1,300; and is used as a chapel of ease. A Wesleyan chapel is at Cowms; a Primitive Methodist chapel, at Leptonfields; and mechanics' institutes at Leptonfields and Lascelles-Hall.

LERI, or LERY (THE), a rivulet of the N of Cardigan; rising near the boundary with Montgomery; and going windingly westward, about 10 miles to the lower part of the estuary of the Dyfi. It is noted for salmon.

LERLINGFORD. See LARLING.

LERRIN, a rivulet, a village, and a sub-district, in Cornwall. The rivulet rises near Broadoak, and runs about 6 miles, south-south-westward, to the Fowey near Penwick. The village stands 3 miles ESE of Lostwithiel; and has a post-office under Lostwithiel, and fairs on 7 March and 25 April.—The sub-district is in Liskeard district; and contains the parishes of Broadoak, Boconoc, Lanreath, St. Veep, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, and Lansallos. Acres, 19,699. Pop., 3,804. Houses, 816.

LESBURY, a village, a township, and a parish in Alnwick district, Northumberland. The village stands on the river Alne, ½ a mile N of Bilton r. station, and 3½ E by S of Alnwick; and has a neat stone bridge over the Alne. The township contains also the hamlets of Bilton, Hawkhill, and Worden; the first of which has a head post-office, designated Bilton, Northumberland. Acres, 2,045; of which 392 are water. Pop., 750. Houses, 153. The parish includes also the township of Alnmouth, which has a post-office under Bilton. Acres of the parish, 2,624. Real property, £7,271; of which £18 are in fisheries. Pop., 1,202. Houses, 253. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. There are a large corn-mill, a large timber-yard, and a slates-depot, from which considerable quantities of slates are shipped. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £269.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, was restored in 1846, and has a tower. There are an established place of worship at Alnmouth, a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school.

LESCADDOCK CASTLE, an ancient circular camp in the SW of Cornwall; on a hill above Chyandour, in the NE vicinity of Penzance. It is considerably obliterated, yet still possesses interest; it commands a fine view of the town and harbour of Penzance; and it is approached by a lane a little E of the r. station.

LESKEARD. See LISKEARD.

LESNEWTH, a parish and a hundred in Cornwall. The parish is in Camelford district; and lies 4½ miles N by E of Camelford, and 14 W by N of Launceston r. station. Post-town, Boscastle, Cornwall. Acres, 2,023. Real property, £1,167. Pop., 114. Houses, 23. The manor belongs to Lord Churston. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £200.* Patron, Lord Churston. The church is ancient; was recently restored; includes some Norman features; comprises nave, S transept, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a piscina and an ancient font. There is a dissenting chapel.—The hundred contains also seventeen other parishes, and includes the town of Camelford. Acres, 63,839. Pop. in 1851, 8,962; in 1861, 8,151. Houses, 1,688.

LESSINGHAM, a village and a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk. The village stands near the coast, 7 miles ESE of North Walsham, and 14 NNE of Brundall r. station; and has a post-office under Norwich.—The parish comprises 639 acres. Real property, £1,297. Pop., 175. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few; and the greater part belongs to N. Cubitt, Esq. An alien priory, under Ogbourne in Wilts, and attached to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, was founded here in the time of William Rufus; underwent change of proprietorship in the time of Henry VI.; and was given, at the general dissolution, to King's college, Cambridge. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hempstead, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient, and has a painted rood-screen. There are a national school, and charities £5.

LESSINGHAM, Lincoln. See LEASINGHAM.

LESSNESS, a hamlet and a hundred in the NW of Kent. The hamlet is in Erith parish; bears the name of Lessness-Heath; lies round Abbey-Wood r. station, 12 miles E of London-bridge; has become a favourite railway suburb of London; and has a post-office under London SE, a church, an Independent chapel, two Baptist chapels, a middle-class school, and a charity school for girls and infants. The church bears the name of All Saints-Belvedere; was built in 1853, by Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart.; was enlarged after 1861; and is in the early English style. A section of the parish, containing about 1,000 inhabitants, was allotted to it. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £200.* Patrons, Trustees. The pop. of the hamlet in 1866 was about 1,800. Lessness was the ancient name of Erith parish, and was originally written Loisnes. An Augustinian abbey was founded at the hamlet, in 1178, by Richard de Lucy, chief-justice of England; was given, by Henry VIII., to Cardinal Wolsey, toward the endowing of his new college at Oxford; went, after Wolsey's fall, first to William Brereton, afterwards to Sir Ralph Sadler; and passed, toward the end of the 17th century, partly to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and partly to Christ's hospital, in London. Some walls of the edifice still remain; and the ancient boundary-wall of the garden still stands. A modern house, called Abbey-Farm, stands on part of the foundation; and a market-garden is within the area.—The hundred is in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; bears the name of Little and Lessness; and contains the parishes of Erith, Crayford, Plumstead, and East Wickham. Acres, 11,659. Pop. in 1851, 14,205; in 1861, 32,584. Houses, 4,645.

LESTWITHIEL. See LOSTWITHIEL.

LETCHEMOORE-GREEN, a suburban portion of Stevenage town, in Stenengo parish, Herts.

LETCHEMORE-HEATH, a village in Aldenham parish, Herts; 3 miles ENE of Watford. It has a post-office under Watford.

LETCHWORTH, a parish in Hitchin district, Herts; adjacent to the Hitchin and Royston railway, and near

Icknield-street, 2 miles ENE of Hitchin r. station. Post-town, Hitchin. Acres, 1,027. Real property, £1,376. Pop., 63. Houses, 13. All the property, with Letchworth House, belongs to the Rev. Charles Alington. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of it. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £240.* Patron, the Rev. J. Alington. The church is ancient and good.

LETCOMBE-BASSETT, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; on the Ridge-way, 2½ miles SW by S of Wantage, and 4 SSE of Challow r. station. It has a postal pillar-box under Wantage. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £1,695. Pop., 283. Houses, 60. The property is subdivided. An ancient camp, called Letcombe Castle, is here on the Ridge-way. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is partly Norman; was lengthened, and a tower added, about 1260; was thoroughly repaired, and an aisle added, in 1862; and contains a Norman font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and some charities. Dean Swift retired here in 1713, and wrote here his "Free Thoughts."

LETCOMBE-REGIS, a village, a township, and a parish, in Wantage district, Berks. The village stands on a branch of the river Ock, 1½ mile SW of Wantage, and 3¼ SE by S of Challow r. station; and has a postal pillar-box under Wantage. The township includes the village, and extends much beyond it. Real property, £3,512. Pop., 431. Houses, 101.—The parish contains also the townships of East Challow and West Challow. Acres, 3,720. Real property, £3,183. Pop., 1,014. Houses, 223. The property is much subdivided. The manor of Letcombe-Regis is held by F. Parr, Esq., under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; and the manor of West Challow belongs to C. C. Ferrar, Esq. A modern house, surrounded by a moat, occupies the site of what is thought to have been a hunting-box of King John. A beautiful hill, called Castle Hill, rises behind the village; and is crowned by a Roman camp. Very large works, for the making of engines and agricultural implements, are in East Challow. Large quantities of water-cresses are sent to the London market. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £245.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is late Norman, with perpendicular English additions; consists of nave and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains a Norman font. The p. curacy of East Challow is a separate benefice. There are a national school, and charities £18.

LEATHERINGHAM, a parish, with a village, in Plumage district, Suffolk; on the river Deben, 2½ miles NW of Wickham-Market, and 2½ WSW of Parham r. station. Post-town, Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,134. Real property, £1,718. Pop., 208. Houses, 39. The manor belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. A priory of Black canons, a cell to St. Peter's monastery in Ipswich, was founded here by Sir Edwin Bovile; and was given, at the dissolution, first to Sir Anthony Wingfield, afterwards to his third daughter, Elizabeth Naunton. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Hoo, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient; belonged to the priory; has a tower; and contains some decayed monuments of the Boviles, the Wingfields, and the Nauntons.

LEATHERINGSETT, a village and a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Glarvin, 1 mile W by N of Holt, and 8½ E by N of Walsingham r. station; is a pretty place; and has a post-office under Thetford. The parish comprises 853 acres. Real property, £2,109. Pop., 323. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The Hall is the seat of W. H. C. Hardy, Esq. There is a large brewery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £227.* Patron, the Rev. H. Browne. The church was built soon after the Norman conquest, has a round tower, and is in good condition.

LEATHERSLEY, a place in Sudbury parish, Derby; on the river Trent, 6½ miles NW of Burton.

LETHBRIDGE, a conical granitic eminence in the SW of Dartmoor, Devon; 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 Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The village stands on a branch of the river Cleddau, 7 miles NW by N of Carbeston-Road r. station, and 9 N by W of Haverfordwest; and has a post-office under Haverfordwest. The parish comprises 2,216 acres. Real property, £1,440. Pop., 511. Houses, 120. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Lettards. Heathfield Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £337.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and contains an effigy of a Lettard.

LETTON, a township and a parish in Weobly district, Hereford. The township lies on the river Wye, 2½ miles SSW of Kinnersley r. station, and 5½ SW of Weobly, and has a post-office under Hereford. Real property, £1,660. Pop., 137. Houses, 33.—The parish contains also the township of Hurstley, and comprises 1,196 acres. Real property, £2,158. Pop., 238. Houses, 53. The manor, with Letton Court, belongs to the Rev. Henry Blisset. Part of the land is under hops. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £221.* Patron, the Rev. H. Blisset. The church is ancient, has a tower, and contains monumental tablets of the Blissets. Charities, a share of £639 with Staunton-upon-Wye.

LETTON, a hamlet in Walford, Letton, and Newton township, Leintwardine parish, Hereford; 8½ miles WSW of Ludlow.

LETTON, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; at the source of the river Blackwater, 4 miles W of Thuxton r. station, and 5 SSW of East Dereham. Post-town, Shipdham, under Thetford. Acres, 1,274. Real property, £1,907. Pop. in 1851, 150; in 1861, 111. Houses, 24. The property, with Letton Hall, belongs to B. Gurdon, Esq. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Cranworth, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

LETWELL, a township-chapelry in Loughton-en-le-Morthen parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the boundary with Notts, 4 miles SSW of Tickhill, and 5 N of Shireoak r. station. It has a post-office under Workop. Acres, 1,090. Real property, £1,330. Pop. in 1851, 115; in 1861, 139. Houses, 27. The manor belongs to Sir Thomas W. White, Bart. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Firbeck, in the diocese of York. The church consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower.

LEUCARUM. See LUGHOR.

LEUCOMAGUS. See BEDWIN (GREAT).

LEVAN, or ST. LEVAN, a parish in Penzance district, Cornwall; on the coast, 3½ miles SE by E of Lands End, and 8 SW of Penzance r. station. Post-town, St. Buryan, under Penzance. Acres, 2,323. Real property, £3,037. Pop., 447. Houses, 89. The property is much subdivided. The coast is bold and granitic; and presents fissured, shattered, columnar-looking cliffs, which have a rude resemblance to pinnacles or spires. Tol-Pedu-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 rocking-stone crowns one of three rocks, called Castle Teryn, or Tracen 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 90 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. A copper mine was worked to the depth of 260 yards, and employed 400 hands. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, the Crown. The church stands on a lonely spot, beside two cottages; is a stone edifice, with a tower; and contains a monument of Miss Dennis, the author of "Sophia de St. Clare," and a native. The churchyard has lich-stones at the entrances, and contains a fine old cross. The ruin of an ancient baptistry 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 chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and there is a national school for the parishes of St. Levan and Sennen.

LEVEDALE, a liberty in Penkridge parish, Stafford; 2 miles NW of Penkridge.

LEVELAND. See LEAVELAND.

LEVELS, a hamlet in Thorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Thorne.

LEVELS-GREEN, a hamlet in Bishop-Stortford parish, Herts; 2 miles NNW of Bishop-Stortford.

LEVELS (HIGH and LOW), two hamlets in Hatfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles SW of Thorne.

LEVEN (THE) a river of the NW of Lancashire. It issues from the foot of Windermere; flows 5 miles southward, 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 identification with Morecambe bay. Its estuary is left dry by the receding tide, and bears then the name of Leven Sands.

LEVEN (THE), Cumberland. See LINE (THE).

LEVEN (THE), N. R. Yorkshire. See LEAVEN (THE).

LEVEN, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands ½ mile E by N of Arram r. 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-office, under Beverley. The township is in Beverley district, and comprises 3,517 acres. Real property, £6,124; of which £280 are in the canal. Pop., 859. Houses, 195. The parish contains also the township of Hempholme in Skirlaugh district, and comprises 4,837 acres. Real property, £7,521. Pop., 290. Houses, 210. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £1,120. Patron, J. T. Leather, Esq. The church has an open-timbered roof, a fine E window, and a tower; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a parochial school, and a girls' school.—The sub-district is in Beverley district, and contains Leven township and Routh and Wawne parishes. Acres, 10,984. Pop., 1,469. Houses, 279.

LEVEN-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Hilton and Stainton parishes, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, at the influx of the Leven, 2 miles NE of Yarm.

LEVENNY. See LEWENNY.

LEVENS, a township and a chapelry in Heversham parish, Westmoreland. The township lies on the river Kent, 2½ miles NNW of Milnthorpe r. station, and 5½ S by W of Kendal; contains the hamlets of Beathwaite-Green and Sizerg-Hillside, and part of Brigsteer; and has a post-office under Milnthorpe. Acres, 3,958; of which 53 are water. Real property, £5,373. Pop., 936. Houses, 121. The manor belonged to the Redmans; passed to the Bellinghams and the Grahams; and, with Levens Hall, belongs now to the Howards. The Hall is a fine old Tudor mansion; contains much elaborate oak-carved 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 Kent, between steep and richly wooded banks,—contains a petrifying spring, called the

dropping-well,—and has a fine distribution of lawn and wood; while herbs 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. Under Levens Hall was the seat of the Levins and the Prestons. A ruin at Kirkstead is supposed to occupy the site, and even to include some portions of a Roman temple dedicated to Diana.—The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1838. Pop., 804. Houses, 166. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £200. Patron, the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The church is modern, in the early English style, with tower and spire.

LEVENSHULME, a village, a township, and a parochial chapelry, in Manchester parish, Lancaster. The village stands near the Manchester and Stockport railway, 3 miles SE by S of Manchester; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester. The township comprises 605 acres. Real property, £8,267. Pop. in 1851, 1,002; in 1861, 2,095. Houses, 421. There are many modern residences of Manchester families, two small cotton mills, and bleaching works.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1861. Pop., 2,538. Houses, 515. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, not reported. Patrons, Trustees. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Free Methodists, and Roman Catholics. There is also a convent. The Free Methodist chapel was built in 1864; and a school, in connexion with it, to accommodate 250 children, was built in 1866. National schools were erected in 1855.

LEVENTHORPE, 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.

LEVER, a sub-district in Bolton district, Lancashire; containing the townships of Great Lever and Darcy-Lever, and the chapelry of Little Lever. Acres, 2,330. Pop., 6,653. Houses, 1,298.

LEVERBRIDGE, a chapelry in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; on the river Croal, the Bolton and Bury railway, and the Bolton and Manchester canal, 1½ mile E by S of Bolton r. station. It comprises the township of Darcy-Lever, and part of the township of Haugh; and was constituted in 1844. Post-town, Bolton. Rated property, £9,497. Pop., 2,844. Houses, 559. Most of the land belongs to the Earl of Bradford, Capt. Oats, and Mr. Bradshaw. Darcy-Lever Hall is the seat of W. Gray, Esq.; Darcy-Lever Old Hall, of W. Horridge, Esq.; and Snow-Hill, of E. Barlow, Esq. There are several collieries and 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £210. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1844, at a cost of upwards of £3,000, 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 are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £35.

LEVER-DARCY. See DARCY-LEVER.

LEVER (GREAT), a township-chapelry, with a village, in Middleton parish, Lancashire; on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, near the Bolton and Bury canal, 1½ mile SSE of Bolton r. station. Post-town, Bolton. Acres, 770. Real property, £10,174; of which £3,750 are in mines. Pop., 722. Houses, 133. Most of the land belongs to the Earl of Bradford and the Earl of Ellesmere. There are some good residences; and there are chemical-works, bleaching-works, and collieries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £130. Patron, the Earl of Bradford. The

church is in the early and decorated English styles; and consists of nave and chancel, with a bell-turret.

LEVERINGTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wisbeach district, Cambridge. The village stands near the boundary with Norfolk, 1 mile W of the river Nen, and 2 NW by N of Wisbeach r. station; and has a post-office under Wisbeach. The parish contains also the hamlets of Drove-Fen, Swan-Gull, and Murrow, and the chapelry of Parson-Drove. Acres, 7,371. Real property, £21,249. Pop., 2,143. Houses, 460. The property is subdivided; and several of the landowners farm their own estates. The surface was formerly fen; but now, in general, has a rich loamy soil. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £2,350.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is early English; was restored and beautified in 1856; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire; and contains sedilia, an ancient font, and several monuments. The p. curacy of Parson-Drove is a separate benefice. A chantry was formerly at Fitten-End; and an hospital was anciently at the village. There are an endowed school with £48 a-year, and other charities, with £450. Bishop Warren and Nasmith the editor of Tanner's "Notitia," were rectors.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 25,524. Pop., 5,385. Houses, 1,178.

LEVER (LITTLE), a village and a chapelry in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire. The village stands 1 mile SSW of Bradley-Fold r. station, and 3 SSE by E of Bolton; and has a post-office under Bolton. The chapelry includes the junction of the Bolton and Bury and the Bolton and Manchester canals, and extends eastward to the river Irwell. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £22,305; of which £12,500 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,511; in 1861, 3,890. Houses, 756. The property is subdivided. There are extensive collieries, extensive chemical works, several cotton mills, paper mills, and bleaching works. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Bolton. The old church was a plain brick structure, with a bell-turret. The new church was built in 1865, and is a stone edifice designed to have a tower, which was not completed in Oct. 1866. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and a national school. Thomas Lever, an eminent preacher in the time of Edward VI., and Oliver Heywood, the non-conformist, were natives.

LEVERSDALE. See LAVERSDALE.

LEVERSTOCK-GREEN, a chapelry in St. Michael, Abbots-Langley, and Hemel-Hempstead parishes, Herts; near the river Ver, 4 miles NW of St. Albans r. station. It was constituted in 1850; and it has a post-office under Hemel-Hempstead. Pop. in 1861, 1,247. Houses, 254. Pop. of the St. Michael portion, 343; of the Abbots-Langley portion, 554. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £50. Patron, the Earl of Verulam. The church was built in 1349.

LEVERS-WATER, a lakelet in the NW of Lancashire; on the tableau of Coniston fells, beneath the NE shoulder of the Old Man of Coniston.

LEVERTON, a village and a parish in Boston district, Lincoln. The village stands 2½ miles from the coast, 3¼ SE of Sibsey r. station, and 5¼ NE of Boston; and has a post-office under Boston. The parish contains also the hamlet of Outgate, includes a fen allotment, and extends to the coast. Acres, 7,100; of which 3,710 are water. Real property, £7,936. Pop., 770. Houses, 143. Pop. of the fen allotment, 12. Houses, 5. The property is much subdivided. The New Hall is the seat of J. W. Dawson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £350.* Patron, alternately the Lord Chancellor and A. Booth, Esq. The church is partly late decorated English, partly perpendicular; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains three canopied sedilia, a double row of chancel stalls, and an octagonal font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £189.

LEVERTON, a tything in Chilton-Foliatt parish, Berks; on the river Kennet, 1 mile N of Hungerford.

LEVERTON, a railway-station in Notts; on the Retford and Lincoln railway, 5½ miles E of East Retford.

LEVERTON (NORTH), a parish, with a village, in East Retford district, Notts; on the Retford and Lincoln railway, at Leverton r. station, 2½ miles W of the river Trent, and 5¼ E of East Retford. Post-town, South Leverton, under Retford. Acres, 1,050. Real property, £2,593. Pop., 329. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is old but good, and has a tower. Charities £5.

LEVERTON (SOUTH), a village, a township, and a parish, in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands ¼ mile S of Leverton r. station, and 5¼ E by S of East Retford; and has a post-office under Retford. The township comprises 1,630 acres. Real property, £3,564. Pop., 408. Houses, 97.—The parish contains also the chapelry of Cottam, and comprises 2,530 acres. Real property, £4,373. Pop., 494. Houses, 116. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Cottam, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £134.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is old but good; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with £20 a-year.

LEVETT-HAGG, a hamlet in Warmworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles WSW of Doncaster. There are lime quarries.

LEVINGTON, a village and a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Orwell, 5 miles SE of Ipswich r. station; and has a post-office under Ipswich. The parish comprises 1,033 acres of land, and 65 of water. Real property, £1,531. Pop., 223. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to G. Tomline, Esq. Levington Hall is the seat of T. Robinson, Esq. 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. The church is a brick structure, with a tower. There are alms-houses for three persons of Levington and three of Nacton, and other charities £15. There was anciently a Lazar-house.

LEVISHAM, a parish in Pickering district, 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 is Pickering, under York. Acres, 2,962. Real property, £1,029. Pop., 148. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to James Walker, Esq. 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 peculiar oolitic coal-field, showing, in downward order, the coralline oolite, calcareous grit, Oxford clay, Kelloway's rock, cornbrash, sandstones and shales, with plants, marks of coal, and granular ironstone of great richness, in thin irregular beds and nodules." The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £120. Patron, the Rev. R. Skelton. The church was rebuilt in 1904. There is an endowed school with £15 a-year.

LEW (THE), a stream in the W of Devon; running about 13 miles west-south-westward, past Lew-Trenchard, to the Tamar in the neighbourhood of Launceston.

LEW, a village and a chapelry in Bampton parish, Oxford. The village stands 2½ miles NE of Bampton, and 2½ SSW of Witney r. station; and has a post-office under Faringdon. The chapelry ranked formerly as a hamlet of Bampton parish, and as an appendage to Bampton vicarage; and is now sometimes called Bampton-Lew. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £1,699. Pop., 182. Houses, 44. Lew House, with an estate in the parish, recently became the property of Christchurch, Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter

of Exeter. The church is a plain edifice of nave, aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire. There is a national school.

LEWANNICK, a village and a parish in Launceston district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Inny, 5 miles SW of Launceston r. station; and has a post-office under Launceston. The parish comprises 4,000 acres. Real property, £4,325. Pop. in 1851, 747; in 1861, 635. Houses, 133. The decrease of pop. arose from the stoppage of mining, and from emigration. The property is much subdivided. Treلاس House is the seat of the Archers. Good building-stone, a very hard slate stone, and a fine vari-coloured freestone, for mantel-pieces and ornamental work, are quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £242.* 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 chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Bible Christians, and a national school.

LEWCOMBE. See CHELBOROUGH (EAST).

LEWDOWN, a village in Lew-Trenchard, Marystow, and Thrushelton parishes, Devon; 8 miles N by W of Tavistock. It has a post-office, designated Lewdown, North Devon, and a cattle fair on the Wednesday before the third Thursday of April.

LEWELL, a hamlet in Knighton parish, Dorset; 2½ miles E of Dorchester.

LEWES, a town, several parishes, a sub-district, a district, and a rape in Sussex. The town stands on the river Ouse, at a convergence of railways, amid the South Down hills, 7 miles NNW of Newhaven, and 7 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; and railways go in five directions, toward Brighton, Newhaven, Hastings, Uckfield, and a junction with the London and Brighton at Keymer.

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 Mutuantonis. It is first mentioned in history as a demesne of the south Saxon kings; it had a strong castle in the Saxon times; it had also two mints in the time of Athelstane, while Chichester and Hastings had each only one; and it probably got its name from the Saxon word Hlew, 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, Gundrada; and it was then known as Laquis. De Warrene either restored and 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 Castle-hill; 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 defeated and 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, out 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 non-conformists, after the Restoration; but it has not witnessed any other considerable occurrences. Archbishop Peckham, Sir T. Springett, Dr. John Tabor, Dr. K. Russell, Thomas Woolgar, 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 porticulis. A gate-way, 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 thicket 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 gate-way. One of them is now occupied as a museum, by the Sussex Archaeological Society; contains seals of the Cinque ports, relics of the Sussex iron-works, 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 Warrens, 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, rented by the Archaeological Society. 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 3,223 pigeon-holes, stood till about the year 1808; the very substuctions 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. A round subterranean building, called the Lantern, and seeming to have been the prison of the priory, can still be entered by a long narrow passage, from what was originally a vaulted crypt, now under the railway. 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 coffins, inscribed with the names of William de Warrene 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 Grey friars, 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 the feet, and several sepulchral urns, containing the calcined ashes of human bones, were found, in 1834, in the course of an excavation for a water-work 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 also to a knowledge of the antiquities of Sussex, particularly those of Lewes and its neighbourhood, has recently been 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. A better class of houses was pretty numerously erected during the ten or twelve years ending in 1866; and a field to the left of the descent of Rotten-row was laid out in the last of these two years for villas. An ancient house nearly opposite Southover church is said to have been, for some time, occupied by Anne of Cleves. The good old-fashioned Star inn has a grand, ancient, carved oak staircase brought from the seat of the Coverts; and stands over a vaulted cellar, which is said to have been the prison of some of the Protestants who were martyred here in the time of Mary. 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 townhall stood near the centre of High-street, and was taken down in 1803. 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 county jail, in North-street, was built in 1793, on Howard's plan; was enlarged in 1817 and about 1835; underwent alterations, for receiving Russian prisoners of war in 1854; and now has capacity for 205 male and 49 female prisoners. There are barracks, a market-house, assembly-rooms, a theatre, a mechanics' institute, two public libraries, and a record-room and engine-house.

Formerly there were twelve parish churches in the town, but now there are only six. 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. St. Anne's church stands at the top of the hill; is transition Norman, of good character; was recently restored; 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 door-way 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. 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 Warenne and Gundrada on its S side—a little chapel in the Norman style, erected in 1347; and contains an effigy of the time of Henry III., found during the same exca-

vations which disclosed De Warenne's and Gundrada's remains. The great gate of the priory stood near the E end of this church, and was taken down in 1822; and the side portal of it was removed to the end of Southover crescent, where it now stands. There are four chapels for Independents, and one each for Calvinists, Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians. The Tabernacle Independent chapel stands in High-street near the bridge; and, about 1835, was ornamented with a handsome front, and enlarged. 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 Westgate chapel was originally a residence of the Goring family, and was converted to its present use in 1657. The free grammar-school was founded in 1512; educates 12 foundationers, about 24 non-foundationers, and about 12 boarders; has £100 a-year from endowment, and an exhibition; and had, for pupils, Bell the mathematician and Evelyn. There are also national, British, parochial, and infant schools. There are likewise alms-houses with £13 a-year.

The town has a head post-office, † a sub-post-office † at Southover, another sub-post-office † at Cliffe, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of assizes, quarter sessions, petty sessions, and county courts, and a polling-place; and publishes three newspapers. A market for corn and hops is held every Tuesday; a market for cattle, sheep, and pigs, on every alternate Tuesday; fairs for horses, on Whit-Tuesday, and 6 May; a fair for wool, on 26 July; and a fair for Southdown sheep, very largely attended, on 21 September. The annual cattle-show of the Sussex Agricultural Society is often held here. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, and coals. A race-course, with a stand, is at Mount Harry; was formerly 4 miles in circuit, but is now only 2½; and races are usually held on it in March and August. The town is a borough by prescription, and is governed by two constables and other officers, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; and it has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I. The boundaries were extended by the reform act; and they include three parishes, parts of five others, and an extra-parochial tract. The area is about one-fifth of a square mile. Electors in 1838, 873; in 1863, 650. Amount of property and income-tax charged in 1863, £4,135. Real property, in 1860, £30,091; of which £230 were in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 9,533; in 1861, 9,716. Houses, 1,820.

The parishes wholly in the borough are St. Michael, All Saints, and St. Thomas-in-the-Cliffe; the parishes partly in the borough are St. Anne (called also St. Peter and St. Mary), St. John-sub-Castro, St. John-Southover, Kingston, and South Malling; and the extra-parochial tract in the borough is Castle-Precincts. Pop. in 1861, of St. Michael, 1,076; of All Saints, 2,092; of St. Thomas, 1,568; of the borough part of St. Anne, 585; of all St. Anne, 980; of the borough part of St. John-sub-Castro, 2,221; of all St. John-sub-Castro, 2,303; of the borough part of St. John-Southover, 1,336; of all St. John-Southover, 1,344; of the borough part of Kingston, 7; of the borough part of South Malling, 499; of Castle-Precincts, 32. See KINGSTON and MALLING (SOUTH). All the six livings in the town are rectories in the diocese of Chichester. Value, of St. Michael, £116; * of St. Anne, 190; * of St. John-sub-Castro, £250; of All Saints, £198; of St. Thomas, £130; of St. John-Southover, £35.*

The sub-district contains the entire parishes of St. Michael, St. Anne, St. John-sub-Castro, All Saints, St. Thomas, St. John-Southover, and South Malling, and the extra-parochial tract of Castle-Precincts. Acres, 5,870. Pop., 10,116. Houses, 1,833.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Chailey, containing the parishes of Chailey, Newick, Barcombe, and Kingmer; the sub-district of Ditchling, containing the parishes of Ditchling, Wivelsfield, Westmeston, Street, Plumpton, and Hamsey; the sub-district of Westfrie, containing the parishes of Westfrie, Beddingham, Glynde, Ripe, Chal-

vington, Selmeston, Alceiton, and Berwick; the sub-district of Newhaven, containing the parishes of Newhaven, Piddinghoe, Telcombe, Southeast, East Blatchington, Bishopstone, Denton, South Heighton, and Tarring-Neville; and the sub-district of Rottingdean, containing the parishes of Rottingdean, Ovingdean, Rodmell, Iford, Kingston-near-Lewes, Stanmer, and Falmer. Four poor-law unions are comprised in the district;—Lewes union, conterminates with Lewes sub-district, and containing three workhouses in respectively St. Anne, All Saints, and St. Thomas parishes; Chailey union, conterminates with Chailey and Ditchling sub-districts, and containing three workhouses in respectively Chailey, Ditchling, and Ringmer parishes; Westfrie union, conterminates with Westfrie sub-district, and containing a workhouse in Westfrie; and Newhaven union, conterminates with Newhaven and Rottingdean sub-districts, and containing a workhouse in Newhaven. Poor-rates, in 1853, of the Lewes union, £6,708; of the Chailey union, £0,950; of the Westfrie union, £2,220; of the Newhaven union, £3,738. Acres, of the district, 85,104. Pop. in 1851, 25,719; in 1861, 26,995. Houses, 4,964. Marriages in 1863, 196; births, 816,—of which 45 were illegitimate; deaths, 522,—of which 134 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,784; births, 8,279; deaths, 5,133. The places of worship, in 1851, were 40 of the Church of England, with 8,854 sittings; 11 of Independents, with 3,564 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,300 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 105 s.; 4 of Wesleyans, with 555 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 150 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 400 s.; and 4 undefined, with 569 s. The schools were 25 public day schools, with 2,171 scholars; 73 private day schools, with 1,537 s.; 33 Sunday schools, with 2,249 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 75 s.—The rape contains the hundreds of Barcombe, Buttinghill, Dean, Fishergate, Holmstrow, Lewes, Poyning, Preston, Street, Swanborough, Whalesbone, and Younsmere. Acres, 137,875. Pop. in 1851, 53,895. Houses, 9,117.—Lewes hundred comprises 3,191 acres. Pop. in 1851, 6,351. Houses, 1,165.

LEWES AND UCKFIELD RAILWAY, a railway in Sussex; from a junction with the Lewes and Keymer branch of the London and Brighton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Lewes, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles north-eastward to Uckfield. It was authorized in July 1857, and opened in October 1858; and was sold to the London and Brighton in 1860.

LEWESDON AND PILLEDSON, two hills in the W of Dorset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles W of Beaminster. They have a singular appearance; they much resemble each other; they serve as a landmark to mariners; and they 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 Lewson hill to Pil'son pen." Lewesdon is the subject of verses by Crowe, which were much admired by Rogers. Pilledson 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.

LEWESOG, a township, conjoint with Trefydd-Bryelaian, in Llanfair-in-Kimmerich parish, Denbighshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -miles SE of Denbigh.

LEWES-ROAD, a place in Preston parish, Sussex; 1 mile NNW of Brighton. It contains the Brighton cavalry barracks, and the Brighton-water-works; and has a post-office under Brighton.

LEWESTON, an extra-parochial tract in Sherborne district, Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Sherborne. Acres, 540. Pop., 17. Houses, 3. Leweston House is the seat of R. Gordon, Esq.

LEWISHAM, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Kent. The village stands on the river Ravensbourne, and on the North Kent and Mid-Kent railways, 1 mile S of Greenwich, and 5 SE by S of London; was anciently called Levesham, signifying the "dwelling among the meadows;" is within the jurisdiction of the central criminal court and the metropolitan police; consists chiefly of one street, about a mile long, extending

N and S; is supplied with water from a stream rising at its upper end, and flowing through it; and has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under London SE, and stations with telegraph on the North Kent and Mid-Kent railways.—The parish contains also the village of Sydenham, the hamlets of Southend, Rushey-Green, Cockshed, the places called Perry-Hill, Perry-Slough, Catford-Bridge, and Catton, and part of Blackheath; is divided politically into Lewisham proper and Sydenham chapelry; and is cut ecclesiastically into the sections of St. Mary, St. Stephen, Blackheath-All Saints, and Forest-Hill, together with subdivisions of Sydenham. Acres, 5,418. Real property, £137,059; of which £2,163 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 15,064; in 1861, 22,803. Houses, 3,789. The manor was given, by Elthra, 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. Mansions and villas are very numerous; many new ones have recently been built; and much of the entire area may be regarded as a suburb of London. A police-station of the P division is at Rushey-Green; and petty sessions are held at Croom's Hill. Limestone is quarried, and bricks are made. The head-living, or St. Mary's, is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Dartmouth at Blackheath; other charges, with defined limits, are the parishes of St. Stephen, Blackheath-All Saints, Sydenham-St. Bartholomew, and Forest-Hill; others, without defined limits, are the chapelries of Southend, Sydenham-St. Saviour, and Sydenham-Old Chapel; and all are in the diocese of London. Value of St. Mary's with Dartmouth chapel, £1,100; of St. Stephen, not reported. Patron of the former, the Earl of Dartmouth; of the latter, the Rev. S. R. Davis. St. Mary's church was rebuilt in 1774; was damaged by fire in 1830, but has been restored; has a Corinthian portico on the S side, and a square tower at the W end; and contains monuments of the Petries by Banks, a monument to a Lushington by Flaxman, and the grave of Dr. Stanhope, the author of Commentaries on the Epistles and Gospels, who long was vicar. St. Stephen's church was built in 1865, after designs by G. G. Scott, at a cost of £12,000; and is in the first pointed style, modified by a French colouring. Other churches are noticed in articles on other sections of the parish. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. There are also an endowed grammar school, at Lewisham-Hill, with £343 a-year; national schools at Lewisham village, Southend, and Sydenham; a British school, at Lewisham-Bridge; a Congregational school, in Silver-street; the Leathersellers' Foundation school, at Grove House; two suites of almshouses, one of them of recent erection; a workhouse, with accommodation for 200 persons; the infant-poorhouse of St. George-Southwark, with about 175 inmates; and a number of miscellaneous institutions and charities. Bishop Dappa, who wrote part of "Eikon Basilike," was a native.

The sub-district bears the name of Lewisham village; excludes Sydenham chapelry; and consists of the other portions of the parish lying S, SW, and SE of Plough-Bridge. Pop. in 1851, 6,097; in 1861, 7,372. Houses, 1,326.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Sydenham, conterminating with Sydenham chapelry; the sub-district of Lee, containing the rest of Lewisham parish, the parish of Lee, and the liberty of Kidbrooke; the sub-district of Eltham, conterminating with Eltham parish; and the sub-district of Plumstead, containing the parishes of Plumstead and Charlton-next-Woolwich. Acres, 17,224. Poor-rates in 1863, £21,263. Pop. in 1851, 34,835; in 1861, 65,757. Houses, 9,707. Marriages in 1863, 628; births, 2,582,—of which 57 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,107,—of which 490 were at ages under 5 years, and 22 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 5,609; births, 15,682; deaths, 8,424. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 9,858 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 1,675

s.; 2 of Baptists, with 170 s.; 7 of Wesleyans, with 1,159 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 60 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 150 s.; and 1 undefined, with 60 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 2,411 scholars; 105 private day schools, with 2,251 s.; 26 Sunday schools, with 2,333 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 47 s.

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 Grof-hurst; and was given by him to Bayham abbey. Its name was then written Leuesoth.

LEWKNOR, a village, a sub-district, and a hundred in Oxford, and a parish partly also in Bucks. The village stands near Icknield-street, under the Chilterns, 2½ miles NE of Watlington, and 5 S of Thame r. station; and has a post-office under Tetsworth.—The parish includes also Postcombe chapelry in Thame district, Oxford, and Lewknor-Uphill township in Wycombe district and partly in Bucks. Acres of the Thame district portion, 2,688; of the whole, 4,690. Real property of the T. d. portion, £3,144; of the whole, £5,338. Pop. of the T. d. portion, 598; of the whole, 833. Houses of the T. d. portion, 127; of the whole, 171. The manor belongs to the Rev. Sir Edward Jodrell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £350.* Patron, All Souls College, Oxford. The church is of various dates; has a decorated English chancel, and a square tower; and contains a curious rich Norman font, a brass of 1370, and monuments of the Scroops and the Fanes. The p. curacy of Ashampstead or Cadmore-End is a separate benefice. There are a national school, and charities £7.—The sub-district is in Thame district; and contains that district's portion of the parish, and eleven entire parishes. Acres, 18,412. Pop., 3,701. Houses, 801.—The hundred contains ten parishes and part of another. Acres, 19,338. Pop., 5,456. Houses, 1,138.

LEWKNOR-UPHILL, a township in Lewknor parish, Oxford and Bucks; 3½ miles NW of Great Marlow. Acres, 2,002. Real property, £2,195. Pop. of the Oxford portion, 172; of the Bucks portion, 63. Houses, 32 and 12.

LEW (NORTH), a village and a parish in Okehampton district, Devon. The village stands on an eminence near a head-stream of the river Torridge, 7 miles NW of Okehampton r. station; is a large place, with an ancient cross in its centre; commands an extensive view; and has a post-office under Exbourne, North Devon, and a cattle fair on the third Wednesday of April. The parish contains also the hamlet of Wheaton, and comprises 7,247 acres. Real property, £3,611. Pop. in 1851, 1,047; in 1861, 930. Houses, 195. The decrease was caused by emigration, consequent on agricultural depression. About 2,000 acres are open moor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £342.* Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient; was recently in a very dilapidated state; 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.

LEWSTON. See **LEWESTON**.

LEW-TRENCHARD, a parish in Tavistock district, Devon; on the rivulet Lew, 1½ mile N of Coryton r. station, and 8½ N by W of Tavistock. It contains the greater part of Lewdon village, which has a post-office designated Lewdown, North Devon. Acres, 2,818. Real property, £2,320; of which £14 are in mines, and £50 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 436; in 1861, 353. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Lew House and most of the land, belongs to E. B. Gould, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported.* Patron, E. B. Gould, Esq. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments of the Goulds. There is a national school.

LEXDEN, a district and a hundred in the NE of Essex. The district comprehends the sub-district of Wivenhoe, containing the parishes of Wivenhoe and

Brightlingsea; the sub-district of Peldon, containing the parishes of Peldon, Great Wigborough, Little Wigborough, Salcott, Virley, Fingringhoe, East Donnyland, Abberton, Langenhoe, East Mersea, and West Mersea; the sub-district of Stanway, containing the parishes of Stanway, Marks-Tey, Little Tey, Layer-Marney, Layer-Bretton, Layer-de-la-Hay, Birch, Easthorpe, and Copford; the sub-district of Fordham, containing the parishes of Fordham, West Bergholt, Great Tey, Aldham, Pontisbright, Wakes-Colne, Mount-Bures, and Wormingford; and the sub-district of Dedham, containing the parishes of Dedham, Langham, Boxted, Little Horksley, and Great Horksley. Acres, 73,831. Poor-rates in 1863, £12,594. Pop. in 1851, 21,666; in 1861, 22,950. Houses, 4,963. Marriages in 1863, 149; births, 826,—of which 46 were illegitimate; deaths, 473,—of which 175 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,645; births, 7,306; deaths, 4,214. The places of worship, in 1851, were 34 of the Church of England, with 11,010 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 2,683 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 520 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 130 s.; 8 of Wesleyans, with 1,117 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 470 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 163 s.; and 2 of the New Church, with 310 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,665 scholars; 41 private day schools, with 972 s.; 41 Sunday schools, with 2,763 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 25 s. The workhouse is in Stanway; and, at the census of 1861, had 238 inmates.—The hundred comprises the divisions of Colchester and Witham; includes Lexden parish, and differs otherwise from the district, yet is mainly identical with it,—of less extent, but of greater population. Acres, 62,139. Pop. in 1851, 23,794; in 1861, 24,241. Houses, 5,300.

LEXDEN, a village and a parish in Colchester district, and within Colchester borough, Essex. The village stands on the river Colne, near the Eastern Counties railway, 1 mile W of Colchester; dates from at least the time of the Confessor; and has a post-office, under Colchester.—The parish comprises 2,440 acres. Real property, £9,799. Pop., 1,543. Houses, 337. Lexden Lodge was formerly the seat of the Lords Fitzwalters, and is surrounded by a moat. Lexden Park has some fine trees and a pleasant lakelet. There are several good residences, with pleasure-grounds. Some ancient entrenchments are on Lexden Heath. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £566.* Patron, Mrs. E. Papillon. The church was repaired in 1821. There is a national school, with £20 a-year from endowment.

LEXHAM (EAST), a parish, with a village, in Mitford district, Norfolk; 1½ mile W by S of Litcham, and 3 N by W of Dunham r. station. Post-town, Litcham, under Swaffham. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £1,527. Pop., 226. Houses, 47. The manor and nearly all the land belong to the Rev. W. A. W. Keppel. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Litcham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a round ivy-mantled tower, and is good. There are a national school, and charities £26.

LEXHAM (WEST), a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 2½ miles E of the Peddarway, 3 W of Litcham, and 3½ NNW of Dunham r. station. Post-town, Litcham, under Swaffham. Acres, 1,155. Real property, £992. Pop., 152. Houses, 27. The property belongs to the Earl of Leicester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £196.* Patron, the Rev. N. Davies. The church is ancient.

LEXINGTON. See **LAXTON**, Notts

LEY. See **BEER-FERRIS**.

LEYBOURNE, a village and a parish in Malling district, Kent. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Medway, 2 miles W by N of Aylesford r. station, and 5 NW of 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 Great and Little Comp. Post-town, West Malling, under Maidstone. Acres, 1,510. Real property, £2,922. Pop., 289. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently

to the Leybournes; had a moated castle of theirs, in which they entertained Edward I.; was given by the last of the 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 Sir Joseph H. Hawley, Bart. Remains of the castle, including a fine gate-way, still stand close to the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £504.* Patron, Sir J. H. Hawley, Bart. 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 a Leybourne of the time of Edward II., was recently found in a leaden box. There are endowed schools at Leybourne and two other places, with £324 a-year, and other charities for L. 47.

LEYBRIDGE, a place 2 miles NNW of Calne, in Wilt.

LEYBURN, a village, a township, a sub-district, and a district in N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the N side of Wensleydale, at the terminus of the North-allerton and Leyburn railway, 7½ miles SSW of Richmond; consists chiefly of one spacious street or oblong 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-office; under Bedale, a railway station, a banking-office, five chief inns, a town-hall, gas-works, a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, national and Roman Catholic schools, a subscription library, a dispensary, and charities £32. The town-hall was built in 1856, at a cost of £2,000; and is a large and heavy yet good edifice. 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 2,407 acres. Real property, £3,234. Pop., 886. Houses, 163. The manor belongs to Lord Bolton. The district workhouse stands a short way from the village; is an old building; and, at the census of 1861, had 38 inmates.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Wensley, Finghall, Thornton-Steward, Hankswell, and Spennithorne, and four townships of Patrick-Brompton parish, three of Thornton-Watlass, one of Hornby, and one of Bedale. Acres, 41,847. Pop., 5,875. Houses, 1,187.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Middleham, containing the parishes of Middleham, Coverham, East Witton, and West Witton, and four townships of Masham. Acres of the district, 84,918. Poor-rates in 1863, £4,015. Pop. in 1851, 10,057; in 1861, 10,105. Houses, 2,101. Marriages in 1863, 72; births, 299,—of which 31 were illegitimate; deaths, 184,—of which 54 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 589; births, 2,956; deaths, 1,697. The places of worship, in 1851, were 19 of the Church of England, with 3,331 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 520 s.; 24 of Wesleyans, with 2,559 s.; 19 of Primitive Methodists, with 430 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 780 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 453 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 1,213 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 2 s.

LEYFIELDS, a hamlet in Eaking parish, Notts; 3 miles SE of Ollerton.

LEYHAM. See LAYHAM.

LEYLAND, a village, a township, a sub-district, a parish, and a hundred, in Lancashire. The village stands near the river Lostock, ¾ of a mile W of the Northwestern railway, and ½ S of Preston; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-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 3,651

acres. Real property, £13,658. Pop., 3,755. Houses, 748. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to the Crown; had then a royal hall and court of justice; and, with Worden Hall, belongs now to the Misses Ffarington. Worden Hall stands about ¼ a mile S of the village, in a park of more than 300 acres; and is approached through a handsome modern arch-way adjacent to the village. Golden-Hill House is the seat of T. M. Shuttleworth, Esq.; Wellfield is the seat of John Eccles, Esq.; and the Old Hall is a Tudor mansion, now converted into a farm-house. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton mills.—The sub-district contains the townships of Leyland, Euxton, Cuerden, Clayton-in-le-Woods, and Whittle-in-le-Woods. Acres, 10,182. Pop., 3,768. Houses, 1,739.—The parish contains all the sub-district, also the townships of Hoghton, Withnell, Wheelton, and Heapey; and is in Chorley district. Acres, 19,091. Real property, £49,914; of which £556 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 13,710; in 1861, 13,684. Houses, 2,667. The ecclesiastical arrangement divides the area into Leyland-St. Andrew, Leyland-St. James, Euxton, Whittle-in-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. Pop. of the whole of this section in 1861, 1,427; of the Leyland portion of it, 1,147. The living of L.-St. Andrew is a vicarage, and that of L.-St. James is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. A., £1,200;* of St. J., £168.* Patron of St. A., the Rev. T. R. Baldwin; of St. J., Miss Ffarington. 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 Ffaringtons, 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 p. curacies of Euxton, Withnell, Whittle-in-le-Woods, Hoghton, and Heapey are separately noticed. Chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics are in Leyland township; and dissenting chapels and national schools are in some of the other townships. The Roman Catholic chapel is a plain but spacious edifice of 1846. A grammar school stands at the extremity of the parochial churchyard; is an ancient building; and has an endowed income of £28, transferred to it, by Queen Elizabeth, from the Ffarington chantry. A charity school, founded in 1784, is at Golden Hill; and has an endowed income of £21. Alms-houses, 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; and alms-houses for six aged women were founded by Osbaldeston, and have an endowed income of £118. The total yearly value of charities is about £600.—The hundred contains Leyland parish and ten other parishes. Acres, 86,270. Pop. in 1851, 53,641; in 1861, 58,622. Houses, 10,909.

LEYSDOWN, a parish, with a village, in Sheppey district, Kent; on the NE side of Sheppey isle, 6 miles N of Faversham r. station, and 7½ E by S of Queenborough. Post-town, Eastchurch, under Sittingbourne. Acres, 4,302; of which 2,120 are water. Real property, £3,083. Pop., 215. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Capt. Hiltton. There is a coast-guard station. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Harty, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £800.* Patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury three turns, and Major Munn one turn. The church is modern, but has portions of an ancient tower. Charities, 211.

LEYTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in West Ham district, Essex. The village stands adjacent to the river Lea, the Great Eastern railway, the boundary with Middlesex, and the London and Ongar railway, 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; comprises now one long street; contains respectable and handsome houses, embosomed in trees; is continuous with Knotts-Green and Lea-Bridge, which formerly were separate hamlets; and has a station on the Ongar railway, and a post-office under London NE. The parish contains also the post-offices of Leyton-Street, Low Leyton, and Lea-Bridge, under Leyton, London NE; includes the village and chapelry of Leytonstone; is sometimes called Low Leyton; and lies within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police. Acres, 2,241. Real property, 223,289. Pop. in 1851, 9,901; in 1861, 4,794. Houses, 762. Leyton House, Leyton Park, Etloe House, Solway House, Leytonstone House, Forest House, Wallwood House, and Buxton House are prominent residences; and there are many other fine ones. Remains of ancient entrenchments, with a square double embankment surrounded by a moat, are at Ruckholts. Temple mills, on the Lea, were mills said to have belonged to the Knights Templars; but they were demolished to give place to water-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £450.* Patron, John Pardee, Esq. The parish church, or church of St. Mary, is a small plain brick building; and contains monuments of Stripe the antiquary, who was vicar here for nearly 70 years,—Bowyer, the famous printer,—Goring, Earl of Norwich,—Sir Michael Hickeys, and others. Another church, called the church of All Saints, was built in 1865, at a cost of £2,147; is in the decorated English style, cruciform, with five-light E window; and contains 560 sittings. There are a Wesleyan chapel in Leyton, an Independent chapel in Leytonstone, national schools in both places, eight alms-houses, and a workhouse. The total yearly value of charities is £178. The workhouse is for West Ham district; and, at the census of 1861, had 572 inmates. Sir T. Roe, ambassador to the Great Mogul in the time of Charles I., was a native.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Winstead. Acres, 4,245. Pop., 7,536. Houses, 1,108.

LEYTON, Lancashire. See LAXTON.

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 London and Ongar railway; took the latter part of its name from a Roman 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 a post-office under London NE. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop. in 1861, 2,396. Houses, 325. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £150.* Patron, J. Pardee, Esq. The church occupies a commanding site on the road from Stratford to Epping; and is a handsome edifice, with light square W tower, surmounted by four fine spirelets. There are an Independent chapel, and a national school for boys and girls.

LEYTON-STREET. See LEYTON.

LEZANT, a parish in Launceston district, Cornwall; between the rivers Inny and Tamar, 4 miles S of Launceston r. station. It contains the villages of Trebollet, Trekenna, and Rezare, and the hamlet of Trewarlet; and its post-town is Launceston. Acres, 4,560. Real property, 25,036. Pop., 815. Houses, 176. The property is divided among a few. Landew, formerly the seat of the Herles, is a chief residence. Trearrell, now an ivied ruin, was a mansion partly built by Sir John Trearrell, but never finished. A lead mine is near Landew. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £406.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is ancient, has a pinnacled tower, and contains monuments of the Herles, the Trearrells, and the Trefusises. There were formerly chapels at Landew and Trearrell. There are now chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists; also national and infant schools.

LEZAYRE. See KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE.

LEZIATE, a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Nor-

folk; 2½ miles N of East Winch r. station, and 4½ E of Kings-Lynn. Post-town, Lynn. Acres, 1,469. Real property, £1,494. Pop., 197. Houses, 44. The property is divided among four. About 104 acres are rabbit-warren and common. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Ashwicken, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

LHANE-MOOR (THE), a stream in the N of the Isle of Man; rising in the Curragh, and running windingly northward, about 5 miles to the sea, 1½ mile SW of Blue Head. It is one of two streams which drained lakes formerly in the Curragh.

LIBANUS, a place 4½ miles from Brecon, in Breconshire. It has a post-office under Brecon.

LIBBERSTON. See LEBBERSTON.

LIBBERRY, a hamlet in Grafton-Flyford parish, Worcester; 1 mile SW of Grafton-Flyford village.

LICHBOROUGH. See LICHTENOROUGH.

LICHET-MATRAVERS. See LYTONETT-MATRAVERS.

LICHET-MINSTER. See LYTONETT-MINSTER.

LICHFIELD, a city, four parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Staffordshire, and a diocese partly also in Derbyshire, Salop, and Notts. The city stands on a small affluent of the river Trent, on Icknield-street, near the intersection of Icknield-street with Watling-street, near the junction of the Wryley and Coventry canal with the Grand Trunk canal, and on the Walsall and Derby railway, near its intersection by the Trent Valley railway, 16 miles N by E of Birmingham, and 16 SE by E of Stafford. 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 a brook, spreading into a large pool or marsh, and crossed by bridges. The city never was surrounded by walls; and it therefore wants the compactness and density of most other old cities. 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; and many of them are handsome, and occupied by gentry. The interior of the city, in a general view, exhibits convenience and respectability; and the environs have gardens, agreeable walks, and a diversity of pleasant views.

History.—Lichfield probably sprang, in some way, from the Roman station Etocetum, which stood at the intersection of Icknield-street and Watling-street. The name is Saxon; was anciently written Licofeld, Licethfeld, 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 a tradition that a great battle was fought on "a field" here by three kings, who slew one another on the spot. 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 659, 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 1102, it was removed to Coventry. Roger de Clinton, being appointed bishop in 1129, reconstituted the bishopric of Lichfield, rebuilt its cathedral, and assumed the title of Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. His successors, till the time of Charles II.,

continued to wear that title; the successors thence till 1836, were styled Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry; and the subsequent successors are styled simply Bishops 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 its 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. William de Lichfield a learned monk, Whittington a scholar, Butt and Buckeridge the theologians, Camden's father, Dr. Thomas Newton, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Ashmole, Smallridge, Major André, and Dilke the dramatist, were natives; Dr. Darwin, the author of "Zoonomia," and other works, lived in Baron-street, and practised here 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 original cathedral, built by King Oswy, was restored in 700 by Bishop Hedda, but has left no vestiges. The present cathedral retains portions of the pile as rebuilt by Roger de Clinton; and includes additions and restorations of periods from the 12th century till the present time. The nave, the transept, the aisles, the choir, and the chapter-house, are mainly of dates from 1129 till 1240; the towers and the Lady chapel date from 1296 till 1360; some portions range from 1420 till 1447; numerous portions belong to an extensive restoration, at enormous expense, during the years 1647—1669; the roofs of the aisles and parts of two of the spires date from 1788 till 1795; the W window was restored by James II., and re-glazed in 1776; the glass of the Lady chapel dates from 1530 till 1540, but belonged to a Flemish abbey nearly Liege, and was brought to Lichfield so late as 1805; other windows are comparatively modern; restorations, to the extent of removing white-wash, renewing stonework, and substituting a light and open screen for a heavy close previous one, were completed at a cost of about £10,000 in 1861; and other restorations, including a new rood, sedilia, and other features, have since been in a great measure executed, although the restoration is not yet complete. Vast damage was done to the pile in 1643-6; the royalists and the parliamentarians then alternately held and used its close as the fortalice of the city; upwards of 2,000 shot and 1,500 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 ones in England, yet it presents an aggregate appearance superior to most. Its site is advantageously on an eminence; its surroundings are free from cloister or pre-nict-wall, from gate or ancient monastery; 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; and, were only some unsightly buildings in the southern vicinity swept away, and a lawn formed down to the lakelet in the neighbouring hollow, the pile would stand out to the view more richly picturesque than almost any other great church in England.

"Lo, with what depth of blackness thrown
Against the clouds far up the skies,
The walls of the cathedral rise,

Like a mysterious grove of stone,
With fitful lights and shadows blending;
As from behind, the moon ascending,
Lights its dim aisles and paths unknown.
Only the cloudy rack behind,
Dripping onward wild and ragged,
Gives to each spire and buttress jagged
A seeming motion undefined."

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 feet wide; the western steeples are 183 feet high; the central steeple is 258 feet high; and the chapter-house is 45 feet long, 23 wide, and 23 high. The W front has three door-ways, a decorated window of six lights, and a gable with trefoiled panels; has, over the whole face, four trefoiled and canopied arcades, once all containing statues; and is flanked with two towers, surmounted by hexagonal spires. The central door-way shows a rich combination of foliated arches, exquisitely wrought mouldings, and canopied statues; and the arcade above it retains the statues originally there, being twenty-five statues of kings, from Vanda to Richard II., restored in 1820-1. 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 central tower rises one story 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 light 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 eight bays, with aisles; shows well the decorated English character; deflects somewhat 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 lofty trefoiled three-light windows, rich tracery, and graceful flowering canopies; and contains nine stalls, extending in range beneath the windows, seven of them brilliant with stained glass, and every two paired off with niches, canopies, and brackets. The chapter-house is polygonal, has a single central pier, and is richly ornamented; and the vestibule of it is arched. The library is above the chapter-house; resembles it in character, but has less ornament; and contains, among other interesting matters, the manuscript of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," and a Saxon or 7th-century copy of the Gospels, known as the Gospels of St. Chad. 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 Montagu, 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, Pateshull, and Hacket, an effigy of Sir Humphrey 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. Rabinson, known as the "Sleeping Children," by Chantrey. An Episcopal palace is at the NE corner of the close, and was rebuilt by Bishop Wood in 1690; but the palace now habitually occupied by the Bishop is Eccles-

hall Castle. The deanery stands to the W of the palace in the close; and part of it dates from the 15th century. The prebendal houses are in the SW; and some of them include specimens of ancient brick-work.

Churches.—St. Mary's church stands on the S side of the Market-place; was erected in 1721, on the site of a very ancient church, which Leland describes as "right beautiful;" is a plain but neat edifice, with a short tower; and contains monuments of the Dyott family.—St. Chad's church stands at Stow, a little to the E; is a small and very 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; and is visited by children, and adorned with live garlands, on Ascension day.—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 effigy of William de Watton of the time of Edward III., and many handsome monuments. A cemetery connected with it covers seven acres, is the chief cemetery of the city, contains the grave of Dr. Johnson's father, and is intersected by a noble avenue of elm trees.—Christ Church was built in 1847, is in the decorated English style, and has a square tower.—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. There are an Independent chapel, two Wesleyan chapels, a New Connexion Methodist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel.—A vicar's choral college was founded, in 1240, by Bishop Pateshall; and a friary was founded, in 1229, by Bishop Stavenby,—was burnt in 1291,—was rebuilt in 1545, and was made the head-quarters 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; has £106 a-year from endowment; and numbers, among its pupils, Dr. Johnson, Bishop Newton, Bishop Smallridge, Addison, Garrick, 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 Wilmot, Judge Noel, and James the inventor of the "fever powder." Minor's school, in Bore-street, was founded in 1677, for teaching 36 boys English reading and the catechism; and has upwards of £135 a-year from endowment. The diocesan Theological College for students intending to enter holy orders is near the cathedral; and there are national schools for both sexes, and industrial and infant schools. The museum and library, near the Minster pool, was set on foot by John P. Dyott, Esq.; includes a newsroom; and, in all its departments, is free to the public, being supported by public rates. There is a flourishing working men's institution. 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; and the library contains about 2,000 volumes. St. John's hospital, in St. John-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; gives house-room and money-allowances to 13 old men; and has an income of about £350. Dr. Milley's or the women's hospital, in Beacon-street, was founded in 1424, and rebuilt in 1504; gives support to 15 aged women; and has an endowed income of £376. Andrew Newton's almshouses, for the widows and daughters of clergymen, were founded in 1798; include 20 comfortable dwellings, forming a neat building, in the Close; afford £50 a-year, with house and small garden, to each of 20 persons; and have an endowed income of £1,239. Lunn's almshouses have only £11. There are a lunatic asylum, a dispensary, and a work-

house; and the last, at the census of 1861, had 117 inmates.

Other Buildings.—The guild-hall, in Bore-street, includes court-room, city offices, police station, and house of correction. The market-house 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 about 20 inches long. 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 1833, 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. 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 water-works 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, † two railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of county courts and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs are held on the first Wednesday of Jan., Ash-Wednesday, 12 May, and the first Monday of July and of Nov.; and industry is carried on in market-gardening, coach-building, malting, brewing, flax-spinning, and paper-making. 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 now governed, under the new act, 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.; and it has continued to send two till the present time. Its boundaries are the same municipally and parliamentary; comprise 3,180 acres; and include all St. Mary's parish, all the extra-parochial places of the Close, the Friary, and Fulfen, and parts of the parishes of St. Chad and St. Michael. Electors in 1833, 861; in 1863, 698. Corporation income in 1860, 2920. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £1,956. Pop. in 1851, 7,012; in 1861, 6,893. Houses, 1,456.

Parishes.—St. Mary's parish, as already noted, is wholly within the city. Real property, in 1560, 29,429. Pop. in 1861, 2,683. Houses, 532. St. Chad's parish contains also the township of Curborough and Elmhurst, comprising 2,080 acres. Real property of the whole, £12,022; of which £525 are in gas-works. Pop. of the whole, 2,145. Houses, 487. Pop. of the part within the city, 1,920. Houses, 440. St. Michael's parish includes also the hamlet of Freeford, the chapelry of Hammerwich, and the townships of Pipehill, Wall, Burntwood, Fisherwick, and Streethay, comprising 11,906 acres, and containing, within Hammerwich and Burntwood, recently opened coal-mines. Real property of the city portion, £10,196. Pop. of the whole, 5,112. Houses, 1,034. Pop. of the city portion, 1,936. Houses, 414. The ecclesiastical parish of Christchurch was formed, in 1848, out of the parishes of St. Chad and St. Michael. Pop. of the whole, 726. Houses, 163. Pop. of the St. Chad portion, 486. Houses, 105. The extra-parochial places of the Close, the Friary, and Fulfen, within the city, had a pop., in 1861, of respectively 235, 8, and 10. Houses, 53, 2, and 1. The living of St. Mary is a vicarage, and the livings of St. Chad, St. Michael, and Christchurch are p. curacies, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of St. Mary, £458; * of St. C., £250; of St. Michael, £363; of Chr., £300.* Patrons

of St. Mary, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; of St. C. and St. Michael, the Vicar of St. Mary; of Chr., the Bishop of Lichfield. The p. curacies of Wall and Burntwood, within St. Michael's parish, also are separate benefices.

The District.—The sub-district of Lichfield contains all the parishes and places noted in the preceding paragraph, and also the parishes of Whittington, Elford, Weeford, Shenstone, Ogley-Hay, and Farewell, and the extra-parochial places of Tamhorn, Haselor, and Freeford. Acres, 37,688. Pop., 15,623. Houses, 3,224.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Rugeley, containing the parishes of Rugeley, Longdon, Armitage, and Colton; and the sub-district of Yoxall, containing the parishes of Yoxall, Hamstall-Ridware, Pipe-Ridware, Mavesyn-Ridware, Alrewas, and Bromley-Regis, and the extra-parochial places of Alrewas-Hays, and Kings-Bromley-Hays. Acres of the district, 71,613. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,372. Pop. in 1851, 25,279; in 1861, 27,541. Houses, 5,848. Marriages in 1863, 135; births, 935,—of which 58 were illegitimate; deaths, 664,—of which 236 were at ages under 5 years, and 28 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,819; births, 7,833; deaths, 5,216. The places of worship, in 1851, were 23 of the Church of England, with 11,731 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,139 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 14 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,158 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 350 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 702 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 640 s. The schools were 49 public day schools, with 2,321 scholars; 47 private day schools, with 1,066 s.; 40 Sunday schools, with 3,139 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 39 s.

The Diocese.—Lichfield diocese comprehends all Derbyshire, all Staffordshire except part of Stottesden deanery, the northern portion of Salop, and the pendicle of Notts forming Ironville. Acres, 1,740,607. Pop. in 1861, 1,221,404. Houses, 243,215. 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 £4,500; of the dean, £1,524; of each of three 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; Hugh de Nonant, who made great opposition to monasticism; Patehall and Langton, who were Lord Treasurers; De Meyland, who could not speak English; Northbury, who was Lord Keeper; Close, one of the architects of King's College chapel; Smith, the founder of Brasenose College; Lee, who humoured the tastes of Henry VIII.; Neale, designated the ambitious; Overall, designated the learned; Abbot, who shot a keeper in deer-stalking; Hacket, who boldly preached at Holborn in defiance of Cromwell's soldiery; Lloyd, who became mystified in studying the apocalypse; Hough, who made sturdy resistance to King James at Magdalen; Hurd, who won the mitre with his pen; Earl Cornwallis; and the classic Butler. Five of the dignitaries became cardinals, and two became primates of Ireland. Calamy was offered the bishopric, and rejected it.

The diocese is divided into the archdeaconries of Stafford, Derby, and Salop. The archdeaconry of Stafford comprises the deaneries of Lichfield, Allstonefield, Brewood, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Handsworth, Himley, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Tamworth, Trentham, Trysull, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Walsall, and Wolverhampton. The archdeaconry of Derby comprises the deaneries of Derby, Alfreton, Ashborne, Ashover, Bakewell, Brampton, Buxton, Castleton, Chesterfield, Cubley, Duffield, Eyam, Hartshorn, Lullington, Ockbrook, Radbourne, Stanton-by-Bridge, Staveley, and Wirksworth. The archdeaconry of Salop comprises the deaneries of Conder, Edgmond, Ellesmere, Hodnet, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Wem, Whitchurch, and Wrockwardine.

The deanery of Lichfield contains the rectory of Yoxhall; the vicarages of Lichfield-St. Mary, Alrewas, Longdon, and Shenstone; and the p. curacies of L.-St. Chad, L.-St.

Michael, L.-Christchurch, Kings-Bromley, Burntwood, Farewell, Gentshew, Hammerwich, Hints, Ogley-Hay, Stonnal, Wall, Weeford, Whittington, and Wichnor. The deanery of Allstonefield contains the rectories of Bloore-Ray and Grindon; the vicarages of Allstonefield and Ham; the p. curacies of Butterton, Cauldon, Elkstone, Flash, Sheen, Warslow, Waterfall, and Weton; and the donative of Calton. The deanery of Brewood contains the rectories of Blymhill-St. Mary and Weston-under-Lizard; the vicarages of Brewod, Bush-bury, and Sheriffhales; and the p. curacies of Bishops-Wood, Codsall, Coven, Shareshill, and Woodcote. The deanery of Cheadle contains the rectories of Cheadle, Draycot-le-Moors, and Kingsley; the vicarages of Alton, Caverswell, and Dillhorne; and the p. curacies of Bradley-le-Moors, Cotton, Denstone, Forsbrooke, Finchey, and Oakamoor. The deanery of Eccleshall contains the rectories of Ashley, Forton, Norbury, and Standon; the vicarages of Chebas, Eccleshall, and High Offley; and the p. curacies of Adbaston, Broughton, Chorlton, Croxton, Cotes-Heath, Ellenhall, Gosnall, Knightley, Maer, Moreton, and Moore-St.-Leonard. The deanery of Hands-worth contains the vicarage of North Harborne, the five p. curacies of West Bromwich, the three p. curacies of Smethwick, the three p. curacies of Tipton, the two p. curacies of Handsworth, and the p. curacy of Harborne-St. John. The deanery of Himley contains the rectories of Himley and Kingswinford, the vicarage of Sedgley, and the p. curacies of Brierley-Hill, Brockmore, Coseley, Etingshall, Upper Gornal, Lower Gornal, Kingswinford-St. Mary, Pensnett, and Quarry-Bank. The deanery of Leek contains the rectory of Norton-in-Moors, the vicarages of Biddulph and Leek-St. Edward, and the p. curacies of Buddulph-Moor, Brownedge, Cheddleton, Endon, Horton, Ipstones, Leek-St. Luke, Longnor, Meerbrook, Milton, Onecot, Rushton-Spencer, Smallthorne, and Wetley-Rocks. The deanery of Newcastle-under-Lyne contains the rectory of Newcastle-St.-Giles, the vicarages of Andley and Wolstanton, and the p. curacies of Betley, Chesterton, Golden-Hill, Keele, Kidsgrove, Movcop, New Chapel, Newcastle-St. George, Silverdale, and Talk-o'-the-Hill. The deanery of Penkridge contains the rectory of Church-Eaton, the vicarage of Lapley, and the p. curacies of Acton-Trussell, Bednall, Bradley, Copenhall, Dunstan, Penkridge-St. Michael, Penkridge-Christchurch, Stretton, and Wheaton-Aston. The deanery of Rugeley contains the rectories of Blithfield, Colton, Ridware-Hamstall, and Ridware-Mavesyn; the vicarages of Abbots-Bromley, Colwich, and Rugeley; and the p. curacies of Armitage, Breerton, Cannock, Heywood, Hixon, Norton-Canes, Kidware-Pipe, and Great Wyrley. The deanery of Stafford contains the rectories of Haughton, Ingestre, Stafford-St. Mary, Standon, and Tixall; the vicarages of Milwich, Ranton, Seighford, and Weston-upon-Trent; and the p. curacies of Birchfield, Castle-Church, Derrington, Forebridge, Fradswell, Gayton, Marston, Salt, Stafford-St. Chad, Stafford-Christchurch, Stow, and Whitgreave. The deanery of Stoke-upon-Trent contains the rectories of Bucknall, Burslem, Longton, Shelton, and Stoke-upon-Trent; and the p. curacies of Bagnall, Cobridge, Edensor, Etruria, Fenton, Hanley, Hartshill, Hope, Lane-End, Northwood, Penkhull, Sneyd, Trent-Vale, Tunstall, and Wellington. The deanery of Tamworth contains the rectories of Clifton-Campville, Drayton-Bassett, Elford, Harlaston, and Thorpe-Constantine; the vicarage of Tamworth; and the p. curacies of Amington, Chilcote, Edingale, Fazeley, Hopwas, Wigginton, and Wilnecote. The deanery of Trentham contains the rectories of Swinerton and Whitmore, the vicarage of Mabley, and the p. curacies of Aston, Barlaston, Blurton, Butterton, Fulford, Hauford, Hilderstone, Nmarcot, Red Bank, Stone-St. Michael, Stone-Christchurch, and Trentnam. The deanery of Trysull contains the rectories of Enville, Patingham, and Malvern-Quatt; the vicarages of Penn, Trysull, Wombourne, and Worfield; and the p. curacies of Upper Arley, Kinver, Patshill, Swindon, and Tattenhall. The deanery of Tutbury contains the rectories of Rolleston and Tatenhill, the vicarages of Hambury and Taturby,

the three p. curacies of Burton-on-Trent, and the p. curacies of Anslow, Barton-under-Needwood, Dunstall, Marchington, Needwood, and Stretton. The deanery of Uttoxeter contains the rectories of Bramshall, Checkley, and Gratwick; the vicarages of Ellaston, Mayfield, and Uttoxeter; and the p. curacies of Croxden, Kingstone, Rocester, Stanton, Stramshall, and Tean. The deanery of Walsall contains the rectories of Aldridge and Darlaston; the vicarages of Pelsall, Rushall, and Walsall-St. Mathew; and the p. curacies of Great-Barr, Bloxwich, Darlaston-St. George, Moxley, Ploek, Walsall-St. Peter, Walsall-St. Paul, Walsall-Wood, Wednesbury-St. James, and Wednesbury-St. John. The deanery of Wolverhampton contains the rectory and the eight vicarages of Wolverhampton; the vicarages of Bilston-St. Luke, Bilston-St. Mary, Wednesfield, Willenhall-St. Stephen, and Willenhall-Trinity; and the p. curacies of Bilston-St. Leonard, Willenhall-St. Giles, and Wednesfield-Heath.

The deanery of Derby contains the four vicarages and five p. curacies of Derby, and the p. curacies of Darley, Normanton, and Osmonston. The deanery of Alfreton contains the rectories of South Normanton, Pinxton, and Shirland; the vicarages of Alfreton, Blackwell, Heanor, Penridge, and South Wingfield; and the p. curacies of Codnor and Loscoe, Ironville, Riddings, Somercotes, Ripley, and Swanwick. The deanery of Ashborne contains the rectories of Bentley-Fenny, Bradley, Edlaston, Mapleton, Norbury, and Thorpe; the vicarages of Ashborne and Bradbourne; and the p. curacies of Alsop, Clifton, Kniverton, Hulland, Osmonston, Parwich, Snelston, and Tissington. The deanery of Ashover contains the rectories of Ashover, Bonsall, Mattock, Morton, and North Wingfield; the vicarage of Crich; and the p. curacies of Brackenfield, Cromford, Dethick, Mattock-Bath, Tansley, Wessington, and Claycross. The deanery of Bakewell contains the rectory of Darley, the vicarages of Bakewell and Youlgrave, and the p. curacies of Ashford, Birchover, Cross-Green, Elton, Longstone, Monerash, Sheldon, and Winstar. The deanery of Brampton contains the rectory of Whittington, the vicarages of Dronfield and Norton, and the p. curacies of Barlow, Brampton, Brampton-St. Thomas, Dore, Holmesfield, and Wingerworth. The deanery of Buxton contains the vicarage of Hartington, and the p. curacies of Biggen, Burbage, Buxton, Chelmorton, Fairfield, Church-Sternedale, King-Sternedale, Taddington, and Wormhill. The deanery of Castleton contains the rectory of Castleton, the vicarages of Glossop and Hope, and the p. curacies of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Charlesworth, Edale, Hayfield, Mellor, New Mills, and Whitfield. The deanery of Chesterfield contains the rectories of Clowne, Langwith, Pleasley, and Sutton-cum-Duckmanton; the vicarages of Ault-Hacknall, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Heath, Scarcliff, and Tibshelf; and the p. curacies of Brimington, Calow, Hasland, Newbold, Chesterfield-Trinity, Shirebrook, and Temple-Normanton. The deanery of Cubley contains the rectories of Barton-Blount, Boyleston, Cubley, Longford, Sudbury, and Somershall-Ierbert; the vicarages of Doveridge and Shirley; and the p. curacies of Alkington, Marston-Montgomery, Sropton, and Yeauley. The deanery of Duffield contains the rectories of Bread-sall and Morley; the vicarages of Denby, Duffield, and Horsley; and the p. curacies of Allestree, Belper, Bridge-Hill, Little Eaton, Hazlewood, Heage, Holbrooke, Milford, Quarndon, Smalley, and Turnditch. The deanery of Eyam contains the rectory of Eyam, the vicarages of Hatherage and Tideswell, and the p. curacies of Bamford, Baslow, Beeley, Derwent, Edensover, Middleton-Stoney, and Peak-Forest. The deanery of Hartshorn contains the rectories of Hartshorn, Ravenstone, and Stretton-en-le-Field; the vicarage of Repton; and the p. curacies of Donisthorpe, Church-Gresley, Measham, Rosliston, Smisby, and Willesley. The deanery of Lullington contains the rectory of Walton-on-Trent; the vicarages of Croxall, Lullington, Stapenhill, and Willington; and the p. curacies of Cauldwell, Coton, Newhall, Newton-Solney, and Swadlincote. The deanery of Ockbrook contains the rectory of West Hallam; the vicarages of Kirk-Hallam, Ilkeston, Ockbrook, Sawley, Spon-

don, and Stanton-by-Dale; and the p. curacies of Brea-ton, Chaddesden, Cotmanhay, Dale-Abbey, Long-Eaton, Mapperley, Risley, Sandiacre, Stanley, and Wilne. The deanery of Radbourne contains the rectories of Brailsford, Dalbury, Egginton, Kedleston, Kirk-Laughley, Mugginton, Radbourne, and Trusley; the vicarages of Etwall, Mackworth, Mickleover, and Sutton-on-the-Hill; and the p. curacies of Findern, Intack, Littleover, Long-Lane, and Marston-on-Dove. The deanery of Stanton-by-Bridge contains the rectories of Aston-on-Trent, Shardlow, Stanton-by-Bridge, Swarkeston, and Weston-on-Trent; the vicarages of Barrow, Elvaston, and Melbourne; and the p. curacies of Alvaston, Boulton, Chelaston, Foremark, and Ticknall. The deanery of Staveley contains the rectories of Earlborough, Eckington, Killamarsh, Staveley, and Whitwell; the vicarages of Beighton and Elmton; and the p. curacy of Ridgeway. The deanery of Wirksworth contains the rectory of Carsington, the vicarage of Wirksworth, and the p. curacies of Atlow, Ballidon, Brassington, Hognaston, Idridgehay, Kirk-Ireton, and Middleton.

The deanery of Conover contains the rectories of Acton - Burnel, Berrington, Cound, Frodesley, Harley, Kenley, Pitchford, Sheinton, Smethcote, and Stapleton; the vicarage of Conover; and the p. curacies of Cressage, Dorrington, Langley, Lebotwood, and Longnor. The deanery of Edgmond contains the rectories of Bolas, Chetwynd, Edgmond, Hinstock, Kinnersley, Longford, Preston-on-Wildmoor, and Waters-Upton; the vicarages of Lilleshall and Wrockwardine-Wood; and the p. curacies of Aston, Childs-Ercal, Donnington-Wood, Newport, Oakengates, Sambrook, Tibberton, and Woundridge. The deanery of Ellesmere contains the rectories of Hordley, Petton, and West Felton; the vicarages of Baschurch, Ellesmere, Great Ness, and Ruyton; and the p. curacies of Cocksbutt, Dudlestone, Little Ness, Penley, Welch-Hampton, and Weston-Lullingfield. The deanery of Hodnet contains the rectories of Hodnet, Norton-in-Hales, and Steke-on-Tern; the vicarages of Cheswardine and Market-Drayton; and the p. curacies of Hales, Little Drayton, Moreton-Say, and Weston. The deanery of Shifnal contains the rectories of Donnington, Ryton, Stretchley, and Stockton; the vicarages of Albrighton-next-Shifnal, Kemberton, Shifnal, and Sutton-Maddock; and the p. curacies of Boningale, Dawley-Magna, Dawley-Parva, Malins-Lee, Fains-Lane, Priors-Lee, and Tong. The deanery of Shrewsbury contains the rectories of Fitz and Shrawardine; the vicarages of Atcham, Montford, Shrewsbury-Abbey-Church, Shrewsbury-St. Alkmund, and Shrewsbury-St. Chad; and the p. curacies of Battlefield, Bays-ton-Hill, Berwick, Betton, Bicton, Leaton, Oxou, Shrewsbury-St. George, Shrewsbury-St. Giles, Shrewsbury-St. Julian, Shrewsbury-St. Mary, Shrewsbury-St. Michael, Coleham, and Uffington. The deanery of Wem contains the rectories of Middle, Moreton-Corbet, and Wen; the vicarages of Loppington, Shawbury, and Stanton-on-Hine-Heath; and the p. curacies of Albrighton-next-Shrewsbury, Aley, Broughton, Clive, Edstaston, Grinshill, Hadnal, Lee-Brookhurst, Newtown, and Preston-Gubbals. The deanery of Whitechurch contains the rectories of Adderley, Doddington, Ightfield, and Whitechurch; the vicarage of Prees; and the p. curacies of Ashe, Calverhall, Fauls, Tilstock, and Whixall. The deanery of Wrockwardine contains the rectories of Eytton, Rodington, and Upton-Magna; the vicarages of Ercall-Magna, Leighton, Wellington-All Saints, Wrockwardine, and Wroxeter; and the p. curacies of Buildwas, Eaton-Constantine, Hadley, Ketley, Lawley, Longdon-on-Tern, Rowton, Uppington, Wellington-Christchurch, and Withington.

LICHFIELD, Hants. See LITCHFIELD.

LICKEY, a chapelry in the parishes of Bromsgrove and Kings-Norton, Worcester; on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, at the junction of the branch to Redditch, 4 miles NE of Bromsgrove. It was constituted in 1853; and it contains the r. station of Barnt-Green, and has a post-office under Bromsgrove. Pop. in 1861, 1 361. Houses, 285. Pop. of the Bromsgrove

portion, 876. Houses, 182. The Lickey hills include Lubury, Bilberry, Rednall, and Deacon; they exhibit scenes of remarkable beauty; they command very extensive and very fine prospects; and one of them is crowned with an obelisk, in memory of the late Earl of Plymouth. A spring here sends off two runnels, one of which goes through the Stour to the Severn, while the other goes through the Rea and the Trent to the German ocean. Pleasure parties from a far extent of surrounding country, and from Birmingham, visit Lickey in the summer months; and visitors find good accommodation at a local hotel. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Vicar of Bromsgrove. The church was built in 1856, at a cost of about £2,000; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a belfry. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

LICKHILL, a hamlet in the Kidderminster-Foreign section of Kidderminster parish, Worcester.

LICKHURST, a place $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Garstang, in Lancashire.

LID, or LYD (THE), a small river of the W of Devon; rising at Branscombe-Loaf in Dartmoor, and running about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Tamar at Lifton.

LIDBROOK, a village in English-Bicknor parish, Gloucester; on the river Wye, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ross. It has a post-office under Ross, and a Baptist chapel; and a tramroad, used for the conveyance of coal and timber, goes from it, through Dean forest, to Newnham and Lydney on the Severn.

LIDBURY, an ancient camp in the N of Wilts; 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. The Twin Barrows are about a mile to the S; and the Chisenbury and Comb-Hill camps, together with some other ancient earthworks, are in the neighbourhood.

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 Cricklade district, Wilts. The village stands 2 miles S of Purton r. station, and 3 NE by N of Wootton-Basset; and has a post-office under Swindon. The parish comprises 2,321 acres. Real property, with Purton, £24,810. Rated property of L.-M. alone, £3,126. Pop. in 1851, 491; in 1861, 538. Houses, 121. The increase of pop. arose from the proximity of the SE section to Swindon r. station. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £495. Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church has a tower. Charities, £3 5s.

LIDDIARD-TREEGOOZE, a village and a parish in Cricklade district, Wilts. The village stands near the Great Western railway, 2 miles NW of Swindon r. station, and 3 ENE of Wootton-Basset; was known, at the Conquest, as Lidlar; and gives the title of Baron to Viscount Bolingbroke. The parish comprises 5,142 acres. Rated property, £7,721. Pop., 795. Houses, 160. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Treegoozes; passed to the Grandisons, the Pateshulls, and the Beauchamps; and has belonged, since the time of Henry VI., to the St. Johns, Viscounts Bolingbroke. Liddiard Park is the seat of Viscount Bolingbroke. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £628.* Patron, Viscount Bolingbroke. The church is ancient; was partly rebuilt in 1683; underwent thorough restoration about 1852; has a tower; and contains banners, helnuts, pedigrees,

and monuments of the Viscounts Bolingbroke. There are a school for both sexes, and charities about £21.

LIDDIARD-ST. LAWRENCE. See LYDEARD.

LIDDINGTON, a village and a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland. The village stands 2 miles S by E of Uppingham, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Seaton r. station; is very ancient; was formerly a market-town, and of much larger size than now; and has a post-office under Uppingham. The parish comprises 2,020 acres. Real property, £4,543. Pop., 613. Houses, 138. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Exeter. The custom of borough English prevails. Liddington House is the seat of T. J. Bryan, Esq. A palace of the bishops of Lincoln stood here; was converted, in 1602, into an hospital for a warden, 12 men and 2 women, with endowment now yielding £116 a-year; and the hall of it still stands, shows features of ancient splendour, and retains its old painted glass windows. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Caldecote, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £420.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and short spire; and contains an ancient screen and some well-preserved brasses. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with about £10 a-year.

LIDDINGTON, a parish in Highworth district, Wilts. The village stands 4 miles SE by S of Swindon, and 5 SE of Swindon r. station; and is small. The parish contains also the hamlets of Liddington-Wick, Liddington-Warren, Coate, and Medburton. Post-town, Swindon. Acres, 2,767. Real property, £4,362. Pop., 440. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. 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 Eadbury, 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, £325.* Patron, the Duke of Marlborough. The church is ancient; was restored in 1850; has a roof of timber frame-work, and a tower; and contains a very ancient font, and monuments of two church dignitaries, supposed to be abbesses of Shaftesbury. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LIDFORD, or LYDFORD, a village and a parish in Tavistock district, Devon. The village stands on the river Lid, near the Tavistock and Launceston railway, amid 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 8 burgesses within the walls and 41 without, in the time of Edward the Confessor; claims even to have entertained Julius Caesar and his army, on Caesar'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 last century; had, in connexion 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; decayed so greatly in modern times as to be reduced to 6 or 8 miserable cottages; and has now a railway station, and a fair on the Tuesday after 20 July.—The parish contains also Prince-town, which has a head post-office, designated Princetown, Devon,—the convict prison in Dartmoor,—and the hamlets of Dinnabridge, Hexworthy, Huckaby, and Two Bridges; and, excepting 2,092 acres, it all lies in Dartmoor-forest. Total acres, 56,333. Real property, £1,846. Pop. in 1851, 1,968; in 1861,

2,815. Houses, 298. The increase of pop. was wholly in the Dartmoor-forest quarter, which had 1,697 in 1851, and 2,599 in 1861; and the increase arose chiefly from the additional number of convicts in the convict prison. The property is not much divided. 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 wild, romantic, picturesque, and 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 our 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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, £160.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is of the 13th century; contains a primitive font; and commands a superb view, particularly of the extensive front of Dartmoor, with its tors. The churchyard contains an old tombstone resembling a cromlech. The p. curacy of Dartmoor, or Princetown, is a separate benefice. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LIDGATE, or LYDGATE, a village and a parish in the district of Newmarket and county of Suffolk. The village stands near the boundary with Cambridgeshire, 6 miles S by W of Higham r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Newmarket; and has a post-office under Newmarket.—The parish comprises 1,780 acres. Real property, £3,120. Pop., 443. Houses, 99. The property is divided chiefly among four. The manor belonged to Richard "sans Nose"; was given by him to Bury abbey; and belongs now to W. C. Kitchiner, Esq. Remains exist of a castle, which belonged to the Earl of Pembroke, in the time of Edward III. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £485.* Patron, the Rev. Robert H. Cave. The church is ancient; was restored partly in 1853, and further in 1863; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are an Independent chapel, a parochial school, and charities £15. John of Lidgate, a poet of the 15th century, and a monk of Bury abbey, was a native.

LIDGEMOOR, a place 1 mile SE of Weobly, in Herefordshire.

LIDGEN. See LIDGING.

LIDGET, a village in Lepton township, Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Huddersfield.

LIDGET-GREEN, a village in Horton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bradford.

LIDGETT, a hamlet in Edwinstowe parish, Notts; 1 mile S of Edwinstowe village.

LIDLINGTON, a village and a parish in Ampthill district, Beds. The village stands adjacent to the Bedford and Bletchley railway, 3 miles W by N of Ampthill; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ampthill.—The parish comprises 2,520 acres. Real property, £4,050. Pop., 845. Houses, 179. The property is divided among a few. The manor and most of the land belong to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £174.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is finely situated; but, from the nature of the foundation, is unsafe. The churchyard contains a marble monument to Mrs. W. C. C. Bentinck. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and charities £45.

LIDNEY, or LYDNEY, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Chepstow and county of Gloucester. The town stands in Dean forest, on a streamlet running to the Severn, $\frac{3}{4}$ a mile W of the South Wales railway, 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 Lidney-creek, entered through gates 26 feet wide, and containing berths for vessels of 400 tons; is connected, by tram railway, with the Wye at Lidbrook; makes extensive shipments of coal, stone, iron ore, iron products, and timber; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a head post-office, a railway-station, a hotel, a church, three dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a large school for both sexes, a wool and stock fair on 25 June, and other fairs on 4 May and 8 November.—The parish contains also the tything of Aylburton, and the hamlets of Allaston, Nass, Neweime, and Purton. Acres, 8,073; of which 1,370 are water. Real property, £19,008; of which £600 are in mines, and £16 in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 2,577; in 1861, 2,889. Houses, 611. Lidney 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. Remains of a Roman villa and 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 tinplate works. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Aylburton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £600. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The parochial church is early English; has windows of a later date; was recently restored; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and handsome spire; and contains a new carved stone pulpit, and beautiful painted windows. Aylburton church was rebuilt in 1857. The dissenting chapels are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist. Charities, £3.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes, four tythings of another, and West Dean towship. Acres, 22,335. Pop., 5,907. Houses, 1,134.

LIDSEY, a hamlet in Aldingbourne parish, Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Chichester. Pop., 106.

LIDSHAM. See LEDSHAM.

LIDSLING, or LIDGEN, a ville in Medway district, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Chatham. Acres, 439; of which 40 are water. Pop., 30. Houses, 5. The ville forms a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the diocese of Rochester.

LIDSTONE, a hamlet in Enstoue parish, Oxford; on the river Glyme, 3 miles SE by E of Chipping-Norton. Pop., 162. Houses, 33.

LIDSTONE, a hamlet in Charleton parish, Devon; 3 miles SE of Kingsbridge.

LIEGECASTLE, a hamlet in Llancarvan parish, Glamorgan; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cowbridge.

LIEPSCOTT. See HERSCOTT.

LIFTON, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Devon. The village stands in the valley of the river Lid, about a mile from its influx to the Tamar, at the boundary with Cornwall, and near the Launceston railway and the Bude canal, 4 miles E by N of Launceston; was known, before the Conquest, as Lysistoun; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office, designated Lifton, North Devon, a railway-station, a good inn, and fairs on 15 February, Holy Thursday, and 29 October.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Lifton Down, Crosstown, Beara, Lower Cookworthy, Higher Cookworthy, Tinney, and West Week. Acres, 5,932. Real property, £7,904; of which £500 are in mines, and £470 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,667; in 1861, 1,441. Houses, 325. The decrease of pop. was caused by lessened demand for labour in manganese mines, by junction of farms, and by introduction of agricultural machinery. The property is divided among a few. 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 H. Bradshaw, Esq. Limestone, lead ore, and manganese are among the minerals; and the limestone is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £491.* Patron, H. Brad-

shaw, Esq. The church is ancient, in tolerably good condition; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a lofty tower; and contains monuments of the Harrises and others. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians, and a charity school for girls.—The sub-district contains also eight other parishes, and is in Tavistock district. Acres, 22,947. Pop., 3,975. Houses, 829.—The hundred contains twenty-one parishes and part of another. Acres, 133,300. Pop. in 1851, 15,847; in 1861, 15,433. Houses, 2,827.

LIGEA. See LEA (THE).

LIGECASTRE. See CAERLEON.

LIGHTCLIFFE, a hamlet and a chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on the Bradford, Leeds, and Halifax railway, 3 miles SE of Halifax; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Halifax. The chapelry was constituted in 1546. Pop. in 1861, 2,347. Houses, 508. The property is subdivided; but much of the land belongs to E. C. S. Walker, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £140.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is a plain edifice, in the Grecian style; and consists of nave, aisles, and cupola-shaped chancel, with a small tower. There are an independent chapel and some charities.

LIGHTGRAVE. See LEEGRAVE.

LIGHTHORNE, a village and a parish in Southam district, Warwick. The village stands near the Fosse way, 3½ miles N of Kineton, and 4 SW by S of Harbury r. station; and has a post-office under Warwick. The parish comprises 2,007 acres. Real property, £2,249. Pop., 391. Houses, 85. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Willoughby de Broke. The parish is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £322.* Patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. The church is early English, in good condition; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains a tablet to the late Lord Willoughby de Broke. There is a national school.

LIGHTWOOD FOREST. See BLURTON and LIGHTWOOD FOREST.

LIGTON. See LEIGHTON and LEXTON.

LILBOURNE, a village and a parish in the district of Rugby and county of Northampton. The village stands on the river Avon, near the Market-Harborough and Rugby railway, near Watling-street, and near the meeting-point of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, 4 miles ENE of Rugby; and has a station on the railway. The parish comprises 1,920 acres. Post-town, Rugby. Real property, £3,551. Pop., 292. Houses, 63. The property is chiefly divided among six. The manor belongs to Corbet Smith, Esq. Extensive turbari are in a field at the E end of the church. 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. Value, £155.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with low embattled tower; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £10 a-year, and charities £27.

LILBURN (EAST and WEST), two townships in Eggleham parish, Northumberland; on and near the river Till, 4 and 2½ miles SE of Wooler. Acres, 868 and 1,965. Pop., 83 and 245. Houses, 16 and 40. West Lilburn has a post-office under Alnwick. Lilburn Tower is the seat of E. Collingwood, Esq.; 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 till the last generation, 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. The base of a cross, with four steps, was found, in 1769, under a heap called the "Aronn-full of Stones."

LILFORD, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; on the river Nen, near the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 3 miles S by W of Oundle. It contains the hamlet of Wigthorpe; and its post-town is Oundle. Acres, 1,940. Real property, 2,503. Pop., 179. Houses,

29. The manor, with Lilford Hall, belongs to Lord Lilford, and gives him his title of Baron. The Hall was built in 1635, and stands in a beautifully diversified park. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Thorpe-Achurch, in the diocese of Peterborough.

LILIES. See HARDWICKE, Bucks.

LILLESDON, a tything in North Curry parish, Somerset; 6½ miles W of Langport. Real property, £2,180. Pop., 238.

LILLESHELL, a parish in Newport district, Salop; on the Donington-Wood branch of the Shrewsbury canal, and on the Shropshire Union railway, round Donington r. station, and near the boundary with Staffordshire, 3 miles SSW of Newport. It contains the townships of Muxton and Donington,—the latter of which has a post-office under Newport, Salop; and it includes the chapelries of Donington-Wood-St. Matthew and Donington-Wood-St. George. Acres, 6,140. Real property, £42,843; of which £14,600 are in mines, and £10,000 in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 3,987; in 1861, 3,746. Houses, 691. The property is divided among a few. The manor and most of the land belong 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 Belmeis; had, at the dissolution, an endowed income of £237; 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 is extensively worked. The head living is a vicarage, and the livings of St. Matthew and St. George are p. curacies, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of the vicarage, £350;* of St. M., £200;* of St. G., £205. Patron of all the three, 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. There are national schools for both sexes.

LILLEY, a tything in Catnore parish, Berks; 4½ miles WSW of East Ilsley. Pop., 74.

LILLEY, or LINDLEY, a village and a parish in Hitchin district, Herts. The village stands near the boundary with Beds, 4 miles NNE of Luton r. station, and 5 WSW of Hitchin; and has a post-office under Luton. The parish contains also part of the hamlet of Mangrove. Acres, 1,822. Real property, £2,657. Pop. in 1851, 523; in 1861, 480. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Dockwras family. A park at Putteridge-Bury belongs to George Sowerby, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, but good; and consists of nave, chancel, and S porch, with small wooden spire.

LILLFEEFE, a hamlet in Hedsor parish, Bucks; 3½ miles SE of Great Marlow.

LILLINGS-AMBO, a township in Sheriff-Hutton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the Scarborough railway, 9½ miles NNE of York. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £1,884. Pop., 196. Houses, 42. The manor belongs to C. M. Ingram, Esq.

LILLINGSTONE-DAYRELL, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; near the boundary with Northamptonshire, 4½ miles N of Buckingham r. station. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 2,223. Real property, £2,585. Pop., 198. Houses, 33. The property is divided among three. The manor has belonged since before the Conquest to the Dayrell family. Lillingstone House is the seat of A. J. Roberts, Esq., and stands in an extensive park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £278.* Patron, E. F. Dayrell, Esq. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains brasses and tombs of the Dayrells from 1481. Charities, £15.

LILLINGSTONE-LOVELL, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; adjacent to the boundary

with Northamptonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Buckingham r. station. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 1,269. Real property, £1,758. Pop., 185. Houses, 37. The property belongs to the Rev. R. Delap. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £193.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and ivy-covered tower; had formerly chantry chapels; and contains sedilia, a piscina, three brasses, and several monuments. There are a parochial school, and charities £15.

LILLINGTON, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Sherborne r. station. Post-town, Sherborne. Acres, 1,807. Real property, £2,557. Pop., 163. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, R. Gordon, Esq. The church is good.

LILLINGTON, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Warwick; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Leamington r. station, and 3 NE of Warwick. Post-town, Leamington. Acres, 1,324. Real property, £6,460. Pop. in 1851, 309; in 1861, 480. Houses, 87. The increase of pop. arose from increase of house accommodation. The property is subdivided. The manor and most of the land belong to H. C. Wise, Esq. Lillington House is the seat of J. Montgomery, Esq.; Blakedown House, of A. S. Field, Esq.; and Elm Bank, of T. L. Stanger-Leathes, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £327.* Patron, H. C. Wise, Esq. The church is ancient; belonged once to the monks of Kenilworth; was restored in 1847, and enlarged in 1858; consists now of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; and has a fine stained glass E window. There are a national school and a working-men's reading-room.

LILLSWOOD, a place in the SW of Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Allendale.

LILLYHOO, a hamlet in Wateringbury parish, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Maidstone. Pop., 31.

LILLYSTONE, a place in the S of Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Billericay.

LILSTOCK, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; on the coast, 8 miles NE by E of Williton r. station. Post-town, Stogursey, under Bridgewater. Acres, 1,160; of which 450 are water. Real property, £1,240. Pop., 71. Houses, 13. The property belongs to Sir P. Acland, Bart. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Stogursey, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is a plain building, with a tower.

LILWALL, PEMBERS-OAK, and CHICKWARD, a township in Kington parish, Hereford; 2 miles S of Kington. Pop., 346. Houses, 73.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY ISLANDS, two islets at the boundary between Lancashire and Westmoreland; in Windermere, between the W shore and Belle Isle.

LIMBER-HILL, a hamlet in Egton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Whitty.

LIMBER-MAGNA, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands on the Wolds, 4 miles S by E of Uceby r. station, and 5 N by E of Caistor; and has a post-office, of the name of Limber, under Uceby. The parish comprises 5,180 acres. Real property, £8,213. Pop., 514. Houses, 91. The manor belongs to the Earl of Yarborough. An alien priory, a cell to Aulnoy abbey in Normandy, was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Richard de Humez; 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. Value, £623.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school for this and four other parishes, a working men's library, and charities £10.

LIMBER-PARVA, a hamlet in Brocklesby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles N of Limber-Magna.

LIMBO, a place in the W of Sussex; 2 miles N of Petworth.

LIMBURY-CUM-BISCOTT, a hamlet in Luton parish, Beds; 3 miles NW of Luton. Real property, £3,479. Pop., 355. Houses, 72. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LIMEBROOK, a township in Wigmore parish, Hereford; near the river Lug, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Presteigne. Pop., 178. An Augustinian nunnery was founded here, in the time of Richard I., by the Mortimers; and was given, at the dissolution, to John West and Robert Gratwick.

LIMEHOUSE, a parish and a sub-district, in Stepney district, Middlesex. 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 London and Blackwall railway, 3 miles E of St. Paul's, London; forms part of the Metropolitan borough of Tower Hamlets; was included in Stepney parish till 1730; contains the Limehouse, the Regent's and ship building docks; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office \ddagger and pillar-boxes under London E. 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 E and W 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. Many of its inhabitants are employed in ship-building, rope-making, sail-making, chain-making, cable-making, anchor-making, block-making, and other occupations connected with the docks. The limits until 1838, included part of Ratcliff hamlet, and still politically include the chapelry of Limehouse-St. John, and parts of the chapelries of Bow-Common and Ratcliff. Acres, 265; of which 16 are water. Real property, £76,915. Pop., exclusive of Ratcliff, in 1851, 22,782; in 1861, 27,161. Houses, 3,694. Pop. of the Limehouse-St. John portion, 9,531; of the Bow-Common portion, 1,833; of the Ratcliff portion, 1,927. The head-living, or that of Limehouse-St. Anne, is a rectory, united with the chapelries of St. Andrews and St. Peter's missions, and the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value, of St. Anne, with its two chapelries, £714;* of St. John, £300.* Patron of St. A., Brazenose College, Oxford; of St. J., the Bishop of London. St. Anne's church was built in 1724, after designs by Hawksmoor; was one of the fifty erected by Queen Anne; is a massive structure, in the Grecian style; suffered much injury by fire in 1850; and was restored at a cost of £13,000. An Independent chapel was built in 1866; and there are several other dissenting chapels. There are also national schools endowed with £190 a-year, other schools, alms-houses, and other endowed charities about £140 a-year; the Strangers' home for Asiatics; and the Stepney workhouse, commonly called the Children's Establishment. Limehouse Reach is the part of the Thames between Limehouse and the Isle of Dogs; has a length of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and a depth of from 10 to 16 feet; and is called in its deepest part, where many foreign vessels lie, Limehouse Hole.—The sub-district is conteminate with the parish.

LIMERSEY, a place 2 miles NE of Amphilil, Beds.

LIMERSTON, a hamlet in Brixton parish, Isle of Wight; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newport.

LIMINGTON, a village and a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Ilchester, and 6 SW by W of Sparkford r. station.—The parish includes the tything of Draycott; and its post-town is Ilchester, under Taunton. Acres, 1,602. Real property, £2,703. Pop., 341. Houses, 73. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to G. D. Digby, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £412.* Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is early decorated and later English; consists of nave, N transept, and chancel, with porch and lofty tower; and contains a recumbent effigy of Sir Gilbert Gyverny, of the 14th century, several mural monuments of the Beaton's, and the arms of Lord Harrington, of the 15th century. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school. Cardinal Walsey was rector.

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LIMINGTON, Hants. See LYMINGTON.

LIMNE. See LYMENE.

LIMPENHOE, a parish, with a village, in Blofield district, Norfolk; near the Yarmouth railway and the river Yare, 2 miles WNW of Reedham r. station, and 11 ESE of Norwich. Post-town, Reedham, under Norwich. Acres, 1,075. Real property, £1,918. Pop., 227. Houses, 48. The property is much subdivided. Hill House is the seat of R. Bullard, Esq. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Southwood, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has an ivy-mantled tower, and is good. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a national school.

LIMPLEY-STOKE, a village and a chapelry in Bradford parish, Wilts. The village stands near the river Avon, the Kennet and Avon canal, the Bathampton branch of the Great Western railway, and the boundary with Somerset, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Bradford; 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; and has a railway station, a recent hydropathic establishment, and a girls' reformatory. The chapelry was reconstituted in 1846, and is conjoined with Winsley. Post-town, Bradford-on-Avon. Pop. in 1861, 955. Houses, 218. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £147. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is small; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

LIMPOLE, a village in Harworth parish, Notts; on the river Torn, 2 miles NW of Bawtry.

LIMPSFIELD, a village and a parish in Godstone district, Surrey. The village stands 6 miles NE of Godstone r. station, and 12 ENE of Reigate; and has a post-office under Red Hill. The parish contains also Moorhouse, Tenchley, and Treverux. Acres, 3,904. Real property, £5,384. Pop., 1,216. Houses, 245. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to G. W. G. Leveson Gower, Esq. Hookwood, adjoining the village, is the seat of Mrs. Gower; Tenchley Park is the seat of Seymour Teulon, Esq.; Moor House is the residence of J. F. Harris, Esq.; and Treverux is the property of H. Cox, Esq. A house near the centre of the village was long occupied by Mrs. Stanhope, the writer of well-known published letters to her husband, Philip Stanhope, the natural son of Lord Chesterfield. A picturesque common, clumped with firs, lies above the village; and other parts of the parochial surface are diversified and beautiful. Staffords-Wood is a favourite resort of gypsies. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £699.* Patron, W. Leveson Gower, Esq. The church is mainly early English, in good condition; has a tower, possibly Norman, with a piscina in the S wall, and surmounted by a spire; comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel; and contains a fine marble monument to Lord Elphinstone. There are a Baptist chapel, national and infant schools, and charities £4.

LINACRE. See BOOTLE, Lancashire.

LINAN (THE), a stream of North Wales; running to the sea, near Carnarvon.

LINBRIDGE, a hamlet in Linton parish, Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Linton village. See LINTON, Devon.

LINBRIGGS, a township in Allenton parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 2 miles W of Allenton. Acres, 9,500. Pop., 69. Houses, 9.

LINBY, or LINDEY, a village and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The village stands adjacent to the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, near the river Leen, $\frac{9}{10}$ miles N by W of Nottingham; has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Nottingham; and has likewise two ancient crosses, which were supposed to mark an entrance-boundary of Sherwood forest.—The parish comprises 1,190 acres. Real property, £2,147; of which £25 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 310; in 1861, 257. Houses, 53. The property is not divided. The manor belongs to A. F. W. Montagu, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £280.

Patron, A. F. W. Montagu, Esq. The church was recently restored, has a tower, and contains monuments of the Chaworths.

LINCH, or LYNCH, a place $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Aylesbury, in Bucks.

LINCH, or LYNCH, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; on the Midhurst and Haslemere railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Midhurst. Post-town, Midhurst. Acres, 1,220. Real property, £733. Pop., 111. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The manor was known at Domesday as Lince; afterwards then to Ulric; passed to Viscount Montague,—afterwards to W. S. Poyntz, Esq.; and belongs now to the Earl of Egmont. A detached tract, called Linch House and Cottages, lies near Bepton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £81. Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The church is a plain building, mainly of about the year 1700; but has a curious E window of much older date.

LINCHFORD, a hamlet in Widecombe-in-the-Moor parish, Devon; 6 miles NW of Ashburton.

LINCHLADE, or LINSLADE, a village and a parish in the district of Leighton-Buzzard and county of Buckingham. The village stands on the Northwestern railway, the Grand Junction canal, and the river Ouzel, at the boundary with Beds, contiguous to the new Leighton-Buzzard r. 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-office under Leighton-Buzzard, several inns, and a fife and drum band.—The parish contains also a small old village of Linchlade, which was once a market town, and likewise the hamlet of Southcott. Acres, 1,830. Real property, £6,465. Pop. in 1851, 1,309; in 1861, 1,511. Houses, 297. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged formerly to the Beauchamps, and belongs now to W. Pulsford, Esq. A tunnel of the Northwestern railway here is 290 yards long. There are ironstone and a pilgrim's well. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £120.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The old church stands at the old village, has a tower, and is now used only for burials, and for occasional services in summer. The new church was built in 1819; and, together with a national school, cost about £3,000.

LINCHMERE, or LYNCHMERE, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; on the Midhurst and Haslemere railway, 3 miles SW of Haslemere. Post-town, Haslemere, under Liphook. Acres, 2,101. Real property, £1,131. Pop., 253. Houses, 56. The property is chiefly divided among four. The manor belonged anciently to the De Percys; passed to the Fitzlangs,—afterwards to Sir William Fitzwilliam; and belongs now to the Earl of Egmont. Shulbreds 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £60. Patron, the Rev. W. H. Parson. The church is of the 14th century; was restored in 1856; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel. There is a parochial school.

LINCOLN, a city and a district in Lincolnshire, and a diocese partly also in Notts. The city stands on Ermine-street, the Fosse way, and the river Witham, at a convergence of railways, $\frac{3}{8}$ miles NW of Boston, and 132 by road, but 138 by railway, N by W of London. The Witham is navigable from it, for steam-boats, to the sea; the Fossdyke navigation connects it with the Trent, and with a ruffled system of canals; and railways go from it toward Boston, Newark, Retford, Gainsborough, and New Holland, and give it communication with all parts of the kingdom.

History.—Lincoln was the Lindcoit of the ancient Britons, the Lindum Colonia of the Romans, and the Lindleyneaster, the Lindleyne, 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 pre-

sent name from a combination of the syllables Lin and Coln,—the latter of which is an abbreviation of the Roman Colonia. 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 and re-took it in subsequent years; and made it one of the capitals of Mercia in 535. 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 Christianity in the city, was well received by the governor and many of the inhabitants, and built here a handsome stone church. The Danes repeatedly assailed or took the city, and ravaged it; and were eventually repelled in 1016, by Edmund, son of Ethelred. 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 1,070 mansions, and to have had 950 burgesses. A great fire devastated it in 1110, and an earthquake seriously damaged it in 1135. The canal or Fossdyke was cut from it to Torksey, in the time of Henry I. The Empress Matilda was besieged in its castle, in 1140, by Stephen; and she made an escape, and the castle was surrendered. Her partisans got possession again in the following year; and the castle was again invested by Stephen; but the Earl of Gloucester came against it, took the king prisoner, and overthrew his army. 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 1201, 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, in 1218, 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." The city was sacked again in 1266; it came to the Laeys; it passed to John of Gaunt, who, in 1396, married here Lady Swinford, mother of the Beauforts; it became, in 1352, at the arrival of the Flemings, 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;" it rose, in 1536, under Abbot Mackerel, against the ecclesiastical reforms of the vice-regent 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, and drove the royalists thence into the castle, and into the cathedral. The royalists fortified the cathedral, and made an obstinate resistance there and in the castle; but both places were taken by storm.

Several Jews were executed at Lincoln, in 1255, on the charge of crucifying a child. King Stephen kept Christmas here in 1147. Henry II. was here in 1153. King John, besides being here in 1201, to meet the King of Scotland, was here also in 1204. Edward I. held here, in 1301, a parliament which asserted his right to invade Scotland; and confirmed here, in 1305, the Magna Charta. Edward II. held parliaments here in 1310-7; and Edward III., in 1327. Richard II. was here in 1336; Henry VI., in 1446; Henry VII., in 1485, after Bosworth field; Henry VIII., in 1541, on his fatal visit to Catherine Howard; and Charles I., in 1642.—Willis the physician, Hilton the painter, and Disney, Partridge, and Reyner, 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 is locally designated "up-hill" or "above-hill;" spreads over slopes and plateau, to a height of 210 feet above the river; is about a mile long and 1,000 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 further N than the Newport or N gate of the subsequent Roman town; and is supposed to have left vestiges in certain indications of ramparts and ditches still visible. The Roman town was a parallelogram, engrift 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, after long stimulating and baffling antiquarian inquiries as to its site and fate, 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, bears now the name of Newport-gate, 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. The main arch has a rude appearance, being composed of large coarse nuncemented 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; and another of the same character is on the W side, but is concealed by an adjoining house. Another fortified wall, with corner towers, was built 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 the side of 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 gives its name to that part of the city's principal street which is above the castle-hill; 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, not long ago, discovered 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. Fragments of very ancient buildings, variously Saxon, Norman, and early English, and comprising arches, doorways, turrets, mullioned 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 are exceptions, as to breadth and boldness of appearance, but will afterwards be noticed. Monasteries, ancient churches, and edifices akin to them were so numerous and have been so extensively overthrown without being utterly extinguished, that many barns, stables, and even hog-sties may be found to include portions of their walls, doorways, or arched windows. An ancient chantry, now called St. Mary's conduit, at the W end of the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, is a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the early part of the 14th century. The remains of a house in which John of Gaunt lived with his wife, Lady 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, which was probably connected with that of John of Gaunt, are on the opposite side of the road; and the entry to it passes under a semicircular arch, with zigzag or Norman decoration. Another domestic building, of what may be called Norman times, is on the W side of the Steep-hill; shows a singularly ornamented front; and has a semi-arched entry decorated with mouldings. This is usually called the Jews' house, because it was inhabited by a Jewess named Belesset de Wallingford, who was hanged for clipping coin in the time of Edward I.; and, as it has, over the semi-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 near St. Mary's conduit is a good specimen of the timber architecture of the 15th century. "Lincoln," remarks Mr. Chambers, "is still a preserved town of the middle ages,—a striking engraftment of Saxon upon Roman antiquities, and Norman upon Saxon, and an Elizabethan town upon all; exhibiting, indeed, memorials of almost all the past and gone things of English history, and surprisingly little of the tastes and habits of modern men to mar or interfere with the effect."

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. The inhabited houses increased, during the ten years ending in 1861, from 279 to 350 in the parish of St. Nicholas, from 230 to 364 in the parish of St. Mary-le-Wigford, from 235 to 444 in the parish of St. Peter-at-Gowts, and from 617 to 960 in the parish of St. Swithin; considerable increase by erection of new ones, or decrease by demolition of old ones, occurred in most of the other parishes; and 27 were in course of erection at the taking of the census. A new plan of drainage also was drawn out, in 1865, by the surveyor to the corporation, computed to cost £15,000, and of such a character as to correct or sweep away a great aggregate amount of nuisance. Water, for the supply of the inhabitants, is brought from Prial brook, some miles distant; and is sent to the upper part of the city by means of a steam-engine. There are three conduits, besides reservoirs; and the conduits give supply to the lower parts of the city. One of them has already

been noticed, as anciently a chantry, at the W end of the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford; and another, of a different age and of different construction, is in a field near the workhouse. 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 race-course, where races are held annually in Spring, and which has a grand stand erected, by the old corporation, at a cost of £6,000. Another common, on the S, gives similar rights to those given by the W common; and two other fields, called the Holmes and the Monks' Leys, belong exclusively to the freemen. A spacious lake, 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 nearly all the surface of a high, very large, and very strongly-formed artificial mound; and must, before the invention of modern artillery, have been almost impregnable. The walls inclose an area of about 1,790 feet; stand upon vast earth-works, sloping down exteriorly to a great depth; measure now from 17 to 30 feet in height, and from 5 feet at the top to a gradual increase downward in thickness; and were formerly surmounted by battlements 5 feet high and 2 feet broad. Cobbs' hall, or hole, is a ground-floor apartment beneath a small tower, overlooking the walls; has a finely groined roof, 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; is in the castellated style; and, inclusive of its internal decorations, cost nearly £40,000. The county jail stands at the back of the county hall; is a brick building, within a walled inclosure of 6½ acres; and has capacity for 77 male and 15 female prisoners. The city jail stands in the New-road, and has capacity for 26 male and 9 female prisoners. The Judges' lodging, for the accommodation of the judges during the assizes, stands on the Castle hill, and is an elegant mansion. The guild-hall is the Stone bow of the 15th century; stands across High-street, in a line with the southern boundary of the extended Roman city; comprises a large pointed gate-way, with flanking circular towers, all decorated with mouldings, and embattled; and has, in a niche in the E tower, a large statue of the angel Gabriel holding a scroll,—in another niche, an effigy of the Virgin Mary trampling on a serpent, and, between them, on the outside of the two towers, the arms of the city. The High bridge over the Witham is of the 15th century, or possibly earlier; has a main arch 21½ feet in span and 11 feet high, with two side arches at right angles; is traditionally said to have formerly had five arches, across as many channels of the river; was encumbered, or made difficult of access, by numerous old religious houses, which were taken down in 1815, when the bridge was widened; and is surmounted, at the centre, by a rustically-ornamented obelisk, erected in 1763. 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 1815. The corn-exchange is a recent erection, after designs by Bellamy; has a Roman basement and a Corinthian superstructure; and contains 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 corn exchange; the vegetable market was recently formed out of the old sheep market; and the new cattle market was formed in 1848, and has attached to it a commodious hotel. The Midland Counties insurance office, in Silver-street, is an elegant recent edifice, in the modern classic style; and makes, from basement to frieze, a rich

display of carving and sculpture. The lunatic asylum 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 110 patients. The county hospital, on Steep hill, was erected in 1769; had a new wing added in 1855, at a cost of £1,300; and is supported by voluntary contributions. The workhouse, situated near the lunatic asylum, was erected in 1837; is a spacious building; and, at the census of 1861, had 232 inmates. 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 contains a library of upwards of 4,000 volumes, and a museum containing antiquities found in the city and its neighbourhood, and many hundred specimens in natural history. There are a subscription library, a medical library, news-rooms, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. Other public buildings will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Cathedral.—The cathedral of Lincoln occupies a more commanding site than any other cathedral in England; 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 in 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 2,521 ounces of gold, 4,285 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 an eastern chapel in the E wing; a great transept, with three bays and three eastern chantries 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, and rendered cruciform by 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 the pile measures two acres, two roads, and six perches. The W front is 173 feet long, and 83 feet high; the western towers are 35 feet along each side, and 206 feet high; the central tower is 53 feet along each side, and 263 feet 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, 66 wide, and 74 high; the choir is 153 feet long, 80 wide, and 74 high; the choir transept, with chantries, is 170 feet long, 44 wide, and 72 high; the presbytery or Lady chapel, is 116 feet long, 82 wide, and 72 high; the cloister is 13 feet long from N to S, and 90 feet wide; the chapter-house is 62 feet long, 62 wide, 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, on the plan of that of Rouen, in 1075, by Bishop Remigius; was completed, within its original design, in 1092, by Robert Bloet; and, after suffering much injury from a fire, was repaired and vaulted, in 1123-47, by Alexander. Additions to the original W front, the entire E front of the W transept, the entire E transept and chapels, the choir, and the chapter-house, were built, in 1186-1203, by St. Hugh. 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 Wells. The central tower, originally ill-built, fell suddenly in 1237; and was rebuilt, up to a vaulted termination one story above the roof, in 1237-54, 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 D'Alberby. The Burghersh chapel was built in 1320-42, by Henry Burghersh. The statues and some windows in the W front, the upper part of the S front of the main transept, 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 1436-50, 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. Restorations of the cathedral, at great cost and with many results, were effected during numerous years prior to 1866, and were then still in progress. One series of them, during fourteen years terminating in 1859, cost nearly £22,000; and an important one, begun in 1865, and confined to the W front, was designed to collect the remains of old columns long removed, to copy them with minutest detail in Lincoln oolite, and to put in fresh pieces, copied with minutest accuracy, into those parts of the Norman doorway which were perishing from age.

The W front shows a Norman base covered with arcades, a broad early English screen above, and octagonal pinnacled towers at the sides. The jambs and lateral arches of the central doorway, the bases of the towers, and the adjacent gable are portions of the original front of Remigius and Bloet. A statue of Bloet is on the N; and one of St. Hugh is on the S. The Norman doorway is 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; 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; 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, possibly a corruption of Grand 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. The nave is divided by piers, with unfileted columns; its triforium has two arcades, of alternately two and three arches, in each bay; and its clerestory has three pointed lights in each compartment. The morning service chapel, containing the Norman font of Remigius, is on the N side of the nave aisles; and the chapel of St. Hugh is on the S. The S front of the main transept has a decorated window of five lights and a double-crocketed 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. The open central lantern is enriched with rose windows, each 24 feet in diameter, filled with stained glass of the 13th century; has a double arcade, the upper one a clerestory; and terminates in stone-vaulting, 127 feet from the pave-

ment. The presbytery, or Lady chapel 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 crocketed spirelets; has there a central window of eight lights, with geometrical tracery,—and above it, divided by a string-course, a window of five lights with geometrical 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; and contains thirty ingenious sculptures, probably set up by Grosteste, representing patriarchs, prophets, angels, and other subjects, playing on the shawm, the harp, the zebec, the cittern, the tabor, and other instruments. The cloister is remarkable for adjoining the choir rather than the nave; is mainly geometrical decorated, composed of bays; includes a N alley in the Doric style, built by Sir Christopher Wren, monstrously incongruous with the rest of the pile, and surmounted by the library; and contains, in the SW angle, a portion of Roman tessellated pavement, discovered in 1793. The chapter-house is decagonal; shows a W front of three pedimented arcaded compartments; has a vaulted stone roof, supported externally by flying buttresses, and internally by a central pair of Purbeck marble with ten engaged columns; and was probably the earliest of the many decagonal chapter-houses, with central supporting piers, in Britain.

The numerous chapels and chantries in the cathedral exhibit characters and decorations in full keeping with the rest of the pile. The rood screen shows exquisite workmanship; and the organ screen above covers the tabernacle-work. The oak stalls are of the 14th century, and sixty-two in number; and they have intricate canopies and misereres, 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 great numbers of them were mutilated or destroyed at the storming of the city by the Earl of Manchester. The principal monuments now are, in the nave, a window by Eaton and Butler, of 1853; in St. Paul's chapel, a window by A. and H. Sutton, and a cinquefoil by Crace, both of 1858; in the Lady chapel, an effigy of Baron Burghersh, of 1356, beneath a canopy with three tabernacles; in the N aisle, an effigy of Bishop Burghersh of 1340,—the head supported by evangelistic symbols; in the S aisle, effigies of Lord Cantilupe of 1355, and of Prior Wymbish of Nocton; in the S transept, remains of the shrine of D'Alderby; in Trinity chapel, effigies and cadaver of Bishop Fleming; in St. Blaise's chapel, altar-tomb and screen of Bishop Russell; in St. Catherine's chapel, altar-tomb, chantry, and screen of Bishop Longland; on the N side of the choir, an Easter tomb of Bishop Bloet, with figures of three armed knights watching; on the S side of the choir, monuments of Lady Swinford, her daughter Joan, and the Countess of Westmoreland; in the S choir transept, a recumbent figure of Bishop Kaye, by Westmacott; in the S aisle, the fragment of a monument of St. Hugh; and in the cloister, the damaged Norman coffin-lid of Remigius.

The Cathedral-close is an irregular space around the cathedral; was formerly enclosed by a fortified precinct wall; and, together with adjacent courts and lanes, contains many pieces of curious old architecture—multillion 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. Portions 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 vicars choral 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. One house in the close 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 feet wide, consisting of nave and aisles; include also a kitchen, which is connected by a loftily-arched bridge with the hall, and has 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 Longland, to Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine Howard,—and in the time of Neile, to James I. The present palace of the Bishop is at Rischolme.

Churches.—There formerly were 52 churches in the city; but now, exclusive of dissenting ones, there are only 12; and these, in the aggregate, possess much less architectural interest than any equal or similar number in most other large old towns. St. Benedict's church, near High bridge, presents some good specimens of Norman; has a handsome E aisle window, of the time of Henry VII.; and contains a brass of Alderman Becke of 1620. St. Martin's church contains a tomb of Sir T. Grantham. St. Mary-le-Wigford's church has a Norman nave and tower, and an early English E end; and has been restored. St. Nicholas' church was built in 1840, at a cost of £2,500; and is in the early English style. St. Paul-in-the-Bail's church is conjectured to have been built on the remains of one erected by Paulinus. St. Peter-at-Arches' church is a modern structure, in the Grecian style. St. Peter-in-Eastgate's church was rebuilt in 1778, on the site of one of the earliest in the city. St. Peter-at-Gowts' church is Norman, with a tower; and contains an ancient font.

There were, in 1856, two Independent chapels, one Particular Baptist, one General Baptist, one Quaker, three Wesleyan, two Primitive Methodist, two United Free Methodist, one Unitarian, and one Roman Catholic. One of the Independent chapels was built in 1841, at a cost of £4,000; and is a large and elegant edifice, in the pointed style. One of the Wesleyan chapels was built in 1837; has a remarkably commodious gallery; and is the largest chapel of the Wesleyans in Lincolnshire. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1799; and contains a painting of the "Taking Down from the Cross," brought by the English nuns from Gravelines convent in France, at the time of the French revolution.

The public cemetery, on the Canwick-road, was formed in 1856, at a cost of about £8,000; comprises an area of 15 acres, well laid out; and contains two chapels, semi-detached, in the early English style, after designs by M. Drury. St. Peter-in-Eastgate and St. Margaret's cemetery, in Langworth-gate, was formed also 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 251 years. St. Swithin's cemetery, in Rosemary-lane, also is of recent formation.

Parishes.—The parishes within the city are St. Benedict, St. Botolph, St. John-in-Newport, St. Margaret-in-the-Close, St. Mark, St. Martin, St. Mary-le-Wigford, St. Mary Magdalene-in-the-Bail, St. Michael, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Peter-at-Arches, St. Peter-at-Gowts, St. Peter-in-Eastgate, St. Swithin, and a small portion of Canwick. There are also, within the city, the extra-parochial places of Bishop's-Palace, Castle-Dyings, Cold-Bath-House, Lincoln-Lunatic Asylum, Lincoln-Castle, and Monks-Liberty. Acres of all the parishes and the places, inclusive of all Canwick parish, 10,689. Real property of all, exclusive of the portion of Canwick, in 1860, £82,975; of which £99 were in quarries, £240 in railways, and £2,000 in gas-works. Pop. in 1861, of St. Benedict, 653; of St. Botolph, 1,027; of St. John, 285; of St. Margaret, 452; of St. Mark, 722; of St. Martin, 3,232; of St. Mary-le-Wigford, 1,746; of St. Mary Magdalene, 625; of St. Michael, 1,206; of St. Nicholas, 1,515; of St. Paul, 789; of St. Peter-at-Arches, 562; of St. Peter-at-Gowts, 2,055; of St. Peter-in-Eastgate, 1,028; of St. Swithin, 4,665; of the portion of Canwick, 4; of Bishops-Palace, 7; of Castle-Dyings, 188; of Cold-Bath-House, 5; of Lincoln-Lunatic Asylum, 106; of Lincoln-Castle, 10; of Monks-Liberty, 21.

The livings are all in the diocese of Lincoln; those of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Paul, and St. Peter-at-Arches are rectories; those of St. Martin, St. Mary-le-Wigford, St. Nicholas, and St. John are vicarages; all the others are p. curacies; and that of St. Peter-at-Arches is united with that of St. Benedict, that of St. Nicholas is united with that of St. John, and that of St. Peter-in-Eastgate is united with that of St. Margaret. Value of St. Mary Magdalene, £120; of St. Paul, £68; of St. Peter-at-Arches-with-St. Benedict, £234; * of St. Martin, £129; of St. Mary-le-Wigford, £114; of St. Nicholas-with-St. John, £250; of St. Botolph, £150; of St. Mark, £73; of St. Michael, £116; of St. Peter-in-Eastgate-with-St. Margaret, £171; of St. Peter-at-Gowts, £94; of St. Swithin, £150. Patrons, of St. Mary Magdalene, and of St. Nicholas-with-St. John, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; of St. Paul, the Archdeacon of Lincoln; of St. Peter-at-Arches-with St. Benedict, of St. Botolph, of St. Martin, and of St. Mary-le-Wigford, the Bishop of Lincoln; of St. Mark, of St. Michael, of St. Peter-at-Gowts, and of St. Swithin, the Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral; of St. Peter-in-Eastgate-with-St. Margaret, alternately the Bishop and the Precentor.

Schools and Charities.—The grammar-school stands in Broadgate, on part of the site of the Franciscan friary; was endowed, in 1693, by Henry Stone; has the Jersey school in connexion with it; and has £40 a-year from endowment. The blue-coat school, or Christ's Hospital, on Christ's Hospital terrace, was endowed, in 1602, by Dr. Richard Smith, for educating and maintaining 12 poor boys; became so enriched, by subsequent bequests, and by the increased value of its estates, as to have been enabled, since 1815, to educate and maintain 100 boys; admits pupils at the age of 7 or 8, keeps them till the age of 14, and then apprentices them with each a premium of £16 and two suits of clothes; and has an endowed income of £1,578. Wilkinson's school has an endowed income of £12. The infant school in Langworthgate was built and endowed, in 1829, by Mrs. Brackenbury and Miss Massingberd; and has capacity for about 120 pupils. The central national school, in Silver-street, gives gratuitous instruction, on Dr. Bell's system, to boys and girls; and gives them also articles of clothing at every Christmas. A free school is in the Bail; a national school, for boys and girls, is in Westgate; a British school is in Newland; and infant schools are in Freschool-lane and High-street. The Wesleyan schools, in Rosemary-lane, were built in 1859, at a cost of £3,227; present a façade in the modern Italian style, of party-coloured bricks and stone, with a clock-tower over the centre; are divided into compartments for boys, girls, and infants; and have capacity for upwards of 500 children.

The Bede houses, on Monks'-hill, were erected and endowed, in 1847, by the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp; comprise a neat range of fourteen small houses, each with three rooms and an attached garden; and give to the occupants each £18 a-year, with fuel, and with some occasional clothing; and they have, in connexion with them, a neat chapel, also built by the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, adorned with a fine stained-glass window, and served by a curate. Giles's alms-houses have £8 a-year. There are a lying-in-charity, a Dorcas charity, and a variety of benevolent and miscellaneous institutions. The endowed charities, additional to those for schools and alms-houses, amount to at least £745 a-year.

Trade, &c.—Lincoln has a head post-office; in Guildhall-street, a receiving post-office in Bailgate, several pillar-boxes in various parts, two general railway-stations in High-street, two banking-offices, and five chief inns; is a seat of assizes, quarter-sessions, petty sessions and county courts; is also the place of election and a polling-place for North Lincolnshire; and publishes three weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Friday; a very largely-attended horse fair is held on four days in the last week of April; and other fairs are held on Mid-Summer-day, 6 Oct., and 23 Nov. A large trade is done in flour, corn, and wool; and there are several large breweries, many malt kilns, corn-mills, corn warehouses, seed-mills, bone-mills, tanneries, coach-factories, cooperages,

rope-walks, nursery-grounds, brick-fields, lime-kilns, extensive iron foundries and machine-making works, and establishments for boat-building, brush-making, mat-making, nail-making, tobacco-pipe-making, and wire-working. The town is a borough by prescription; was first chartered by Charles I.; has sent two members to parliament since the time of Henry III.; and, under the new act, is divided into 3 wards, and governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors. The borough limits have already been indicated in our paragraph on its parishes, and are the same municipally as parliamtarily. The police force, in 1864, comprised 21 men, at an annual cost of £1,680; and the crimes committed, during the year ending in Sept. 1864, were 23,—the persons apprehended, 19,—the depredators and suspected persons at large, 99,—the houses of bad character, 34. Corporation revenue in 1861, £6,086. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £11,282. Electors in 1853, 1,043; in 1863, 1,659. Pop. in 1851, 17,536, in 1861, 20,999. Houses, 4,315.

The District.—Lincoln district, or poor-law union, is divided into the sub-districts of Lincoln-Home, Lincoln-Southwest, and Lincoln-Northeast. The Lincoln-Home sub-district contains Lincoln city, the rest of Canwick parish, the parishes of Boultham, Bracebridge, Greetwell, Cherry-Willingham, Fiskerton, Kepham, Nettleham, Riseholme, Burton, South Carlton, and North Carlton, and the extra-parochial tract of Grange de Lings. Acres, 29,614. Pop. in 1851, 20,756; in 1861, 24,917. Houses, 5,303. The Lincoln-Southwest sub-district contains the parishes of Skinnard, Navenby, Boothby, Metheringham, Dunston, Coleby, Harmston, Nocton, Aubourn, Potter-Hanworth, Branston, Waddington, Mere, South Hyckham, North Hyckham; Thorpe-on-the-Hill, Eagle, Swinethorpe, Doddington, Skellingthorpe, Wasingborough, Barlney, and Stafield, and the extra-parochial tracts of Eagle-Hall, Eagle-Woodhouse, and Morton. Acres, 70,276. Pop. in 1851, 13,004; in 1861, 13,605. Houses, 2,813. The Lincoln-Northeast sub-district contains the parishes of Apley, Goltho, Rand, Holton-Beckering, Kelsey, Friesthorpe, Faldingworth, Snarford, Snelland, Stainton-by-Langworth, Barlings, Sudbrooke, Southon, Dunholm, Welton, Cold Hanworth, Hackthorn, Spridlington, East Firaby, Owmby, Saxby, Normanby, Caenby, Ingham, Cammeringham, Brattleby, West Thorpe, Aisthorpe, Scampton, Broxholme, and Saxley-with-Ingleby, and the extra-parochial tract of Colstead. Acres, 59,030. Pop. in 1851, 8,300; in 1861, 8,541. Houses, 1,751. Poor-rates of the district in 1863, £17,321. Marriages, in 1863, 411; births, 1,694,—of which 138 were illegitimate; deaths, 944,—of which 345 were at ages under 5 years, and 31 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 3,646; births, 14,999; deaths, 9,107. The places of worship, in 1851, were 76 of the Church of England, with 12,942 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 1,550 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 720 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 260 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 110 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 130 s.; 47 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 9,070 s.; 13 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,021 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 848 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 200 s. The schools were 48 public day schools, with 3,899 scholars; 93 private day schools, with 2,276 s.; 80 Sunday schools, with 6,693 s. and 3 evening schools for adults, with 83 s.

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; the seat afterwards was Dorchester in Oxfordshire; and the seat was transferred thence, in 1088, 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 quest 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. Thorndike, George Herbert, L. Echar, S. Pegge, and W. Paley; also two who became archbishops, and twenty-nine who became cardinals.

The cathedral establishment comprises the bishop, who is provincial chancellor of Canterbury; the dean; four canons residentiary, one of whom is sub-dean, one precentor, and one chancellor of the church; three archdeacons; thirty-six prebendaries; a chancellor of the diocese; and four minor canons. The bishop's income is £5,000; and the income of the chapter, which consists of the dean and the four canons, is £3,800. The diocese, as now constituted, consists of all Lincolnshire, and of all Notts except part of Ironville; and is divided into the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Stowe, and Nottingham. Acres, 2,802,814. Pop. in 1861, 706,026. Houses, 149,129. The archdeaconry of Lincoln comprises the deaneries of Aveland-first, Aveland-second, Aswardhurn-with-Lafford-first, Aswardhurn-with-Lafford-second, Beltsloe-first, Beltsloe-second, Bolingbroke, Christianity, Calcewaith-first, Calcewaith-second, Candleshoe-first, Candleshoe-second, Gartree, Graffoo, Grantham-first, Grantham-second, Grimsby-first, Grimsby-second, Hill-first, Hill-second, North Holland-first, North Holland-second, South Holland-first, South Holland-second, Horncastle, Longoboby, Loveden, Louthesk and Ludburgh-first, Louthesk and Ludburgh-second, Louthesk and Ludburgh-third, Ness, Stamford, Walshcroft-first, Walshcroft-second, Wraghoo, Yarborough-first, and Yarborough-second. The archdeaconry of Stow comprises the deaneries of Aslacko, Axholme, Corringham, Lawress-first, Lawress-second, and Manlake. The archdeaconry of Nottingham comprises the deaneries of Nottingham-first, Nottingham-second, Nottingham-third, Bingham-first, Bingham-second, Bingham-third, Newark-first, Newark-second, Retford-first, Retford-second, Retford-third, and Southwell.

The deanery of Aveland-first contains the rectories of Dumbleby, Falkingham, Hazeby, Newton, Pickworth, Spanby, and Willoughby-Scott, and the vicarages of Billingborough, Laughton, Horbling, Osbourneby, Swaton, Threckingham, and Walcot. The deanery of Aveland-second contains the rectories of Dowsby, Dunsby, Kirkby-Underwood, and Ripplingale; the vicarages of Aslackby, Bourn, Hacconby, Morton, and Sempringham;

and the chapelries of Stainfield and Burthorp. The deanery of Ashwardhurn-with-Lafford-first contains the rectories of Bloxholme, Braucebeck, Dunsby, Evedon, North Leasingham, South Leasingham, and Ruskington-First; the vicarages of Ashby-de-la-Launde, Digby, Anwick, Cranwell, Dorrington, Ewerby, Raucely, Rowston, and Ruskington-Second; and the p. curacy of South Kyme. The deanery of Ashwardhurn-with-Lafford-second contains the rectories of Aswarby, Aunsby, Howell, Kirkby-la-Thorpe, Quarrington, and Silk-Willoughby; and the vicarages of Burton-Pedwardine, Hale-Magna, Heckington, Helpringham, Asgarby, Scredington, New Sleaford, Old Sleaford, and Swarby. The deanery of Beltsloe-first contains the rectories of Burton-Coggles, Colsterworth, Ingoldsbj, Irnham, Stainby, Gunby, North and South Stoke, Swayfield, and Welby; and the vicarages of Bassingthorpe-cum-Westby, Bitchfield, Corby, Lavington, and Skillington. The deanery of Beltsloe-second contains the rectories of Bytham-Parva, Careyby, Carby, Creeton, North Witham, and South Witham; the vicarages of Bytham-Castle, Swinestead, and Witham-on-the-Hill; the chapelry of Holywell; and the donative of Elenham. The deanery of Bolingbroke contains the rectories of Bolingbroke, Hareby, Mavis-Enderby, Halton-Holgate, East Keal, West Keal, Lusby, Miningsby, Raithby, Little Steeping, Stickney, and Toynton-St. Peter; the vicarages of East Kirkby, Stickford, and Thorpe-St. Peter; and the p. curacies of New Bolingbroke, Hagnaby, Revesby, and Toynton-All Saints. The deanery of Christianity contains the livings in Lincoln city. The deanery of Calcewaith-first contains the rectories of Beesby, Belleau-with-Aby, Gayton-le-Marsh, Mablethorpe-St. Mary, Stane, Maltby-in-the-Marsh, Muckton, South Reston, Swaby, Theddlethorpe-St. Helen, Mablethorpe-St. Peter, South Thoresby, Tothill, Trusthorpe, and Withern; the vicarages of Calceby, Strubby, Sutton-in-the-Marsh, and Theddlethorpe-All-Saints; and the p. curacies of Haugh and Rigsby. The deanery of Calcewaith-second contains the rectories of Anderby, Cumberworth, Uceleby, Well, and Willoughby; the vicarages of Alford, Bilsby, Farleshorpe, Hogsthorpe, Huttoft, Mumby, Saleby, and Claxby; and the p. curacies of Hannah-with-Hagnaby, Alarkby, Mumby-Chapel, Thurlby, and Fordington. The deanery of Candleshoe-first contains the rectories of Ashby-by-Partney, Bratoff, Candlesby, Gunby, Orby, Partney, and Scremby; the vicarages of Burgh, Winthorpe, and Skendleby; and the p. curacies of Irby-in-the-Marsh and Welton-in-the-Marsh. The deanery of Candleshoe-second contains the rectories of Adlethorpe, Firsby, Ingoldmells, Skegness, and Wainfleet-All-Saints; the vicarages of Croft, Great Steeping, and Friskney; and the p. curacy of Wainfleet-St. Mary. The deanery of Gartree contains the rectories of Gaultby, Horsington, Kirkby-on-Bain, Langton-by-Horncastle, Mareham-le-Fen, Martin, Moorby, Roughton, Haltham, Tattershall, Thornton, and Waddingworth; the vicarages of Edlington, Stixwold, Wispington, and Woodhall; the p. curacies of Langton-St. Andrew and Thornton-le-Fen; and the donative of Kirkstead. The deanery of Graffoo contains the rectories of Bassingham, Boultham, Doddington, South Hyckham, North Scarle, and Thorpe-on-the-Hill; the vicarages of Aunbourn, Carlton-le-Moorland, Stapleford, Eagle, Norton-Disney, Skellingthorpe, and Swinderby; and the p. curacies of North Hyckham and Thurlby. The deanery of Grantham-first contains the rectories of West Allington, Barkstone, Belton, Sedgborough, and Wilsford; the vicarages of Long Pennington, Gonerby-Magna, Grantham, Haydor, and Syston; and the p. curacies of Foston, Kelby, Manthorpe, Laudon-thorpe, East Allington, and Spittlegate. The deanery of Grantham-second contains the rectories of Barrowby, Boothby-Pagnell, Denton, Harlaxton, Great Ponton, Little Ponton, Ropsley, Sapperton, Somerby, Stroxtan, and Woolthorpe; the vicarage of Craceby; and the chapelry of Humby.

The deanery of Grimsby-first contains the rectories of Beesby, Cuxwold, Hatchlife, Haverby, Heading, Irby-upon-Humber, Lacey, Newton-le-Wold, Rothwell, Swal-

low, and Swinhope; the vicarages of Cabourn and East Ravendale; and the p. curacy of West Ravendale. The deanery of Grimsby-second contains the rectories of Ashby-with-Fenby, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Bradley, Brigsley, Great Coates, North Coates, Grainsby, Scarth, and Waltham; the vicarages of Clec, Little Coates, Great Grimsby, Holton-le-Clay, Humberstone, and Tetney; and the p. curacies of Ailsby and Waithe. The deanery of Hill-first contains the rectories of Belshford, Claxby-Pluckacre, Fulleby, Greetham, Hameringham, Scrayfield, South Ormsby, Ketsby, Driby, Oxcomb, Ruckland, Fairforth, Salmouby, Somersby, Tetford, Low Tounton, and Wineby; the vicarages of Ashby-Puerorum and Maidenwell; and the p. curacy of Scamblesby. The deanery of Hill-second contains the rectories of Aswardby, Bag-Enderby, Hagworthingham, Harrington, Langton-by-Partney, Sausthorpe, Spilsby, and Sutterby; the vicarage of Hundley; and the p. curacies of Asgarby and Dalby. The deanery of North Holland-first contains the rectories of Algarkirk and Wyberton; the vicarages of Bicker, Donnington, Frampton, Gosberton, Kirton-in-Holland, Sutterton, Swineshead, Wigtoft, and Quadring; the p. curacies of Chapel-Hill, Fosdyke, Holland-Fen-Chapel, and Surfleet; and the donative of Brothertoft. The deanery of North Holland-second contains the rectories of Bennington, Fishtoft, Leverton, and Skirbeck; the vicarages of Boston, Frieston, Butterwick, Leake, Sisey, and Wrangle; and the p. curacies of Boston-Chapel, Carrington, Eastville, Frithville, Langrville, Midville, and Thornton-le-Fen. The deanery of South Holland-first contains the vicarages of Deeping-St. James, Moulton, Pinchbeck, Weston, and Whapode; and the p. curacies of Cowbit, Crowland, Moulton-Chapel, West Pinchbeck, and Spalding. The deanery of South Holland-second contains the rectories of Fleet and Tydd-St. Mary; the vicarages of Gedney, Holbeach, and Sutton-St. Mary; and the p. curacies of Gedney-Hill, Drove-End, Sutton, Sutton-St. Edmund, Sutton-St. James, and Sutton-St. Matthew. The deanery of Horncastle contains the rectories of Asterby, Bucknall, Donington-on-Bain, Hemingby, Mareham, Scivelby, Dalderby, Stennigot, and Thimbleby; the vicarages of Calkwell, Couleby, Horncastle, Minting, and Ranby; and the p. curacies of West Ashby, Bamburgh, Enderby-Wood, Mareham-on-the-Hill, High Tounton, and Market-Stainton. The deanery of Longoboy contains the rectories of Blankney, Boothby-Graffe, Branston, Navenby, Potterhanworth, Skinnand, Waddington, Washingborough, and Welbourn; the vicarages of Billinghay, Bracebridge, Canwick, Coleby, Dunston, Harmston, Kirby-Green, Metheringham, Nocton, Scopwick, Timberland, and Wellingore; and the chaperies of Walcot and Heighington. The deanery of Loveden contains the rectories of Beckingham, Erant-Broughton, Carlton-Scroop, Caythorpe, Claypole-North, Claypole-South, Fulbeck, Hougham, Marston, Long Ledeham, Normanton, Stubton, and Westborough; the vicarages of Ancaster, Honnington, Hough-on-the-Hill, and Doddington; the p. curacy of Stragglethorpe; and the chaperies of Fenton, Friston, and Brandon. The deanery of Louthesk and Ludburgh-first contains the rectories of South Calce-thorpe, Covenham - St. Bartholomew, Covenham - St. Mary, Ludborough, North Thoresbury, Wyham, and Yarborough; the vicarages of North Elkington, South Elkington, Fotherby, Fulstow, Little Grimsby, Keddington, Kelster, Nun-Ormsby, and Utterby; and the chapery of Cadeby. The deanery of Louthesk and Ludburgh-second contains the rectories of Carlton-Parva, Carlton-Castle, Conisholme, Grimoldby, Manby, Marshchapel, Saltfleetby-All Saints, Saltfleetby-St. Clement, Saltfleetby-St. Peter, and South Somercotes; the vicarages of Carlton-Magna, Cockerington-St. Leonard, Skidbrooke, and North Somercotes; and the p. curacies of Alvingham, Cockerington-St. Mary, and Grainthorpe. The deanery of Louthesk and Ludburgh-third contains the rectories of Authorpe, Cawthorpe, Gayton-le-Wolds, Hiscathorpe, Haugham, Raithby, Louth, Stewton, Welton-le-Wold, and Witthall; the vicarages of Hallington, North Reston, and Tathwell; and the p. curacies of Leg-

bourne, Louth-St. Michael, and Louth-Trinity. The deanery of Ness contains the rectories of Baston, Braceborough, Market-Deeping, West Deeping, Greford, and Uffington; the vicarages of Barholme, Stowe, Langtoft, Tallington, and Thurlby; and the chapery of Wilsthorpe. The deanery of Stamford contains the livings in Stamford borough. The deanery of Walsorforth-first contains the rectories of Claxby, Normanby, Croxby, South Kelsey, Stainton-le-Hole, Thoresway, Thorganby, Thornton-le-Moors, and Walesby; the vicarages of Kingerby, Kirkby, and Owersby; and the p. curacy of Usselby. The deanery of Walsorforth-second contains the rectories of Binbrook-St. Mary, Linwood, Newton, West Rasen, and Toft; and the vicarages of Binbrook-St. Gabriel, Market-Rasen, Rasen-Drax, Rasen-Tupholme, Tealby, and North Willingham. The deanery of Wraghoo contains the rectories of East Barkwith, West Barkwith, Benniworth, Beskerthorpe, Hattton, Holton-with-Peckering, Ludford-Parva, Panton, Rand, Snelland, Sotby, East Torrington, Wickenby, and South Willingham; the vicarages of Bardney, Bugh-on-Bain, Hamton, Kirmond-le-Mire, Langton-by-Wragby, Legsby, Lissington, Ludford-Magna, Wragby, Sixhills, Stainton-by-Langworth, and West Torrington; the p. curacies of Apley, Bullington, and Stainfield; and the donative of Goltho. The deanery of Yarborough-first contains the rectories of Croxton, South Ferryby, and Saxby; the vicarages of Barnethy-le-Wold, Barrow-upon-Humber, Barton-upon-Humber-St. Mary, Bonby, Elsham, Goxhill, East Halton-on-Humber, Horkstow, Killingholme, Harburgh, Kirmington, Thornton-Curtis, Uceleby, Wootton, Worlaby, and Wragby; and the p. curacies of Barton-upon-Humber-St. Peter, Melton-Ross, and Brigg. The deanery of Yarborough-second contains the rectories of Bigby, Brocklesby, Nettleton, and Somerby; the vicarages of Cadney, Grassby, Immingham, Keelby, North Kelsey, Great Limber, Riby, Seaby, Omby, and Stallingborough; and the chaperies of Clixby and Holton.

The deanery of Aslacko contains the rectories of Blyborough, Cainby, Fillingham, Cold Hanworth, Owmby, Firsby, and Spidlington; the vicarages of Cammeringham, Glentham, Glentworth, Hackethorne, Ingham, Normanby, Bishops-Norton, and Willoughton; the p. curacy of Hemswell; and the donative of Harpswell. The deanery of Axholme contains the rectories of Althorpe, Epworth, Luddington, Owston, and Wroot; the vicarages of Crowle and Haxey; and the p. curacies of Amcotts, Belton, and West Butterwick. The deanery of Corringham contains the rectories of Grayingham, Heajham, Lea, Northorpe, Pilham, Scotter, Scotton, and Springthorpe; the vicarages of Blyton, Corringham, Gainsborough, Kirton-in-Lindsey, and Laughton; and the p. curacies of East Stockwith, Gainsborough-Trinity, Wils-worth, Morton, and East Ferry. The deanery of Lawress-first contains the rectories of Busingthorpe, Faldingworth, Fiskerton, Friesthorpe, Snarford, Riseholme, Sudbrook, and Willingham-Cherry; the vicarages of Dunholme, Reepham, Scotchorne, and Welton; and the p. curacies of Barlings, Greetwell, and Nettleham. The deanery of Lawress-second contains the rectories of Ais-thorpe, Brattleby, Broxholme, Burton-by-Lincoln, Gate-Burton, Kettlethorpe, and Scampton; the vicarages of Thorpe-le-Fallows, Coates, Marton, Newton-on-Trent, Saxilby, Upton, and Willingham-by-Stow; the p. curacies of North Carlton, South Carlton, Stow, and Torksey; and the donative of Knaith. The deanery of Manlake contains the rectories of Broughton, Flixborough, West Halton, Manton, Waddingham, Whitton, and Winteringham; the vicarages of Appley, Alkborough, Burton-on-Stather, Frodingham, Hildalstow, Messingham, Bottesford, Redbourne, Roxby, Risby, Seawby, and Winterton; and the p. curacies of Gunhouse and Snitterby.

The deanery of Nottingham-first contains the rectories of Bilborough, Bulwell, Eastwood, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Lindly, Nuthall, Trowell, Tversall, and Wollaton; the vicarages of Basford, Beeston, Greasley, Mansfield, and Selstone; and the p. curacies of Annesley, Awwsworth, New Basford, Brinsley, Hucknall-Torkard, Papplewick, Mansfield-St. John, Mansfield-Woodhouse, Skegby,

Stapleford, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Cossall. The deanery of Nottingham-second contains the rectories of Colwick, Epperstone, Gedling, Gonalstone, Lambley, and Swinton; the vicarages of Arnold, Attenborough, Burton-Joyce, Lowdham, and Gunthorpe; and the p. curacies of Bramcote, Bulcote, Carrington, Hoveringham, and Thurgarton. The deanery of Nottingham-third contains the livings in Nottingham borough; the vicarages of Lenton and Radford; and the p. curacies of Hyson-Green, Kemberley, and Radford-Christchurch. The deanery of Bingham-first contains the rectories of Broughton-Sulney, Costock, Hickling, Keyworth, Langar, Kempstone, and Staunton-on-the-Wolds; the vicarages of Colston-Bassett, Kinoulton, Radcliffe-on-Soar, Willoughby, and Wysall; and the p. curacies of Barnstone and Owthorpe. The deanery of Bingham-second contains the rectories of Bingham, East Bridgeford, Elton-on-the-Hill, Hawksworth, Holme-Pierpoint, and Scroveston; the vicarages of Carcolston, Bishop-Cropwell, Flintham, Granby, Orston, Radcliffe-on-Trent, and Whetton; the p. curacies of Kneeton, Scarrington, Thorston, and Shelford; and the donative of Tithby. The deanery of Bingham-third contains the rectories of Barton-in-Fabis, West Bridgeford, Clifton, Cotgrave, Gotham, East Leake, West Leake, Normanton-on-Soar, Plumtree, Stamford-on-Soar, Sutton-Bonnington-St. Anne, Sutton-Bonnington-St. Michael, Tollerton, Widmerpool, and Wilford; the vicarages of Bradmore, Bunny, and Ruddington; and the p. curacies of Edwalton, Kingston-on-Soar, and Thrumpton. The deanery of Newark-first contains the rectories of South Collingham, Cromwell, Elston, Fledborough, and Winthorpe; the vicarages of Barnby-in-the-Willows, North Clifton, North Collingham, Holme, Laxton, Marnham, Normanton, South Scarle, Sutton, Thorney, and Weston; and the p. curacies of Coddington, Harby, Langford, Ossington, Girtton, and Besthorpe. The deanery of Newark-second contains the rectories of Averbham, Hawton, Kelham, Kilvington, Shelton, Staunton, and Thorpe; the vicarages of Balderton, Newark, and East Stoke; the p. curacies of Newark-Christchurch, Flawborough, Sreerston, and Elston; and the donatives of Cotham and Sibthorpe. The deanery of Retford-first contains the rectories of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Claythorpe, Fimingley, Grove, Harworth, West Retford, Sanduby, and South Wheatley; the vicarages of Beekingham, Blyth, Bole, Clarborough, Everton, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Hayton, Mathersea, Misson, East Retford, North Wheatley, Sturton, Sutton-on-Lound, Scrooby, and Walkeringham; and the p. curacies of Austerfield, Bawtry, West Burton, Clarborough-St. Saviour, Misterton, and West Stockwith. The deanery of Retford-second contains the rectories of Eakring, Kirton, and Treswell; the vicarages of East Drayton, Dunham, Egmanton, Healdon, Laneham, North Leverton, South Leverton, East Markham, West Markham, Rampton, Tuxford, and Walesby; and the p. curacies of Apesthorpe, Askham, Cottam, Darlton, West Drayton, Ragnall, and Stokeham. The deanery of Retford-third contains the rectories of Babworth, Elkesley, Gamston, Ordsall, and Warsop; the vicarages of Norton-Cuckney, Edwinstowe, Eaton, Kneesall, and Worksop; and the p. curacies of Bothamsall, Carburton, Boughton, Ollerton, Perlethorpe, Scofton, Shireoaks, and Wellow. The deanery of Southwell contains the rectories of Bilsborough, Hockerton, and Southwell; the vicarages of Bleasby, Biddowth, Calverton, Caunton, Farnsfield, North Muskham, South Muskham, Norwell, Oxtou, Rolleston, and Upton; the p. curacies of Carlton-on-Trent, Edingley, Halam, Halloughton, Kirklington, Marplebeck, Morton, Southwell-Trinity, and Woodborough; and the donative of Winkbourne.

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 Rutlandshire; 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 48 miles; its average breadth is about 37 miles; its circuit is about 260 miles; its area is 1,775,457 acres; and its magnitude, as compared with the other counties of England, is the second, or less only than that of Yorkshire. 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 upward 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 pendles 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 orature 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 Clecness, 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 two miles; and it includes many banks, called chain-huts, 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 Fossdyke navigation, coming from the Witham at Lincoln city; traces the boundary with Notts, past Torkesey, 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 east-

ward 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 corablash, forest marble, Bradford clay, Bath oolite, fullers' 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 Burgh 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; whiting 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. Mineral springs are at Denton, Bourn, and Gainsborough. 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 vast 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, ruffs, reeves, shovellers, peewits, terns, grebes, spoonbills, storks, cranes, 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, 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, lies on other portions of the wolds; a black 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 7 or 14 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, woad, 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 $8\frac{1}{2}$ 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, give a return of £50 per acre. 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; they amount, in the fens, to nearly two millions; and they yield from 6 to 9 lbs. of wool per fleece. 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 sake of their feathers; but, concurrently with the draining of the fens, they have diminished or disappeared.

The manufactures are few and comparatively small, and comprise principally sack-weaving, woollen-working, rope-making, leather-working, and ship-building. 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 was then rising; 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; steamers run inland from the Humber and from Boston; few parts in the county are 5 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. One main line of railway, connected with the Great Northern system, and coming in from Peterborough, traverses all the E side of the county, by way of Spalding, Boston, Alford, and Louth, to Great Grimsby; a branch from this, in progress of formation in 1866, strikes off at Spalding, and goes south-eastward toward March; another and older branch strikes off also at Spalding, and goes eastward, past Holbeach and Sutton-St. Mary, toward Lynn; a main line part of the trunk of the Great Northern, coming in at Tallington, goes along the SW border, past Little Bytham, Great Ponton, Grantham, Hougham, and Claypole, toward Newark; three lines converge, in the extreme SW, at Stamford,—and one of these goes north-eastward, across the Great Northern trunk, to Bourn; a short branch, in progress of formation in 1866, and continuous with the Spalding and March branch, goes eastward from Bourn to Spalding; a line, also in progress of formation in 1866, goes northward from Bourn, past Sleaford to Lincoln city; a short line goes from the Great Northern, in the neighbourhood of Little Bytham, north-eastward to Edenham; a line, in progress of formation in 1866, goes to Edenham curvingly northward, past Honington, and thence pretty near the line of Ermine-street, to Lincoln city; a line goes from the East Lincoln line at Boston westward, past Sleaford, to the Great Northern between Grantham and Hougham; a line goes from the Great Northern at Grantham westward, past Sedgebrook, toward Bingham and Nottingham; another line goes from the East Lincoln at Boston, north-westward, past Langrick, Tattershall and Bardney, to Lincoln city; a branch strikes off from this at Kirkstead, and goes north-eastward to Horncastle; a line goes from Lincoln city south-westward, not far from the route of the Fosse way toward Newark; another line goes from Lincoln city north-westward, nearly in the course of the Fossdyke, to a point beyond Saxelby, and forks there into two lines,—the one, past Torksey, toward Retford,—the other past Gate-Burton and Lea, to Gainsborough; a line, continuous with the preceding, goes from Gainsborough, curvingly east-north-eastward, past Blyton, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Glaston-Brigg, Uleby, and Stallingborough, to Great Grimsby; a line goes from Lincoln city, north-eastward and northward, past Reepham, Stainton, Wick-enby, Market-Rasen, Usselby, and North Kelsey, into junction with the preceding near Barney-le-Wold; a branch, in progress of formation in 1866, strikes off at Barneyby, and goes west-north-westward to the Trent at Keadby; a line goes from Keadby westward, past Crowle, toward a grand junction of railways at Doncaster; a line, in junction with that from Gainsborough to Great Grimsby, and forming a sort of trunk for all the northward lines of the county, goes from Uleby, north-by-westward, to the Humber at New Holland; and a branch goes from New Holland, west-south-westward, up the Humber to Barton. The aggregate of paved streets and turnpike roads, within the county, is about 520 miles; and that of other highways for wheeled carriages, about 4,000 miles.

Lincolnshire contains 620 parishes, part of another parish, and 43 extra-parochial places. It is divided into the Parts of Holland, containing the wapentakes of Elloe, Kirton, and Skirbeck; the Parts of Kesteven, containing the wapentakes of Aswardhurn, Aveland, Beltisloe, Bocthy-Graillo, Flaxwell, Langoe, Loveden, Ness, and Winnibrigg and Threo; the Parts of Lindsey, containing the wapentakes of Aslaec in two divisions, Bolingbroke in two div., Bradley-Haverstoe, Calceworth in two div., Candleshoe in two div., Corringham, Gartree in two div., Hill, Horncastle, Lawress, Louth-Eske in two div., Ludborough, Manley in three div., Walshcroft in two div., Well, Wraggœ in two div., and Yarborough in three div.; and the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, Louth, and part of Stamford. It is divided again, for parliamentary representation, into North and South, the former consisting of the Parts of Lindsey, the latter of the Parts of Kesteven and the

Parts of Holland; and the place of election for the North is Lincoln, and that for the South is Sleaford. Each of the two divisions sends two members to parliament; the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, Lincoln, and Stamford also each send two; and the borough of Great Grimsby sends one. The registration county gives off twenty-six parishes and two extra-parochial places to Notts, six parishes to Yorkshire, and one parish to Northamptonshire; takes in six parishes from Notts, eight parishes and a chapelry from Rutlandshire, five parishes, part of another parish, and an extra-parochial place from Leicestershire, one parish from Huntingdonshire, and ten parishes from Northamptonshire; comprises 1,739,312 acres; and is divided into the districts of Stamford, Bourn, Spalding, Holbeach, Boston, Sleaford, Grantham, Lincoln, Horncastle, Spilsby, Louth, Caistor, Glaston-Brigg, and Gainsborough. The towns, additional to the boroughs, with each upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, are Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Bourn, Brigg, Crowland, Crowle, Gainsborough, Holbeach, Horncastle, Market-Rasen, Sleaford, and Spalding; and there are altogether 30 market-towns, and upwards of 910 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets. The chief seats are Redbourne House, Belvoir Castle, Belton House, Brocklesby Hall, Uffington Hall, Haverholme Priory, Nocton Park, Grimsthorpe Castle, Burghley House, Burton Hall, Little Grimsby Hall, Manby Hall, Riseholme Palace, Aswarby Hall, Burgh Hall, Casewick Hall, Denton Hall, Easton Hall, Lea Hall, Normanby Hall, Norton Place, Scawby Hall, Scryvelby Court, Skendleby Hall, Somerby Hall, Syston Hall, Thurlby Hall, Abbey-park House, Addelethorpe House, Allington Hall, Appleby Hall, Aubourn Hall, Barrow Hall, Bayon's Manor, Bay Hall, Beckingham Hall, Bilsby Hall, Blankney Hall, Bloxholm Hall, Boothby Hall, Bottesford Moor, Boultham Hall, Bourn Abbey, Branston Hall, Brattleby Hall, Brothertoft Hall, Bulby House, Burwell Park, Cadwell Hall, Caenby Hall, Candlesby House, Canwick, Cawkwell House, Cawood Hall, Caythorpe Hall, Claythorpe Hall, Cleatham Hall, Coleby Hall, Cressy Hall, Culverthorpe Hall, Dalby Hall, Doddington Hall, Driby Grange, the Elms, Elsham Hall, Ferraby Hall, Frampton Hall, Fulbeck Hall, Fulney Hall, Gate-Burton Hall, Gauty Hall, Girsby Hall, Grimsby Hall, Gretford Hall, Gunby Park, Hackthorn Hall, Hagnaby Priory, Hainton Hall, Hallgarth, Ilan-thorpe House, Harlaxton Hall, Harleston Hall, Harrington Hall, Haverby House, Healing House, High Hall, Hill House, Hirst Priory, Holbeck Lodge, Holywell Hall, Irnham Hall, Kenwick House, Kettleby Park, Killingholme Manor, Kingerby House, Langton Grange, Maidenwell, Marshbank, Moortown Hall, Nettleham Hall, New Hall, Newton House, North Carlton Hall, Northorpe Hall, Ormsby Hall, Osbourneby Hall, Park House, Partney Hall, Raithby Hall, Rauceby Hall, Revesby Abbey, Riby Hall, Rock House, Saltfleetby House, Scafield House, Scremby Hall, Skellingthorpe Hall, Skendleby Lodge, Skendleby Thorpe, South Elkington Hall, Southfield House, Stoke-Rochford Hall, Stourton Hall, Stutton, Swinethorpe Hall, Swinhop House, the Sycamores, Tathwell Hall, Thonock Hall, Thorganby Hall, Thorpe Hall, Toft Grange, Tothby House, Uphall, Uterby House, Wainfleet Hall, Walcot Hall, Walmgate Hall, Well Hall, Wellvæ, Wellingore Hall, West Willoughby Hall, Witham Hall, and Woodthorpe Hall.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, about 110 deputy lieutenants, and about 500 magistrates; and is in the Home military district, 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 jail and a city jail are at Lincoln; county houses of correction are at Louth, Spilsby, Kirton, Falkingham, and Spalding; and borough jails are at Grantham and Stamford. The police force, in 1864, comprised 21 men for Lincoln city, at an annual cost of £1,650; 6 for Louth, at a cost of £511; 10 for Grimsby, at a cost of £376; 145 for the rest of the Parts

of Lindsey, at a cost of £10,977; 10 for Stamford, at a cost of £756; 5 for Grantham, at a cost of £331; 65 for the rest of the Parts of Kesteven, at a cost of £4,912; 15 for Boston, at a cost of £1,103; and 50 for the rest of the Parts of Holland, at a cost of £3,743. The crimes committed during the year ending 29 Sept., 1864, were 23 in Lincoln city, 20 in Louth, 41 in Grimsby, 263 in the rest of the Parts of Lindsey, 15 in Stamford, 27 in Grantham, 95 in the rest of the parts of Kesteven, 43 in Boston, and 101 in the rest of the Parts of Holland; the persons apprehended were 19 in Lincoln city, 17 in Louth, 42 in Grimsby, 227 in the rest of the Parts of Lindsey, 14 in Stamford, 21 in Grantham, 75 in the rest of the Parts of Kesteven, 31 in Boston, and 87 in the rest of the Parts of Holland; the predators and suspected persons at large were 99 in Lincoln city, 87 in Louth, 150 in Grimsby, 1,305 in the rest of the Parts of Lindsey, 63 in Stamford, 28 in Grantham, 388 in the rest of the Parts of Kesteven, 117 in Boston, and 456 in the rest of the Parts of Holland; and the houses of bad character were 34 in Lincoln city, 26 in Louth, 45 in Grimsby, 224 in the rest of the Parts of Lindsey, 17 in Stamford, 13 in Grantham, 37 in the rest of the Parts of Kesteven, 63 in Boston, and 80 in the rest of the Parts of Holland. The electors of members of parliament for the county, in 1865, were, in the Parts of Lindsey, 12,372,—of whom 8,807 were freeholders, 591 copyholders, and 2,801 occupying tenants; in the Parts of Kesteven, 4,504,—of whom 2,605 were freeholders, 324 copyholders, and 1,527 occupying tenants; in the Parts of Holland, 4,756,—of whom 3,457 were freeholders, 250 copyholders, and 1,038 occupying tenants. Poor-rates of the registration county, in 1863, £197,304. Marriages in 1863, 2,857,—of which 644 were not according to the rites of the Church of England; births, 13,521,—of which 1,233 were illegitimate; deaths, 8,112,—of which 2,987 were at ages under 5 years, and 276 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 29,562; births, 131,583; deaths, 78,292. The places of worship within the electoral county, in 1851, were 657 of the Church of England, with 142,844 sittings; 38 of Independents, with 11,508 s.; 22 of Particular Baptists, with 4,786 s.; 3 of General Baptists, with 316 s.; 31 of New Connexion General Baptists, with 7,948 s.; 6 of undefined Baptists, with 570 s.; 9 of Quakers, with 1,365 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 260 s.; 462 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 78,562 s.; 6 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,791 s.; 221 of Primitive Methodists, with 25,164 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 2,466 s.; 5 of Unitarians, with 773 s.; 8 of isolated congregations, with 398 s.; 5 of Latter Day Saints, with 196 s.; and 13 of Roman Catholics, with 2,019 s. The schools were 457 public day schools, with 32,267 scholars; 963 private day schools, with 19,896 s.; 830 Sunday schools, with 57,120 s. and 18 evening schools for adults, with 224 s. Real property in 1815, £2,096,611; in 1845, £2,868,339; in 1860, £3,220,565,—of which £1,141 were in quarries, £1,874 in canals, £240 in railways, and £10,399 in gas-works. Pop. in 1801, 208,625; in 1821, 283,058; in 1841, 362,602; in 1861, 412,246. Inhabited houses, 86,626; uninhabited, 4,259; building, 530.

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, Warrings, Danes, Bructuans, 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 Gyrvians; and they gave rise to the families of Gaining, Horning, Horsing, Epping, Uffing, Folking, Harring, Hacking, Hedding, Billing, Alling, Willing, Newing, Craning, 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, Ancaster, Brant-Broughton, Tattershall, Horncastle, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Winterringham, Broughton, and Willoughby; other Roman settlements were at Gainsborough, Yarborough, Ludborough, Billingborough, Flixborough, Stallingborough, Blyborough, Brackenborough, Braceborough, Waslingborough, Habrough, 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 Fosdyke and Cardyke. Remains of mediæval castles are at Lincoln, Torksey, Moor-Tower, Tattershall, and Somerton. Abbey ruins are at Bardney, Barlings, Croyland, Kirkstead, Louth, and Topholm. 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 Spittal; 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.

LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY (EAST), a railway in the east of Lincolnshire; from a junction with the Great Northern loop at Boston, northward to a junction with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire at Great Grimsby. It is 48 miles long; was authorized in 1846, and opened in 1848; and was leased in perpetuity, in 1849, to the Great Northern.

LINCOLNS-INN, an extra-parochial township in Holborn district, Middlesex. Pop., 47. Houses, 8. See GILES (ST.)-IN-THE-FIELDS.

LINCOMB, a hamlet in Hartlebury parish, Worcester; near the river Severn, 1 mile SW of Hartlebury village.

LINDALE, a chapelry, with a hamlet, in Upper Allithwaite township, Cartmel parish, Lancashire; on the W side of the estuary of the Kent, adjacent to the Ulverston and Lancaster railway, 3 miles ENE of Cartmel. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newton-in-Cartmel. The acreage and pop. are returned with the township. Castle-Head, the seat of E. Mucklow, Esq., is the chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £71.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was rebuilt in 1823; consists of nave and chancel, with a small tower; and contains 300 sittings. There is a national school.

LINDEBY. See LINDY.

LINDERICK. See LINDRICK.

LINDESSIG. See LINDSEY.

LINDETH, a hamlet in Warton parish, Lancashire; 4½ miles NW of Carnforth.

LINDFIELD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Cuckfield district, Sussex. The village stands on a hill, adjacent to the river Ouse, 1½ mile NE of Haywards-Heath r. station, and 3¼ ENE of Cuckfield; is surrounded

by a highly picturesque country; consists chiefly of one wide street, containing several well-built houses; and has a post-office, under Cuckfield, three good inns, gas-works, 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, Townsend, Walsted, Lunt, Buxshalls, Beadle-Hill, Gravelys, and Wickham. Acres, 5,776. Real property, £6,060. Pop. in 1851, 1,814; in 1861, 1,917. Houses, 361. Manor House is the seat C. Sharool; Lindfield House, of R. Caudle, Esq.; Walsted House, of T. R. Davis, Esq.; Gravely House, of J. R. Brown, Esq.; Hollybank, of J. H. Bull, Esq.; Oat Hall, of G. F. Bent, Esq.; and there are some very handsome villas. Kenwards was once the seat of the Challoners; Lunt was the seat of the Hamlyns; East Mascalls was the seat of the Newtons; and all three are now farm-houses. Paxhill is a recently restored Tudor mansion, the seat of P. N. Laurie, Esq. Lindfield Common, noted for growth of camomile, and called Camomile Common, is at the S of the village. Piano-forte-making employs many hands in a large establishment; and the making of bricks and tiles is carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, not reported. Patron, W. M. Kearns, Esq. 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, and monuments of the Board, Covert, Brett, and Crawford family. A church was anciently at Scaynes-Hill; and a suite of schools there, built in 1859, is used as a chapel of ease. There are an Independent chapel, with 500 sittings; a Baptist chapel, at Scaynes-Hill; a church school, a neat edifice in the pointed style, at the N end of the village; and extensive British schools, built in 1825, by the philanthropic William Allen for giving instruction, not only in the ordinary branches of education, but also in gardening, agriculture, cloth-making, and other industrial arts.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 18,638. Pop., 4,213. Houses, 788.

LINDHOLM, a farm on Hatfield-moor, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Idle, 4½ miles S of Thorne. The hermitage of William of Lindholm was here.

LINDHURST, an extra-parochial tract in Mansfield district, Notts; 2 miles NW of Blidworth. Pop., 11. Houses, 2.

LINDISFARNE. See HOLY ISLAND, Northumberland.

LINDLEY, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in Higham-on-the-Hill parish, Leicester; near Watling-street, 3½ miles WNW of Hinckley. Pop., 76. 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 Vincent Eyre, Esq. The quondam chapel is now a cow-house.

LINDLEY, a township in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Washburn, near the river Wharfe, 3 miles NNE of Otley. Acres, 1,499. Pop., 108. Houses, 18. The manor belongs to F. H. Fawkes, Esq.

LINDLEY, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Huddersfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire. 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-office under Huddersfield, a penny savings' bank, a church institute and reading-room, and a commodious mechanics' hall, erected in 1849, and including a library and reading-room.—The township contains also Birchin-Cliffe, and five other hamlets; and is sometimes called Lindley-Quarmany. Acres, 2,210. Real property, £11,319; of which £499 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,584; in 1861, 4,259. Houses, 876. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of several new mills. Many good villas, forming a suburb to Huddersfield, have recently been erected. A local board of health was established in 1860; and other improvements were made in subsequent years, and were in progress in 1865. 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. Coal is largely worked.—The chapelry was constituted in 1812, and is contemnerate with the township. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200.* Patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church is a neat stone edifice, in the pointed style; has a tower; and contains about 700 sittings. There are chapels for Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and United Free Methodists at Lindley; and a chapel for Baptists at Salendine-Nook. There are also an endowed school and national schools; and the latter were built in 1865, at a cost of £1,250.

LINDLEY, Herts. See LILLEY.

LINDLEY (OLD), a hamlet in Stainland township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles S of Halifax.

LINDONS (LOWER and UPPER), two constablicks in Rock parish, Worcester; 5½ miles SW of Bewdley.

LINDRETH, a hamlet in Undermillbeck township, Windermer parish, Westmoreland; near Bowness.

LINDRICK, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; contiguous to Studley Park, 2½ miles W by S of Ripon. Acres, 820. Pop., 17. 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.

LINDRICK, a hamlet in Tickhill township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Tickhill.

LINDRICK, Notts. See CARLTON, Worksop.

LINDRIDGE, a village in Tenbury district, and a parish partly also in Martley district, Worcester. The village stands on the river Teme, near the Newnham station of the Tenbury and Bewdley railway, and near the boundary with Salop, 5½ miles E by N of Tenbury; and has a post-office under Tenbury.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Newnham, and the chaperies of Knighton-upon-Teme and Pensax. Acres, 6,252. Real property, £11,170; of which £270 are in mines. Pop., 1,760. Houses, 375. The property is subdivided. Eardiston House is the property of George Wallace, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £450.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church was rebuilt, on the site of the previous church, and on a larger scale, in 1861; and is in the early decorated English style, of local stone, lined internally with Bath stone. The p. curacies of Knighton-upon-Teme and Pensax are separate benefices. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Frith Common. There is also a parochial school.

LINDRIDGE, an old mansion in the SE of Devon; 3½ miles SE of Chudleigh. It was formerly the seat of the Martyns, the Lears, and others; and it is surrounded with fine plantations.

LINDSELL, a village and a parish in Dunmow district, Essex. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Chelmer, 3¼ miles SE of Thaxted, and 5 NNE of Dunmow r. station.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Holders-Green and Bustard-Green; and its post-town is Stebbing, under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,959. Real property, £2,710. Pop., 385. Houses, 81. The property is much subdivided. The manor of Lindsell Hall belonged, before the Conquest, to Ulmar; was given, by the Conqueror, to Eudo Dapifer; and passed to the Pirots, the Tibetots, the Wentworths, the Norths, and others. Lindsell Hall is the residence of Stephen Alger, Esq. Priors Hall belonged once to the priory of St. Valery, in Picardy. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £204. Patron, S. Alger, Esq. The church belonged anciently to Walden abbey; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

LINDSEY, a parish, with a village, in Cosford district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Brett, 4½ miles NW by W of Hadleigh r. station. Post-town, Kersey, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,246. Real property, £2,017. Pop., 316. Houses, 68. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to James Sparke, Esq.

Lindsey Hall is now a farm-house. Ravens Hall, formerly the seat of the Hobart family, is now a farm-house. 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £110. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is Norman.

LINDSEY (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 Nordyke bridge,—and has a boundary thence partly eastward along the Lade Bank, and partly artificial thence southeastward to the sea. Its topography, and most of its statistics, are given in the article LINCOLNSHIRE. Its name was anciently written *Lindisse*; 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. Acres, 996,604. Pop. in 1851, 185,032; in 1861, 229,816. Houses, 48,533.

LINDUM. See LINCOLN.

LINE (THE), a stream of Northumberland; running about 8 miles eastward, past Ulgham, to the sea at Lianmouth.

LINE (THE), Carmarthenshire. See CONWIL-IX-ELFET.

LINE, or LEVEN (THE), a river of the NE of Cumberland. It rises in several head-streams adjacent to the boundaries with Northumberland and Scotland; and runs about 18 miles in the direction of SW by W, past Stapleton, Kirklington, and West Linton, to the river Esk, near the latter's influx to the head of the Solway frith.

LINEAL, a place in the N of Salop; near the Ellesmere canal, 3½ miles ESE of Ellesmere.

LINEHAM. See LYNHEAM.

LINER (THE). See LYNESIDE (THE).

LINESIDE. See LYNESIDE.

LINES-SPINNEY, a place on Dunsmore heath, in Warwick; 4½ miles WSW of Rugby. It is a meet for the North Warwickshire hounds.

LINEY, or LANGHAY, a place near Sedgemoor, in Somerset; 3½ miles SE of Bridgewater.

LINFIT, a hamlet in Kirkburton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SE of Huddersfield.

LINFORD, an extra-parochial tract in Ringwood district, Hants; forming part of Broomy-Walk, in the New Forest.

LINFORD, Norfolk. See LYNFORD.

LINFORD (GREAT), a village and a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands near the river Ouse, 2 miles SW of Newport-Pagnell, and 2½ E of Wolverton r. station; is a scattered place; and has a post-office under Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 1,787. Real property, £3,229. Pop., 557. Houses, 112. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Hugo Bolebec and Walter Giffard; and, with Linford House, belongs now to the Rev. W. A. Uthwatt. Linford Wood is a meet for the Whaddon Chase hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. W. A. Uthwatt. The church is good, and has a tower. There are an Independent chapel, an endowed school with £10 a-year, and six alms-houses with £52. Richard Sandy or Napier, an astrologer and physician, was rector in years preceding 1634.

LINFORD (LITTLE), a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the river Ouse, 2 miles W of Newport-Pagnell, and 3 ENE of Wolverton r. station. Post-

town, Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 550. Real property, £1,165. Pop., 58. Houses, 9. The property is divided between two. The manor, with Little Linford House, belongs to M. Knapp, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, 296. Patron, M. Knapp, Esq. The church is plain but good.

LING, or LYNG, a village and a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wensum, 6 miles NE by E of East Dereham r. station; and has a post-office under Norwich, and a fair on 20 Nov. The parish contains also the hamlet of Ling-Easthaugh, and comprises 1,599 acres. Real property, £3,516. Pop., 590. Houses, 141. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. H. Lombe. A nunnery was early founded here; and was removed, in 1160, to Thetford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £528.* Patron, the Rev. H. Lombe. The church comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, with S porch and tower; and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists and United Free Methodists, a national school, and charities £6. Jeffrey de Ling, a monkish historian, was probably a native.

LING, or LYNG, a village and a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Tone, the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, and the Durston and Athelney stations of the Bridgewater and Yeovil railway, 6 miles SSE of Bridgewater; and has a post-office under Taunton, and a fair on the first Monday of Aug.—The parish includes Athelney island, and part of Burrowbridge chapelry. Acres, 1,409. Real property, £3,523. Pop., 390. Houses, 77. The property is divided chiefly among four. The manor belongs to R. Gatcombe, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £121. Patron, R. K. Meade King, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There is a national school. See ATHELNEY.

LINGARDS, or LINGARTHS, a township in Almond-bury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles S of Huddersfield. Acres, 500. Pop., 783. Houses, 149. The township forms part of Slaithwaite chapelry, and partakes in the interests of Slaithwaite village and township.

LINGBOB, a hamlet in Wildsen township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NW of Bradford.

LING-EASTHAUGH, a hamlet in Ling parish, Norfolk; 1 mile E of Ling village.

LINGEN, a parish, with a village, in the district of Presteigne and county of Hereford; on a branch of the river Lug, 4 miles NE of Presteigne, and 4½ S of Bucknell r. station. Post-town, Presteigne, Radnorshire. Acres, 2,283. Real property, with Willey, £3,589. Pop., 287. Houses, 63. The manor belongs to John Edwards, Esq. Remains of an old castle are near the village. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £70. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is plain, and has a belfry. Charities, £5.

LINGFIELD, a village and a parish in the district of East Grinstead and county of Surrey. The village stands on a headstream of the river Medway, 4 miles N of East Grinstead, and 4 SE by S of Godstone r. station; contains some ancient timber houses; and has a post-office under East Grinstead.—The parish contains also Arding-Run, Plaistow-Street, Kidlands-Green, Dormans-Land, Dryhill, Peacon-Heath, Apsley-Town, Baldwins-Hill, Chartham-Park, and Fieldcourt. Acres, 9,610. Real property, £10,138. Pop. in 1851, 2,141; in 1861, 2,202. Houses, 420. The property is much subdivided. Wilderwick, Farrindons, Claridges, Porters-Hall, Fieldcourt-Lodge, and Haxted House are principal residences. 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 parliamentary 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 the seat of Miss Tonge. A

chalybeate spring is on Lingfield Common. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £145. Patrons, the Trustees of the late M. Atkins, Esq. 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 Cobham; 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 farm-house in the time of George I. There are two Baptist chapels, national and infant schools, a lending library, a workhouse, and charities £290.

LINGHAM. See MORETON-CUM-LINGHAM.

LINGHOLM, a rocky wooded islet at the boundary between Westmoreland 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 S side of Wastdale, about a mile above the head of Wast-water.

LINGMOOR, a hill-range in the W of Westmoreland; 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 Stanley township, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NW of Wakefield.

LINGWOOD, a parish, with a village, in Blofield district, Norfolk; 3 miles N of Buckenham r. station, and 8 E of Norwich. Post-town, Blofield, under Norwich. Acres, 661. Real property, £1,999. Pop., 509. Houses, 79. The property is subdivided. Most of the land belongs to H. N. Burroughes, Esq., and the Rev. J. Burroughes; and the manor belongs to the former, and Lingwood Lodge to the latter. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £55. Patron, H. N. Burroughes, Esq. The church is later English, in good condition; and has a tower. There are a national school and a land-allotment for the poor, yielding £20 a-year. Blofield workhouse also is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 146 inmates.

LINHEAD, a village in Corsenside parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles NE of Bellingham. Some ironstone works are here.

LINHOPE, a hamlet in Ingram, Linhope, and Green-shawhill township, Ingram parish, Northumberland; on the river Breamish, under the Cheviots, 8½ 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-wooded rocks. Remains of an ancient fortified British town are at a spot called Greaves-Esh; and comprise three circular encampments, each with surrounding ramparts, enclosing perceptible foundations of houses. The W encampment is the largest, and has 18 hut-circles. A small silver cross, inscribed with the name of Acca, 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 Andover district, Hants; near the boundary with Berks and Wilts, 10 miles N of Andover r. station. Post-town, Hungerford. Acres, 1,074. Real property, with Vernham-Dean, £5,167. Rated property of L. alone, £420. Pop., 83. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Mrs. England. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £213.* Patrons, the Executors of the late Rev. J. M. Colson. The church is Norman, in good condition; and has a low and curious chancel arch.

LINKHILL, a hamlet in Hever parish, Kent; 7½ miles W of Tunbridge.

LINKING-DALE-HEAD, a height, connected with Watson-Dodd, in Cumberland; at the head of Glencoin, on the W water-shed of Ulleswater basin.

LINKINHORNE, a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; between the rivers Inny and Lynher, 4 miles NW by N of Callington, and 8 S by W of Launceston r. station. Post-town, Callington, Cornwall. Acres, 7,894. Real property, £12,734; of which £5,637 are in mines, and £100 in quarries. Pop. in 1831, 2,005; in 1861, 2,551. Houses, 464. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of mining operations. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to Launceston priory, and belongs now to the duchy of Cornwall. The surface includes Carraton Downs, 1,203 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. A cattle fair is held at Rilla Mill on 3 Dec. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £312.* Patron, the Rev. C. T. Kempe. The church is ancient but good; was rebuilt by the Trecares of Trefey; has a lofty tower; and contains several monuments. There are Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school with £21 a-year, and charities £3. Daniel Gurn, whose mathematical acquirements and singular mode of living procured 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 Devon; 3 miles NE of Lidford. Its appearance, in some parts, resembles that of the ruins of walls.

LINLEY, a parish in Madeley district, Salop; on the Severn Valley railway, 2½ miles SW by S of Broseley, and 4 NW by N of Bridgnorth. It has a station on the railway, and its post-town is Broseley, under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 628. Real property, £841. Pop., 94. Houses, 19. The property is divided between two. 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. The church is Saxon, has a tower, and was repaired in 1859.

LINLEY, a township in More parish, Salop; 3½ miles NNE of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 123. 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. The township is a meet for the United Pack hounds.

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

LINLEY HILL, a place in E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Hull, 4 miles NNE of Beverley.

LINMOUTH, a township in Woodhorn parish, Northumberland; on the coast, at the mouth of the river Line, 7 miles NE by E of Morpeth. Acres, 315. Pop. in 1851, 38; in 1861, 17. Houses, 5. Dunes or sand-hills are here, 40 feet high. A whale, 61 feet long, was killed on the coast in 1822.

LINMOUTH, or LYXMOUHT, a village in Linton parish, Devon; on a small bay of the Bristol channel, at the mouth of the rivers East Lyn and West Lyn, 15 miles NE of Barnstaple. It is a beautiful and romantic place; is frequented for sea-bathing; and has a post-office under Barnstaple, a hotel, salt-water baths, and excellent lodging-houses. Much of the older portion of it was overwhelmed and destroyed, in 1607, during a gale at spring tide. The bold promontory, called Countessbury-Foreland, flanks the E side of its bay; precipitous hills, falling abruptly to the water's edge, from a height of about 1,300 feet, are all around; and a highly romantic tract, comprising wild ridges, towering crags, subalpine valleys, and impetuous streams, and merging into Ex-moor, forms the environs. Southley pronounced Linmouth 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 Linmouth up a road of serpentine perpendicularity, you reach a lane which, by a slight descent, leads to the Valley of Stones, a spot which is one of the greatest wonders in the west of England, and would attract many visitors if the woods were passable by carriages." The streams afford prime angling; and the adjacent sea yields oysters and good fish.

LINON, or LYXON (THE), a stream of Anglesey; falling into the Allua below Llanracreth.

LINOP. See LINHOPE.

LINSET-STREET, a place near Epping, in Essex.

LINSHEELES, or LINHELES, a township in Holystone parish, Northumberland; 11 miles W by N of Rothbury. Pop., 89. Houses, 12.

LINSIDE. See LYNESIDE.

LINSLADE. See LINCHLADE.

LINSTEAD, a village and a parish in Faversham district, Kent. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Teynham r. station, and 3 SE of Sittingbourne; and has a pillar letter-box under Sittingbourne. The parish contains also the village of Green-street, which has a post-office under Sittingbourne. Acres, 1,806. Real property, £5,522. Pop., 1,029. Houses, 218. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Lords Teynham; and, with Linstead Lodge, belongs now to Col. Tyler. An estate in the parish belonged to the Hugessen families, and passed to Sir Edward Knatchbull. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £800.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church consists of nave, aisles, and two chapels of the Teynham and the Hugessen families; contains, in these chapels, several handsome monuments; and was recently in bad condition. There are parochial schools.

LINSTEAD-MAGNA, a parish, with a small village, in Blything district, Suffolk; 5 miles W by S of Halesworth town and r. station. Post-town, Halesworth. Acres, 1,304. Real property, £1,343. Pop., 115. Houses, 18. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Huntingfield. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £97. Patron, the Rev. E. Holland. The church is old but good, and has a tower.

LINSTEAD-PARVA, a parish, with a small village, in Blything district, Suffolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Halesworth town and r. station. Post-town, Halesworth. Acres, 554. Real property, £983. Pop., 227. Houses, 39. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Huntingfield. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £78. Patron, the Rev. E. Holland. There is a town estate, worth £9 a year.

LINSTOCK, a township in Stanwix parish, Cumberland; on the river Eden, 2½ miles NE of Carlisle. Acres, 1,133. Real property, £1,789. Pop., 205. Houses, 45. Remains exist of Linstock Castle, which was a residence of the Bishops of Carlisle, and at which Bishop Halton received Edward I. Extensive remains exist also of Drawdykes Castle, part of which was rebuilt, in the 17th century, with stones from the Roman wall, by John Aglionby, Esq., recorder of Carlisle, who placed upon the battlements three remarkable strong busts, supposed to have been household gods of the Romans.

LINTHORPE, a village and a township in Middlesborough parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Tees, at the boundary with Durham, 3 miles E of Stockton-upon-Tees; and is irregularly built, but prosperous. The township contains also the village of Newport and the hamlet of Airsholme. Real property, £4,135; of which £250 are in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 262; in 1861, 702. Houses, 133. The manor belongs to T. Hustler, Esq.

LINTHWAITE, a township and a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Colne and the Manchester canal, near Golcar

r. station, 4 miles SW of Huddersfield; carries on largely the woollen manufacture; and has a post-office under Huddersfield. Acres, 1,334. Pop. in 1851, 3,802; in 1861, 4,200. Houses, 850. The property is much subdivided. Good building-stone is quarried.—The chapelry was constituted in 1842, and is less extensive than the township. Pop. in 1861, 3,144. Houses, 622. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church was built in 1823, at a cost of £3,000; and is a neat edifice with tower and spire. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists, and national and Wesleyan schools.

LINTHWAITE-PIKE, the highest point of Saddleback mountain, in Cumberland.

LINTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Cambridgeshire. The town stands on the river Granta, and on the Cambridge and Haverhill railway, at the boundary with Essex, 2 miles S of the Roman road from Cambridge, and 10½ SE of Cambridge; is supposed, from the discovery of various Roman coins at it, to occupy the site of a Roman settlement; comprises a principal street about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, and several other streets, mostly irregular and not well edificed; and has a post-office under Cambridge, a railway station, a police station, a hotel, a church, Independent and Primitive Methodist chapels, a large national school, a British school, a workhouse, and charities £10. The police-station was recently erected, and is used for petty sessions. The church is a handsome edifice; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Parises, the Stanleys, the Flacks, and the Millicents. The workhouse stands a short distance from the town; is a neat brick structure; can accommodate 300 inmates; and is connected with two detached, but not much used, fever-wards. A weekly market used to be held on Thursday, but has been discontinued; a sheep fair, largely attended, is held on 30 July; a fair for small wares is held on Holy Thursday; and some small manufactures were formerly carried on, but are now extinct. The neighbourhood is much diversified with hill and dale. The parish comprises 3,775 acres. Real property, £7,439. Pop. in 1851, 2,061; in 1861, 1,833. Houses, 372. The manor belongs to the Rev. C. E. R. Keene; 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 Welmetham; 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. Value, £267. Patron, the Bishop of Ely.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Great Abington, Little Abington, Hildersham, Great Bartlow, Castle-Camps, Shudy-Camps, and Hadstock, and part of that of Ashdon,—the two latter electorally in Essex. Acres, 15,169. Pop., 4,813. Houses, 1,003.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Balsham, containing the parishes of Balsham, West Wickham, Horsehead, West Wratting, Weston-Colville, and Carlton-cum-Willingham; and the sub-district of Duxford, containing the parishes of Duxford, Ickleton, Hinxton, Abraham, Pampisford, Sawston, and Whittesford. Acres, 47,869. Poor-rates, in 1863, £10,498. Pop. in 1851, 14,143; in 1861, 13,510. Houses, 2,880. Marriages, in 1863, 100; births, 463,—of which 39 were illegitimate; deaths, 249,—of which 102 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 898; births, 4,549; deaths, 2,562. The places of worship, in 1851, were 29 of the Church of England, with 6,639 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 2,110 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 451 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 550 s.; 3 undefined, with 548 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 60 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,276 scholars; 45 private day schools, with 774 s.; 27 Sunday schools, with 2,036 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 35 s.

LINTON, a township in Church-Gresley parish, Derby; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Burton-upon-Trent. Acres, 860. Real property, £2,302. Pop. in 1851, 279; in 1861, 365. Houses, 79. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

LINTON, a hamlet in Churcham parish, Gloucestershire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Gloucester. Pop., 34. Houses, 6.

LINTON, a village and a parish in the district of Newent, and county of Hereford. The village stands on the boundary line between the county of Hereford and Gloucester, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Ross r. station; and has a post-office under Ross.—The parish comprises 2,775 acres. Real property, £5,031, of which £100 are in quarries. Pop., 915. Houses, 211. The manor belongs to John Wright, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £555.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is ancient, and has a tower and spire. There are a Baptist chapel and a slightly endowed school.

LINTON, a township in Bromyard parish, Hereford; 3 miles SE of Bromyard. Acres, 2,630. Real property, £3,810; of which £21 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 537; in 1861, 547. Houses, 117. The manor belongs to R. B. Phillips, Esq. Clater Park is a chief residence. The Bromyard workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 33 inmates.

LINTON, a village and a parish in Maidstone district, Kent. The village stands on the S declivity of a hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Maidstone r. station; commands delightful views over a picturesque and richly wooded country; and has a post-office under Staplehurst.—The parish contains also Maidstone workhouse; which, at the census of 1861, had 260 inmates. Acres, 1,383. Real property, £4,385. Pop. in 1851, 1,082; in 1861, 873. Houses, 125. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of a number of inmates of the workhouse to newly-erected workhouse schools in East Farleigh. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Leeds. 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 Viscount Holmesdale. The parish is noted for prime fruit and hops. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £260.* Patron, Lady Holmesdale. The church was originally Normau; 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 magnificent 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 Florence 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 Mann, and the Cornwallis families, including a very fine one, in white marble, by Bayley, to Viscount Brome, son of the late Earl Cornwallis. There are free schools, supported by Viscount Holmesdale, and alms-houses for 8 aged persons.

LINTON, a hamlet in Widdrington chapelry, Northumberland; on the river Line, near the coast, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NE of Morpeth.

LINTON, a village, a township, and a parish in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Wharfe, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles N of Skipton r. station; and has a post-office under Skipton.—The township comprises 1,201 acres. Real property, £2,141. Pop., 281. Houses, 65.—The parish contains also the townships of Threshfield, Grassington, and Hebdon. Acres, 13,142. Real property, £21,092; of which £10,430 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,221; in 1861, 1,911. Houses, 447. The decrease of pop. arose mainly from reduction of employ-

ment at a cotton factory. The property is much subdivided. The surface abounds in beautiful, picturesque, and romantic scenery. Lead mines, chiefly in Grassington, and chiefly belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, are extensively worked. A cotton factory is in Linton township, and a worsted factory is in Grassington. The living is a rectory—formerly of two mediæties, but consolidated in 1866—in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £400.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; was restored in 1861; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a porch; and contains monumental tablets to the Revs. M. Hewitt and H. Croft. Chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a mechanics' institution, and a national school, are in Grassington; a free school, with exhibitions at St. John's college, Cambridge, and alms-houses for six persons are in Linton township; and a grammar school, founded and endowed by the Rev. M. Hewitt, who died in 1674, is in Threshfield. The total endowments, for schools and charities, are £385 a-year.

LINTON, a township, with a small village in Spofforth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the N bank of the river Wharfe, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Wetherby. Acres, 1,214. Real property, £1,844. Pop., 176.

LINTON, Lincolnshire. See LAYINGTON.

LINTON, or LYNTON, a village and a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon. The village stands on the coast, near the mouth of the rivers Lyn, amid magnificent and romantic scenery, 14 miles E by N of Ilfracombe r. station, and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Barnstaple; 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 a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Barnstaple, four hotels, and a small coasting trade.—The parish contains also the village of Linmouth, and the hamlets of Linbridge, Barbrook-Mill, Cherry-Bridge, Ilkerton, and Dean. Acres, 7,193; of which 30 are water. Real property, £5,387. Pop., 1,043. Houses, 231. The property is not much divided. The manor—or rather the three manors of Linton, Lyn, and Woolhanger—with Linmouth House, belongs to J. C. Roe, Esq. Rock Lodge is the seat of T. L. Roe, Esq.; Linton Cottage, of E. Sanford, Esq.; Clooneavin, of General Rawden; and Ley Abbey, of C. Bailey, Esq. 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 Linmouth, and noticed in our article on that village. A path, called the North Walk, leading from Linton village to the Valley of Stones, 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 Linmouth Foreland, and of a vast extent of ocean horizoned by the cloud-like mountains of Wales. The Valley of Stones is a vale about a mile long, but not above 100 yards wide, between two lofty and somewhat steep ridges of hill; is overspread, 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. Southey describes the N ridge as "completely bare, excoriated 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 waters of the flood 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. Antiquated notions, or notions peculiar to very sequestered regions, particularly dire superstitious notions about "pixies" or fairies, still linger among the peasantry. The hunting of red deer in Exmoor forest, begun in August, is a great sport for visitors and the resident gentry; and a pack of stag-hounds is kept for it at Linbridge. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Countisbury, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £120.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple. The church figures strikingly in the centre of Linton village; was enlarged in 1817, and again in 1833; has a square tower; and contains many ancient monuments. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

LINTON (EAST AND WEST), a hamlet in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; at the ferry on the river Ouse, near the Hull and Selby railway, 2 miles E. of Howden.

LINTON-GRANGE, a village in Wintingham township and parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles ESE of New Malton.

LINTON-KIRK. See KIRK-LINTON.

LINTON-MIDDLE-QUARTER, a township in Kirk-Linton parish, Cumberland; on the river Line, 4 miles SE of Longtown. Real property, £3,360. Pop., 472. Houses, 93. The parish church and a Quaker meeting-house are here.

LINTON-UPON-OUSE, a township in Newton-upon-Ouse parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the upper level of the river Ouse, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Easingwold. Acres, 2,030. Real property, £2,519. Pop., 253. Houses, 52. The property belongs to University College, Oxford. A self-acting wasteboard was constructed at Naburn-lock on the Upper Ouse navigation, at a cost of £300, and the depth of water thence to Linton-locks was so increased as to admit of vessels of 7 feet draught passing on to Borough-bridge. A Church of England school is here, with endowment of £25 a-year.

LINTON (WEST), a township in Kirk-Linton parish, Cumberland; 3 miles S of Longtown. Real property, £3,645. Pop., 565. Houses, 117.

LINTZ-GREEN, a township in Tanfield chapelry, Chester-le-Street parish, Durham; on the river Derwent, and on the Stanhope and Tyne railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Durham city. Acres, 2,640. Real property, £14,286; of which £7,910 are in mines. Pop. in 1831, 650.

LINWOOD, an extra-parochial tract in Ringwood district, Hants; forming part of Broomy Wak in New Forest. Acres, 730. Pop., 14.

LINWOOD, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; near the Lincoln and Grimsby railway, 2 miles S of Market-Rasen, and 3 NNE of Wickenby r. station. Post-town, Market-Rasen. Acres, 2,316. Real property, £2,544. Pop., 201. Houses, 37. The manor belongs to Capt. W. C. Gordon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £420.* Patron, Capt. W. C. Gordon. The church is partly early English, partly decorated; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains canopied brasses of J. Lyndwode and family of 1419-21.

LINWOOD, a hamlet in Blankney parish, Lincoln; on Linwood drain, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tattershall. Pop., 55.

LIONESSE, a shoal in the English Channel, between Lands-End and the Scilly Isles. It is said to have been a tract of land, submerged in 1099.

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 Palmarus was wrecked upon it in 1848.

LIPHOOK, a village in Bramshott parish, Hants; adjacent to the Guildford and Portsmouth railway, 4 miles W by S of Haslemere. It has a head post-office, a station on the railway, and fairs on the first Wednesday of March and 11 June; and, in the stage-coach times, it was a halting-place on the old road from London to Portsmouth. Pop., 242.

LIPWOOD, a township or quarter in Warden parish, Northumberland; near Haydon-Bridge, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Hexham. Pop., 648.

LISBURN, a place of lead-mines in the NE of Cardigan; near Hafod-Park, 14 miles ESE of Aberystwith. The mines belong to the Earl of Lisburne, employ a large number of persons, and produce about 3,000 tons of lead a-year. 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 a chapelry in Wallasey parish, Cheshire. The township lies on the Mersey, about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from Egremont steam-ferry station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Birkenhead r. station; includes the village and chapelry of New Brighton; and has a post-office at Birkenhead. Acres, 4,236; of which 3,340 are water. Real property, £33,731; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 4,100; in 1861, 5,625. Houses, 929. Much of the area is edified with streets and terraces, or profusely gemmed with villas and other handsome residences; and is suburban to Birkenhead. Part of the edified portion forms Liscard village, and part is conjoint with Egremont. There are four hotels, several considerable inns, a police-office, a bridewell, a public weighing machine, a water-tower, and a battery. An interesting feature in the rural part is the Liscard model farm, belonging to Harold Littledale, Esq.—The chapelry bears the name of Liscard-St. John, excludes the chapelry of New Brighton, and was constituted in 1831. Pop. in 1861, 3,221. Houses, 562. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported. Patrons, Trustees. The church is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, and contains about 1,800 sittings. There are chapels for Independents, Quakers, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics; national schools for boys, girls, and infants; Congregational schools for boys and girls; a Roman Catholic school; a working-men's club and reading-room; and a dispensary. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1854; is a handsome edifice; contains about 700 sittings; and has a cemetery attached. The Congregational schools were built in 1825, at a cost of £1,200; have a picturesque appearance; and are so arranged as to be available for lectures or public meetings, with accommodation for about 400 persons.

LISCOMBE PARK, a seat in Soubury parish, Bucks; 3 miles W by N of Leighton-Buzzard. It has belonged to the Lovett family for nearly 600 years; and is at present the residence of W. Schoolcroft Burton, Esq. The house is a quadrangular castellated edifice of the Tudor period, with a frontage of 166 feet; has been much spoilt by whitewash; 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, the Earl of Strafford, Sir Edmund Verney, Archbishop Sancroft, and other distinguished 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 town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Cornwall. The town stands partly on rocky eminences, partly on a plain at their base, amid an elevated but rich well-cultivated country, at the junction of the Liskeard and Caradon and the Liskeard and Looe railways, near the Cornwall railway, 1 mile E of the terminus of the Liskeard canal which goes south-by-eastward to the river Looe, and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Plymouth. It was anciently called Liscarret, 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; was described by Leland as, in his time, all in ruin, with only fragments of walls and is now represented by standing; only a public walk, with a new dwelling for the borough police in its centre. A convent of the nuns of Poor Clares was founded in the town by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; and a part of it still exists, has been converted into dwelling-houses, and is called the Great Place. 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 Horton and the parliamentarians; when Sir Ralph was thoroughly victorious, took 1,250 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 1629; Gibbon, the historian, represented it in 1775; and Dr. Jans, a regius professor, resided in it.

The town presents an irregular appearance; the streets, from the singularity of the situation, are destitute of good arrangement; the houses, for the most part, are poorly built; and the foundations of some of them are on a level with the chimneys of others. Yet considerable improvements have, for a number of years, been made; and many handsome recent houses adorn the outskirts and the environs. The streets are macadamized, and have flagged side-walks; and excellent water is supplied from a conduit; also from a reservoir on St. Cleer down by pipes to houses. The old town-hall was built in 1767; and is a pleasing structure, with granite arches and columns. The new town-hall and corn-exchange was built in 1822; and is a neat edifice, in the Italian style. The parish church is a spacious structure, of local schist; has a low embattled tower of 1627; was restored between 1853 and 1856; and contains monuments of the Trehawkes, a cemetery to Joseph Wadham, who died in 1707, and whose ancestors founded Wadham college in Oxford, and a monument to Lieut. James Huntley, who fell in an attack on a squadron of Russian gunboats, in the gulf of Finland. A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and much frequented by pilgrims, formerly stood in a park still called Lady park. The Independent 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 £1,600; is in the early decorated English style; and contains about 550 sittings. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1863, of local schist faced with Bath-stone; is in the early English style; and contains 400 sittings. There are chapels also for Quakers, Wesleyans, United Free Methodists, and Bible Christians. The grammar-school was closed in 1849, in consequence of want of the means of support; and had Hayton, the mathematician, for a master. National schools, in the early English style, with capacity for from 200 to 450 children, were built in 1866, at a cost of about £2,900. The endowed charities include an almshouse, and amount to £202 a-year. The workhouse, at the census of 1861, had 152 inmates.—The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a polling-place, and a seat of county courts; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs are held on Shrove-Monday, the Monday before Palm-Sunday, Holy Thursday, 15th Aug., 2 Oct., and the Monday after 6 Dec.; and the manufacture of serge and leather is carried on; and considerable trade exists in connexion with the neighbouring tin, copper, and lead mines. 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 reform act; sends now one member; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The municipal borough lies all in Liskeard parish, and comprises 810 acres. The parliamentary borough includes also the rest of Liskeard parish, and part of St. Cleer. Corporation income in 1861, £800. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £1,939. Elec-

tors in 1833, 218; in 1863, 452. Pop. of the m. borough in 1851, 4,386; in 1861, 4,689. Houses, 781. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 6,204; in 1861, 6,585. Houses, 1,146.

The parish includes the small village of Dubwalls, and comprises 8,129 acres. Real property of the m. borough portion, £14,090; of which £1,143 are in the railway, £650 in the canal, and £120 in gas-works. Real property of the portion beyond the m. borough, £8,664. Pop. of the whole in 1851, 6,128; in 1861, 6,504. Houses, 1,133. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £500.* Patrons, the Executors of the Rev. J. F. Todd. There is a chapel of ease at Dubwalls.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of St. Cleer, Menheniot, St. Neot, St. Pinnock, and St. Keyne. Acres, 44,817. Pop., 15,194. Houses, 2,720.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Callington, containing the parishes of Callington, Southill, Linkinhorne, St. Ive, and St. Dominick; the sub-district of Looe, containing the parishes of St. Martin, Talland, Pelynt, Duloe, and Morval, and the extra-parochial tract of Looe Island; and the sub-district of Lerrin, containing the parishes of St. Veep, Laureath, Boconnoc, Broadoak, Lansallos, and Lanteglos-by-Fowey. Acres, 107,320. Poor-rates in 1863, £11,877. Pop. in 1851, 29,295; in 1861, 33,562. Houses, 6,252. Marriages in 1863, 203; births, 1,359,—of which 53 were illegitimate; deaths, 709,—of which 307 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,712; births, 14,589; deaths, 7,375. The places of worship, in 1851, were 31 of the Church of England, with 10,012 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 956 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 430 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 330 s.; 35 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,022 s.; 13 of the Wesleyan Association, with 2,034 s.; 15 of Bible Christians, with 2,022 s.; 2 of Brethren, with 110 s.; 1 undefined; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 190 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,609 scholars; 74 private day schools, with 1,929 s.; 66 Sunday schools, with 4,576 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 67 s.

LISKEARD AND CARADON RAILWAY, a mineral railway in Cornwall; from Liskeard, north-by-eastward, to Caradon. It is 8½ miles long, and was opened in March, 1846. Authority was obtained in 1850 to make alterations in two portions of it, to the length of 6 miles; to make a new railway, 2 miles long, from a junction with the main line near Trearne farm, to Gomena on the Cheesewring branch railway; to make a new branch, 1 mile long, from Crow's-Nest to Tokbury-Corner; to take on lease, or purchase, or arrange for the working of, the Kilmar railway belonging to the Cheesewring Granite company; and to arrange with the commissioners of Looe harbour for laying down rails at their works, and for using these works.

LISKEARD AND LOOE RAILWAY, a mineral railway in Cornwall; from a junction with the Liskeard and Caradon, at Liskeard, southward 7 miles to the Looe navigation. It was authorized in 1853; and a capital of £13,000, in £25 shares, was to be provided for it by the Liskeard and Looe Canal company. The steepest gradient in it is 1 in 63. Both this railway and the Liskeard and Caradon act as feeders to the Cornwall railway.

LISS, or Lyss, a village and a parish in Petersfield district, Hants. The village stands near the Guildford and Portsmouth railway, on the E border of the county, 4 miles NNE of Petersfield; is a pretty place; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Petersfield. The parish comprises the tythings of Liss-Abbas and Liss-Turney. Acres, 3,679. Real property, £4,181. Pop. in 1851, 748; in 1861, 806. Houses, 167. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir Charles Taylor. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £383.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is ancient, and the chancel was restored in 1864. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £8.

LISSETT, a township-chapelry, with a small village, in Beccord parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the coast, 4 miles SSE of Louthorpe r. station, and 7 S by W of

Bridlington. It has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 1,150. Real property, with Little Kelk, £2,326. Pop., 112. Houses, 21. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Beeford, in the diocese of York. The church is of the early part of the 13th century; and contains a round chancel arch and a Norman font.

LISSINGTON, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; on a small tributary of the river Witham, 2 miles NE of Wickemby r. station, and 4 NNW of Wragby. Post-town, Wragby. Acres, 1,526. Real property, £2,258. Pop., 245. Houses, 50. The manor belongs to C. Turnor, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £365.* Patrons, the Deau and Chapter of York. The church consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LISTON, a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; on the river Stour, at the boundary with Suffolk, 3 miles NNW of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 631. Real property, £1,510. Pop., 95. Houses, 18. The manor belonged anciently to Hugh de Gournai and to the Listons. Liston Hall is the seat of Mrs. Thornhill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £163.* Patron, R. Lambert, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a tower.

LISVANE, or LYSVAEN, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan, on the SE border of the county, 3½ miles NE by N of Llandaff r. station, and 5½ by E of Cardiff. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 1,338. Real property, £1,045. Pop., 226. Houses, 48. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £60. Patron, alternately the Baroness Windsor, and C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq. The church is ancient. Charities, £13.

LISWORNEY. See LLYWORNEY.

LITCHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Midford district, Norfolk. The village stands 3 miles NNW of Fransham r. station, and 8 NE of Swaffham; was once a market-town; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Swaffham, a good inn, and a fair on 1 Nov. An adjacent tract, of upwards of 50 acres, is a common for recreation and for the uses of the poor. The cricket-ground of the Litcham club also is here; and annual meetings of the Odd Fellows and the Order of Foresters are held here, respectively about Whitsuntide and in July. The parish comprises 1,932 acres. Real property, £4,631. Pop., 903. Houses, 199. The property is subdivided; but most of the land belongs to the Rev. W. A. W. Keppel, and W. T. Collison, Esq. Some tracts, formerly in commonage, have been enclosed. A hermitage formerly stood on one of the small commons. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of East Lexham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £441.* Patron, the Rev. G. W. Winter. The church is ancient and large; has been thoroughly repaired; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with S porch 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 are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a large national school, an alms-house with £8 a-year, and other charities £22.—The sub-district contains also fourteen other parishes. Acres, 26,585. Pop., 5,413. Houses, 1,169.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Towcester district, Northampton. The village stands 3 miles S of Weedon r. station, and 5 NW of Towcester; was anciently a fortified town, called Lycanburgh; and was taken by the Saxons in 571. The parish comprises 1,704 acres; and its post-town is Weedon. Real property, £3,482. Pop., 449. Houses, 111. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to W. Blake, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £564.* Patron, the Rev. W. A. Taylor. The church is ancient; was repaired in 1842; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with W tower; and contains an altar-tomb to Sir John Needham. There are a Baptist chapel, an endowed school with £30 a-year, and charities nearly £170.

LITCHFIELD, a parish in Kingsclere district, Hants;

near the Roman way from Silchester, 3¼ miles N of Whitechur r. station. Post-town, Whitechur, under Micheldever station. Acres, 1,806. Real property, £1,646. Pop., 102. Houses, 20. The property belongs to W. Kingsmill, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £347.* Patron, W. Kingsmill, Esq. The church is Norman, and has a tower.

LITCHFIELD, a place ¾ miles ESE of Whitechur, in Hants.

LITCHURCH, a village and a township in Derby-St. Peter parish, Derbyshire. The village stands on the S border of the township, 1¼ mile ESE of Derby; is a new and rapidly increasing place; and has several large iron-works and foundries. The township is all suburban to Derby; contains the town's r. station, and its arboretum; and has acquired great recent increase of population, in connexion with the railway traffic, and from other causes. Real property, £1,013,340; of which £996,643, are on the Midland railway. Pop. in 1851, 1,720; in 1861, 6,560. Houses, 1,350. The Derby workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 222 inmates.

LITHERLAND, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Sefton parish, West Derby district, Lancashire. The township lies on the coast, on the Southport and Liverpool railway, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 4½ 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-office under Liverpool. Acres, 1,914; of which 755 are water. Real property, £19,961. Pop. in 1851, 2,252; in 1861, 3,632. Houses, 597. The increase of pop. arose from 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 chapelry was constituted in 1842, and includes but a portion of the township; the rest of which is in the two chapelries of Waterloo. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £87.* Patron, the Rector of Sefton. The church is a handsome structure of white stone; and consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with tower and spire. There is a national school.—The sub-district contains all the township, and also five other townships of Sefton. Acres, 6,269. Pop., 5,084. Houses, 836.

LITHERSKEW, a hamlet in High Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 7¼ miles NW of Hawes.

LITHWELL, or LUDWELL, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in Dawlish parish, Devon; 3 miles NW of Teignmouth. 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.

LITTLEINGTON. See LITTINGTON.

LITTLE ABINGTON, &c. See ABINGTON, &c.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a village and a chapelry in Rochdale parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Roch, the Rochdale canal, the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and the Roman road to York, at the foot of Blackstone-Edge, 3 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; is a large place sharing in the manufactures of Rochdale, and practically a suburb of that town; and has a railway-station with telegraph, and a post-office under Manchester. The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Gale, Shore, Durn, Featherstall, Rake, Chelburn, Smithy Bridge, Calder Brook, Summit, Whitelees, Laneside, and Sladen. Pop. in 1861, 4,860. Much of the surface is a fine valley, gemmed with mansions and villas. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The church succeeded

an ancient one, which belonged to Whalley abbey; is a modern edifice; and consists of nave, with tower and spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans, United Free Methodists, and others, an endowed school, and a national school.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parish in East Retford district, North; on the river Trent, at the boundary with Lincoln, 2 miles NNE of Cottam r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of East Retford. Post-town, Retford. Acres, 290. Real property, 269. Pop., 60. Houses, 15. The property is divided among three. The manor belongs to G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The Roman station Angelorum, or Sag-bocum, was here; and Roman altars, urns, coins, and traces of buildings have been found. A notable ferry over the Trent also was anciently and long here. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, 265. Patron, G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The church is Norman and good.

LITTLEBOURN, a village and a parish in Bridge district, Kent. The village stands on a branch of the river Stour, adjacent to Lee Priory, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Beakesbourne r. station, and 4 E of Canterbury; consists of a main street and a cross one; and has a post-office under Sandwich, and a fair on 5 July. The parish comprises 2,102 acres. Real property, 25,022. Pop., 757. Houses, 165. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the abbey of St. Augustine, and to an Italian monastery. Ellbridge House is the seat of D. Denne, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, 240.* 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 parochial school.

LITTLE BOWDEN, &c. See **BOWDEN**, &c.

LITTLEBURY, a village and a parish in Saffron-Walden district, Essex. The village stands on the river Cam, and on an ancient Roman road, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, 2 miles N of Audley-End r. station, and 2 W of Saffron-Walden; and has a post-office under Saffron-Walden. The parish contains also the hamlet of Littlebury-Green, and comprises 2,300 acres. Real property, 25,288. Pop., 974. Houses, 191. The property is divided among a few. 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. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, 295.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. 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. A chapel stood formerly at Chapel-Green, about 2 miles from the church. There are an endowed school with 275 a-year, and charities 233. Winstanley, who built the first Eddystone light-house, and perished in it, was a native.

LITTLEBURY-GREEN, a hamlet in Littlebury parish, Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Littlebury village. It was formerly called Stretley-Green.

LITTLE BUSBY, &c. See **BUSBY**, &c.

LITTLE COMMON, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Sheffield.

LITTLE COMPTON, &c. See **COMPTON**, &c.

LITTLECOTE, a hamlet in Stewkley parish, Bucks; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Winslow.

LITTLECOTT, a tything in Enford parish, Wilts; on the river Kennet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hungerford. Pop., 52. Littlecott Park belonged to the Dayrells or Darells; and passed, in the time of Elizabeth, to the Pophams. The mansion was built, in the 15th century, by the Dayrells; and remains almost unaltered. The great hall measures 45 feet by 24, and is hung with cross-bows, tun-jerkins, steel caps, and other armour of Cromwell's soldiers; the gallery is 110 feet long, and contains family portraits, including those of Judge Popham and Neil 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 needle-work representing a tessellated Roman pavement, which was found in the park in 1730, measured 41 feet by 33, 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 Orage stopped at the house in December 1638, when negotiating with James II. at Hungerford. Pickedfield, which belonged to the Littlecott domain, was purchased by government, in 1803, for the forming of an Ordnance depot; but it was repurchased, after a time, by General Popham; and the magazines, store-houses, and other buildings erected on it, were taken down.

LITTLE COWARNE, &c. See **COWARNE**, &c.

LITTLEDALE, a hamlet-chapelry in Caton-with-Littledale township, Lancaster parish, Lancashire; on an affluent of the river Lune, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Caton r. station, and 6 E by N of Lancaster. Post-town, Caton, under Lancaster. Rated property, 21,043. Pop., 93. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, 248. Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The church was built in 1755. There is a dissenting chapel.

LITTLE DEAN, &c. See **DEAN**, &c.

LITTLEFIELD, a hundred in the lathe of Aylesford; Kent; bounded, on the W and the N, by Wrotham hundred,—on the E, by Twyford,—on the S, by Twyford and Wrotham. Acres, 7,315. Pop. in 1851, 3,711. Houses, 703.

LITTLEFIELD, a place $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Guildford, in Surrey.

LITTLE FINBOROUGH, &c. See **FINBOROUGH**, &c.

LITTLEHAM, a parish, with a village, in Bideford district, Devon; on the river Yeo, immediately above its influx to the Torridge, 2 miles S of Bideford town and r. station. Post-town, Bideford. Acres, 1,250. Real property, 21,853. Pop., 408. Houses, 79. The manor was held by the Conqueror's wife, Matilda; and passed to the Stapletons, the Butlers, the St. Legers, the Bassetts, and others. The parish is noted for the brewing of App's ale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, 208.* Patrons, the Rev. J. L. Harling and Miss Anthony. The church was built about 1500; is in good condition; has a square tower; and contains very fine polished oak carving. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a parochial school.

LITTLEHAM, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands on the coast, 2 miles E of Exmouth r. station; and is a small, scattered, secluded place.—The parish contains also the greater part of the town of Exmouth. Post-town, Exmouth, Devon. Acres, 3,651; of which 640 are water. Real property, 115,734; of which 257 are in quarries, and 23 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,150; in 1861, 3,904. Houses, 801. Pop., exclusive of Exmouth, in 1851, 261; in 1861, 243. Houses, 52. The manor belonged formerly to the Earls of Devon, and belongs now to the Hon. Mark Rolle. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Exmouth, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, 184.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is ancient and very good; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a good screen. There are a chapel of ease, a dissenting chapel, and an endowed national school in Exmouth; and there are charities about 14.

LITTLE HAMPDEN, &c. See **HAMPDEN**, &c.

LITTLE MILL, a railway station in Northumberland; on the Northern railway, between Long Houghton and Christon-Bank.

LITTLE MILTON, &c. See **MILTON**, &c.

LITTLEMOOR, or **LITTLEMORE**, a hamlet in Ifley parish, and a liberty and a chapelry partly also in Oxford-St. Mary-the-Virgin parish, Oxfordshire. The hamlet lies near the river Thames, the boundary with Berks, and the Oxford branch of the Great Western railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Oxford; and has a station on the railway,

and a post-office under Oxford. The liberty comprises 1,000 acres. Real property, £1,798. Pop. of the Ifley portion, in 1851, 214,—in 1861, 234; of the Oxford-St. M. portion, in 1851, 733,—in 1861, 892. Houses, 48 and 87. The lunatic asylum for Oxfordshire and Berks is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 516 inmates. The chapelry was constituted in 1847, and is conteminate with the liberty. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £180.* Patron, alternately Oriol College, Oxford, and C. Crawley, Esq. The church is a modern edifice, in the early English style; consists of nave and highly ornate chancel, with a tower; and was built and long served by the Rev. Dr. Newman. There is a national school. A benedictine nunnery was founded here in the time of Henry II.; and was given, at the dissolution, to Cardinal Wolsey.

LITTLEMOSS, a village in the Audenshaw division of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire.

LITTLE MUNDEN, &c. See MUNDEN, &c.

LITTLEOVER, a village and a township-chapelry in Mickleover parish, Derbyshire. The village stands near Ryknield-street, 2 miles SW by W of Derby; is a straggling place; and has a post-office under Derby. The chapelry includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £4,333. Pop. in 1851, 551; in 1861, 604. Houses, 131. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value and patron, not reported. The church is old; was restored in 1858; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a belfry; and contains a handsome monument to Sir Richard Harpur.

LITTLE PACKINGTON, &c. See PACKINGTON, &c.

LITTLEPORT, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Ely district, Cambridge. The village stands on the Old Croft river, near its influx to the Ouse, adjacent to the East Anglian railway, 5 miles NNE of Ely; is a large place, with several streets; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office † under Ely.—The parish comprises 16,136 acres. Real property, £23,831. Pop. in 1851, 3,832; in 1861, 3,728. Houses, 824. The property is divided chiefly among eight. The manor belongs to the Earl of Hardwick. All the surface, except about 800 acres, is fen. The land has been very greatly enhanced in value by skilful 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 horsepower, were afterwards employed. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £1,800.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is fine early English; 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 1,000 sittings. There are chapels for Calvinists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; a large national school, a neat brick edifice, attended by nearly 300 children; and charities, of various kinds, about £400.—The sub-district contains also Ely-Westmoor Fen, Downham parish, and parts of three other parishes. Pop., 5,968. Houses, 1,306.

LITTLE PRESTON, &c. See PRESTON, &c.

LITTLETHORPE, a hamlet in Cosby and Narborough parishes, Leicestershire; on the river Soar, 5½ miles SW by S of Leicester. Acres, about 500. Pop., 334. The manor belongs to W. Herrick, Esq.

LITTLETHORPE, a village in Whitliffe-with-Thorpe township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ure, 1½ mile SSE of Ripon. The making of bricks and tiles is largely carried on.

LITTLE THURLOW, &c. See THURLOW, &c.

LITTLETON, a township, with a small village, in Christleton parish, Cheshire; on the Crewe railway, 2 miles E of Chester. Acres, 257. Real property, £851. Pop., 66. Houses, 11. Littleton Hall is the seat of T. Dixon, Esq.; and stands on an eminence, overlooking Chester.

LITTLETON, a parish in Winchester district, Hants; 3½ miles NW by N of Winchester. Post-town, Winchester. Acres, 1,293. Real property, £1,378. Pop.,

109. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. Many race-horses are trained here; and the stables for them are extensive. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £76. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is Norman and good.

LITTLETON, a parish in Staines district, Middlesex; near the river Thames, at the boundary with Surrey, opposite Chertsey, and 3 miles SE of Staines r. station. It has a post-office under Chertsey. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £1,630. Pop., 111. Houses, 20. Nearly all the property, with Littleton House, belongs to General Wood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £320.* Patron, General Wood. The church is early English, and contains a brass of 1553 and some monuments.

LITTLETON, a hamlet in Compton-Dandon parish, Somerset; 1½ mile N of Somerton. Real property, £1,065. Pop., 68.

LITTLETON, a tything in Dundry parish, Somerset; 5½ miles SW of Bristol.

LITTLETON, a hamlet in Wellow parish, Somerset; 1 mile S of Wellow village.

LITTLETON, a tything in Steeple-Ashton parish, Wilts; on the Kennet and Avon canal, 2 miles SSE of Melksham. Pop., 62. Houses, 10.

LITTLETON-DREW, or LITTLETON-ST. ANDREW, a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts; on Akeman-street, adjacent to Gloucester, 8 miles NW of Chippenham town and r. station. Post-town, Chippenham. Acres, 971. Real property, £1,411. Pop., 235. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. A large barrow, with three stones of a fallen cromlech on the top, is about a mile from the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £180. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was rebuilt in 1856.

LITTLETON (HIGH), a village and a parish in Clutton district, Somerset. The village stands 8½ miles SW by W of Bath r. station, and is considerable.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Hallatrow, which has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 1,273. Real property, £4,223. Pop., 860. Houses, 179. High Littleton House is the seat of John R. Mogg, Esq.; Kingwell House, of Capt. Scobell; and Mountvale, of John E. Scobell, Esq. Coal is largely worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rev. H. Mogg. The church was restored and enlarged in 1824, and again in 1842; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine tower; and contains monuments of the 15th century to the Hodges family. There are national schools, and charities £15.

LITTLETON-MANOR, a quondam parish in Blandford district, Dorset; 1 mile SSE of Blandford-Forum. The living of it was a rectory; and the last rector was inducted in 1427.

LITTLETON (MIDDLE), a village in North Middleton parish, Worcester; 3½ miles NE by N of Evesham r. station.

LITTLETON (NORTH), a village and a parish in Evesham district, Worcester. The village stands near the river Avon, on the E verge of the county, 4 miles NE by N of Evesham r. station.—The parish contains also the village of Middle Littleton; and it has a post-office, of the name of Littleton, under Evesham. Acres, 1,610. Real property, £2,753; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop., 303. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of South Littleton, in the diocese of Worcester. The church stands at Middle-Littleton; ranges from Norman to later English; and was recently in bad condition. The shaft of an ancient cross is in the church-yard; and a large ancient building, once a tithe-barn of Evesham abbey, is near the church. There is a national school.

LITTLETON-PANNELL, a tything, with a village, in West Lavington parish, Wilts; 5 miles SSW of Devizes. The village was once a market-town. Real property of the tything, £2,136. Pop., 615. Houses 144. The

manor belonged formerly to the Paganells, and belongs now to Lord Radnor.

LITTLETON-ST. ANDREW. See **LITTLETON-DREW.**

LITTLETON (SOUTH), a parish, with a village, in Fresham district, Worcester; near the river Avon, 3 miles NE by N of Evesham r. station. Post-town, Evesham. Acres, 841. Real property, £1,736. Pop., 294. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of North Littleton, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £253.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church ranges from Norman downwards, and was recently in a very dilapidated condition. The base of an ancient cross is in the churchyard.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, a parish in Thornbury district, Gloucester; on the river Severn, 3 miles W of Thornbury, and 4½ NNE of New Passage r. station. Post-town, Almondsbury, under Bristol. Acres, 1,665; of which 699 are water. Real property, £1,793; of which £15 are in fisheries. Pop., 195. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The manor and most of the land belong to R. C. Lippincott, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £52.* Patron, R. C. Lippincott, Esq. The church is early English, in good condition; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; and has a Norman font.

LITTLETON (WEST), a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester; among the Cotswolds, adjacent to Wilts, 2 miles NW of Marshfield, and 6 E of Mangotsfield r. station. Post-town, Marshfield, under Chippenham. Acres, 1,009. Rated property, £1,242. Pop., 120. Houses, 23. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a p. 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.

LITTLE TORRINGTON, &c. See **TORRINGTON, &c.**

LITTLE TOWN, a hamlet in Liversedge township, Birstal parish, W. R. Yorkshire; ¾ miles NW of Dewsbury.

LITTLE WHELNETHAM, &c. See **WHELNETHAM, &c.**

LITTLEWICK-GREEN, a hamlet in Hurley and White-Waltham parishes, Berks; 3½ miles W of Maidenhead. It has an Independent chapel.

LITTLEWINSOR, a tything in Broadwindsor parish, Dorset; ¾ miles NW of Beaminster.

LITTLEWORTH, a village and a chapelry in Great Faringdon parish, Berks. The village stands 2 miles NE of Faringdon town and r. station. The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Thrupp and Wadley; and it was constituted in 1843. Post-town, Faringdon. Pop., 337. Houses, 64. Wadley House is the seat of T. M. Goodlake, Esq., and has a fine park. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £75. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is modern and plain.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet in Stone parish, Bucks; 2 miles SW of Aylesbury. Pop., 20.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet in Wing parish, Bucks; 3¼ miles SW of Leighton-Buzzard. Pop., 90.

LITTLEWORTH, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Gloucester; adjacent to Gloucester city, and within Gloucester borough. Real property, £2,025. Pop., 501. Houses, 78.

LITTLEWORTH, a tything in Rodborough parish, Gloucester; 4 miles S of Stroud. It has a post-office under Stroud, and a Wesleyan chapel. Pop., 501.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucester; contiguous to the Littleworth tything of Rodborough, 1½ mile NW of Minchinhampton.

LITTLEWORTH, a railway station and a parish in the S of Lincolnshire. The station is on the Peterborough and Boston branch of the Great Northern railway, 5½ miles SSW of Spalding.—The parish bears the names also of Deeping-Fen and Deeping-St. Nicholas; and has been noticed under the former of these names.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet in Greens-Norton parish, Northampton; 1 mile NW of Towcester. Pop., 13.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet in Horsepath parish, Oxfordshire; 4¼ miles ESE of Oxford.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet in Budbrooke parish, Warwickshire; near Warwick.

LITTLEWORTH, a village in Monk-Bretton township, Roystone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1¼ mile NE of Barnesley.

LITTLEWORTH-DROVE, a cut in Deeping-Fen; in a north-north-easterly direction, past the vicinity of Littleworth r. station.

LITTLEWRATTING, &c. See **WRATTING, &c.**

LITTLINGTON, a village and a parish in the district of Royston and county of Cambridge. 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 r. station, and 3¼ NW of Royston; and has a post-office under Royston.—The parish comprises 2,093 acres. Real property, £3,694. Pop. in 1851, 790; in 1861, 693. Houses, 152. The decrease of pop. arose from emigration. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Huntingfield belongs to G. E. Foster, Esq.; and that of Dovesdale, to Mrs. G. F. Pigott. Limloe hill is a remarkable barrow on hills within the parish; and 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, 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. Value, £141. 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 a recently erected Independent chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school of 1865, and charities £17.

LITTLINGTON, a parish in Eastbourne district, Sussex; on the river Cuckmere, 3 miles S of Berwick r. station, and 5 WNW of Eastbourne. It has a post-office under Lewes. Acres, 893. Real property, £356. Pop. in 1851, 105; in 1861, 134. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £105.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Rev. T. Scutt. The church is good.

LITTON, a hamlet in Tideswell parish, Derby; ¼ of a mile E of Tideswell. It has a post-office under Sheffield. Real property, £3,613; of which £10 are in curries. Pop., 974. Houses, 177. The manor belongs to Lord Scarsdale. Some of the inhabitants are employed in stocking-weaving, and some in lead mines. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Bagshaw, "the apostle of the Peak," was a native.

LITTON, a village and a parish in Clutton district, Somerset. The village stands 3 miles SW of Clutton, and 6½ NNE of Wells r. station.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Greendown and Sherborn; and its post-town is Stratton-on-the-Fosse, under Bath. Acres, 1,117. Real property, £2,517. Pop., in 1851, 421; in 1861, 313. Houses, 83. The decrease of pop. arose from the removal of about 200 persons, who were temporarily employed in erecting the Bristol water-works. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to General Lowth. Lillycombe is the seat of Capt. John Rendall. The reservoirs of the Bristol water-works are partly in this parish, and partly in that of Hinton-Blewett. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Tho

church is later English; was erected in 1435; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and was reported in 1859 as not good. Charities, £13.

LITTON, a township, in Arneliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in Littondale valley, down to the river Wharfe, and 9½ miles NNE of Settle. Acres, 4,400. Real property, £1,608. Pop., 93. Houses, 20. The manor belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Ramsden.

LITTON AND CASCOB, a township in Presteigne and Cascob parishes, Radnor, on the river Lug, 3¼ miles WNW of Presteigne. Acres, 1,203. Real property, £962. Pop., 90. Houses, 15. Pop. of the Presteigne portion, 54. Houses, 9.

LITTON-CHENEY, a village and a parish in Bridport district, Dorset. The village stands 4 miles SE of Powerstock r. station, and 5¼ E by S of Bridport; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Dorchester. The parish contains also the hamlets of Nether Coombe, Higher Egerton, Ashby, and Stancombe. Acres, 3,817. Real property, £4,713. Pop., 501. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, Exeter College, Oxford. The church is ancient and good, with a tower; and contains an ancient font, a monument of the Dawberry family, and several brasses. There are an endowed school with £25 a-year, and charities £7.

LITTONDALE. See LITTON, W. R. Yorkshire.

LIVERMERE-MAGNA, a village and a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk. The village stands 3¼ miles W by N of Ixworth, and 5 NNE of Bury St. Edmunds r. station; and has a post-office under Bury St. Edmunds. The parish comprises 1,549 acres. Real property, £1,951. Pop., 290. Houses, 64. The manor, with Livermere Hall, belonged to the Duke of Grafton; passed to the Cokes, the Actons, and Admiral Sir G. N. Broke Middleton, Bart; and belongs now to Miss Broke. The Hall is a handsome edifice; was built by the Duke of Grafton; and stands in a fine park, which extends into Livermere-Parva, and is traversed by a fine stream. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Livermere-Parva, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £443.* Patron, Miss Broke. The church is a small thatched building, with a tower. There is a town estate for poor widows, yielding about £39 a-year.

LIVERMERE-PARVA, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 4 miles WNW of Ixworth, and 5½ NNE of Bury St. Edmunds r. station. Post-town, Livermere-Magna, under Bury St. Edmunds. Area, 1,433. Real property, £2,361. Pop., 167. Houses, 30. The manor belongs to Miss Broke; and all the land, except one farm, is in Livermere Park. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Livermere-Magna, in the diocese of Ely. The church is a brick building, with a tower.

LIVERPOOL, a large seaport town on the S verge of Lancashire; the second for population and for commerce in England; on the Mersey, opposite Birkenhead, near the Mersey's mouth, 31¼ miles W by S of Manchester, 49½ S by W of Lancaster, 74 SW of Leeds, and 202 NW of London. As regards poor-law administration, it is coterminal with Liverpool parish; as regards borough government and parliamentary franchise, it includes also Everton and Kirkdale townships, part of West Derby parish, and part of Toxteth-Park extra-parochial tract; and as regards edificed continuity, or suburban appendages, it further includes Bootle-cum-Linacre township, much of the rest of Walton-on-the-Hill parish, part of Sefton parish, the eastern or beyond-borough portions of West Derby parish, parts of Childwall parish, and all the beyond-borough portions of Toxteth-Park. It also, in a large sense, as regards at once contiguity of position, community of interests, and intercourse of population, might be understood as including Birkenhead and other places on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, villages beyond Bootle on the coast, and villages beyond Toxteth-Park on and near the Mersey. Some parts within its borough boundaries have separate names, and in some respects separate belongings of their own; and all these parts, as well as all others beyond the

borough boundaries, are separately noticed in their respective alphabetical places.

History.—A creek or pool of the Mersey, around which the original nucleus of the town stood, had a tidal flow in the direction of what is now Paradise-street; underwent encroachment and much change in the course of the town's progress; was partly converted into the first wet dock of the port in 1709; was finally all obliterated, by the filling up of that dock, in 1831; and is now the site of the custom-house, the post-office, and the revenue buildings. This pool and the adjacent sea most probably gave rise to the name Liverpool. The name was formerly written Litherpoole, Litherpole, Liferpole, Litherpool, and Liverpol; and it occurs, in these various forms, or in others nearly identical with them, so fitfully or indefinitely in early documents, that a critic cannot say which was the earliest form. The Lither, the Lither, the Lifer, the Lither, and the Liver, seem to be only varieties of spelling; and all probably were taken either from the old Gothic word Lithe or Lide, signifying "the sea," or from its derivatives Lither and Lid, signifying "a ship," or Lithe, signifying "a fleet of ships." The names Litherland, at the Lancashire side of the mouth of the Mersey, Lytham, at the mouth of the Ribble, Lithermore or Livermore, in Suffolk, and perhaps Leith, in Scotland, appear to have been taken from the same source. Yet the name Liverpool has been the subject of much difference of opinion, and of much debate. One opinion derives it from the family name of Lever, which is a very ancient name in Lancashire. Another derives it from the Welsh words Ller-pwll, signifying "the place on the pool;" asserts that the entire Mersey estuary was anciently called Lyrpwl, Lyrpoole, or Litherpoole; and alleges that the vulgar pronunciation of the name by the country people in the vicinity, Lerpool, represents the true and ancient form of the name. A third opinion derives it from a plant, called liver-wort, found on the shore. And a fourth opinion, a very favourite one, derives it from a kind of water-fowl, supposed to have frequented the pool at the town, and to have been anciently called lever or liver; and this opinion is supported by an appeal to the borough arms, the crest of which is a bird, alleged to be the lever or liver. No such bird as the lever, however, is known to exist in nature; and the bird on the corporation seal, as given in Gregson's "Fragments of the History of Lancashire," is rudely figured, presents no resemblance to any of the aquatic species, was thought by Mr. Gregson to represent an eagle, and may, like other symbols of heraldry and ornament, have been altogether a creature of the imagination.

The pool at the town is supposed by Baxter, in his "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum," to have been the Portus Segantiorum mentioned by Ptolemy; but it is not viewed in any such light, or associated in any way whatever with the Roman period, by any other writer. Not a single Roman relic has ever been discovered in Liverpool; not a trace has been found of the Romans having been ever here; and not a vestige of either station or military road exists or is recorded, to show that they were ever in the neighbourhood. All the surrounding tract, in as far as antiquarian research has been able to ascertain, was, till considerably after the Roman times, a thorough solitude, probably covered by forest; and, if previously penetrated at all, was penetrated only by the ancient Druids; and came, at length, to be partially opened by the daring Scandinavians who scoured the coasts of the Irish sea. The Mersey itself, though believed to have been the boundary between Northumbria and Mercia, in both the Saxon and the Danish times, figures very obscurely in early record, and is first mentioned by its modern name, so late as 1004, in a deed of King Ethelred. The country between the Mersey and the Ribble, "inter Ripam et Mersam," is first mentioned in the same year, in the will of Wulfric Spott, Earl of Mercia, bequeathing it to his heirs, Ethelme and Wulfage. Most of the manors around Liverpool were held, at the death of Edward the Confessor, by thanes of the second or third class who paid a

annual rent to the Crown; but the only one of them respecting which we have any definite information, is the manor of West Derby and its subordinate six berewicks, which are supposed to have been Liverpool, Everton, Garston, Thingwall, Great Crosby, and part of Wavertree. This manor and these berewicks belonged then to the Crown, and were inhabited and cultivated by 53 villeins, 62 bordarii, 3 ploughmen, 6 herdsmen, a radman, 2 bondmen, and 3 bondwomen. The amount of their population, therefore, assuming all the men to have been heads of families, could not have been more than between 600 and 700; and this proves that no town, or even any very large village, was then within their bounds. Domesday book must have taken note of the six berewicks, for a chief object of it was to provide for the raising of a tax on all arable land; but it simply includes them in the manor of West Derby,—does not name either Liverpool, Garston, Thingwall or Crosby; and, though naming Everton, does not give its value. The manor of West Derby, together with all the rest of the country between the Mersey and the Ribble, was given, by William the Conqueror, to Roger of Poitot; and the lands of that manor and of its six berewicks were transferred by Roger to eight Norman knights; yet they continued to be held as one property, under successive owners or lords, till so late as the time of Charles I. John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, was lord of them in his time; and the oldest extant document which mentions Liverpool by name, is one of a date seemingly some time between 1159 and 1195, in which John confirms Henry Fitzwarine in the possession of five portions of the West Derby manor.

A statement has generally been made, on the authority of Camden, that a castle was built at Liverpool by Roger of Poitot; but is entirely without evidence. The residence occupied by Roger was at West Derby, about 4 miles from Liverpool; and even that was probably an unfortified edifice, or one not much fortified, and not a castle. Whatever great structure stood within the manor must have descended to King John; and, while a list of his castles is preserved in the record of his insurrection against his brother, and mentions among others the castle of Lancaster, it is silent respecting any castle at Liverpool. A belief was long current also that a charter had been given by Henry I., constituting Liverpool a borough; but no such charter exists, or seems ever to have existed; and the only alleged evidence for it is a slight corporation record of 1581, which is proved to have been a mistake. The real origin of the town appears to have occurred in the time of King John, who visited Lancashire and Cheshire in the 7th year of his reign; formed Toxteth Park, by enlarging of lands, and by such enclosure and decoration, as made it of princely character; is thought to have selected the pool at the town as the site of a port and a borough, highly favourable for his enterprises; is known to have expended large sums of money on his castles in West Derbyshire; and most probably was the founder of a castle at Liverpool, which came into notice soon after his time, and was always connected with Toxteth Park. The castle stood where St. George's church now stands; occupied all the ground between St. George's crescent on the one side and Preston's-row on the other; was of nearly quadrangular form, with a circular tower at each corner; and was surrounded by a moat, from 20 to 30 feet deep. The front facing up what is now Castle-street measured 108 feet in width, and was defended by a very strong tower and a gate-house; the front facing down Lord-street, where the Castle gardens and orchard were situated, was also 108 feet in width; the front facing toward the pool, where the quay and the landing-place were situated, was 111 feet in width; and the front facing toward what is now James-street had a covered way down to the river, and was 165 feet in width. The circumjacent ground was long open on all sides; and as it sloped rapidly down to the pool and the river, it gave a garrison such command over three-fourths of the circuit as could not be resisted by a besieging force. The castle was dismantled by order of Charles II., and the ruins of it were swept away

in the time of George I.; but the substruction of one of its towers was not long ago laid bare, and a part of its moat was opened at the digging of the foundations of the North and South Wales bank. The depth of the ditch was then found to be about 20 feet below the present level of the ground; and it must have been much more prior to the cutting away of the brow of the hill.

A town instantly arose under protection of the castle; received a charter from King John, in the 9th year of his reign; and acquired, from that charter, the right of local courts of justice, the privilege of choosing its own bailiffs, and all facilities requisite for commerce. The original town extended along the brow of the hill now occupied by Castle-street, the town-hall, the exchange buildings, and Oldhall-street; and was intersected by a line of street, extending from the river-side to a bridge which crossed the pool at the end of the present Dale-street. The part of that line now called Water-street was anciently called Bonke-street; and the other part of it was called Dale-street, and took that name from its descending rapidly into the dale in which the pool lay. A lofty cross, called the High Cross, stood at the intersection of the two main lines of street, on a spot near the site of the present town-hall. Castle-street and Oldhall-street, with their adjuncts, were for several ages the chief seat of population; and Dale-street was a sort of fashionable outskirts, containing the mansions of county families who held land in the neighbourhood by burgage tenure. No fewer than about 168 of such families appear to have become early connected with the town; many of them resided in it for mere amenity, without engaging in any trade; and some, particularly the Moores and the Crosses, continued to be connected with it till so late as the time of Queen Anne. A tradition says that, when King John enclosed the lands which formed Toxteth Park, he removed the inhabitants of them to Liverpool; and that these, with some fishermen and boatmen, constituted the town's original population. The castle was provisioned for a long siege, at the commencement of King John's war with his barons; but it does not appear to have made any figure in the war. A tallage levied in the sixth year of Henry III. shows the value then of Liverpool as compared with adjacent places,—for it yielded 5 marks, or equal to £50 for Liverpool, 5 for Crosby, 1 for Everton, and 1 for West Derby; and another tallage, five years later, shows the value as compared both with these places and with Lancaster and Preston,—for it yielded 11½ marks for Liverpool, 8 for Crosby, 5 for Everton, 7 for West Derby, 13 for Lancaster, and 15 for Preston.

Ranulf, the great Earl of Chester, who had for nearly fifty years governed his earldom with almost regal power, got a grant from the Crown of much of the country between the Ribble and the Mersey, including the borough of Liverpool; and though he lived not more than three or four years to enjoy his new possessions, he appears to have done good service to the town. A very old tradition assigns to him the erection, on Everton hill, of a beacon, or lighthouse, which continued to stand till the beginning of the present century. That structure may have been either a beacon or a lighthouse, or both; for it stood so conspicuously on an eminence upwards of 200 feet above the town's level, that it must have been visible both over a great extent of country and over many miles at sea. The town passed, at the death of Ranulf, to the Earl of Derby, in right of his marriage to Ranulf's sister; and it does not appear to have made progress under its new proprietor and his heirs; for, in the time of the fourth of them, it still stood at the same value as in the time of Henry III. Yet it was important enough to be called upon, in the time of Edward I., to send two members to parliament. Measures were initiated also, in the time of Edward II., for removing to it the great establishment of Whalley abbey; and they seemed likely, for a time, to take effect; but they never were matured. Its castle likewise was visited by Edward II. Its streets then, and in the time of Edward III., were only five,—Castle-street, Dale-street, Bonke-street now Water-street, Moore-street now Tithebarn-street, and Chapel-street.

One vessel, with six seamen, was its contribution to the fleet of 700 ships, with 14,457 seamen, in 1347, for the siege of Calais. A fearful epidemic, somewhat resembling modern cholera, assailed it about 1361, and made such havoc among its inhabitants that the survivors were not able to remove the dead to the burial-place at Walton, about 3 miles distant; and they obtained permission to have a cemetery of their own, around the one place of worship in the town, the chapel of St. Nicholas. Either then also, or on some subsequent similar occasion, another cemetery was formed outside the town, on what was then the road to Everton. A lane adjoining that cemetery was long known as Sickman's lane, and is now the site of Addison-street. The proprietorship of the borough reverted to the Crown at the accession of Henry of Bolingbroke to the throne as Henry IV.; and it continued in the possession of all the succeeding sovereigns till Charles I. But it did not, for a time, make progress; for, in the 9th year of Henry VI., it had only 163 burghesses, or no more than it had had in the time of Edward III.

The castle was extended, by the addition of a tower on the S side, in the 20th year of Henry VI. Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton had been made governor of it in the preceding year, and he was made hereditary governor five years afterwards; so that the castle, as long as it stood, was thenceforth governed by him and his descendants. Oldhall-street, previously a private road to the Old Hall of the Moores, was made a public way in the 7th year of Henry VIII.; and the change upon it indicates that the town was then slowly extending. The ecclesiastical property in the town confiscated at the Reformation, comprised nothing more than four chantries in the chapel of St. Nicholas; and two of these were transferred to the Crown, and two were sold. The sum of £5 13s. 4d. was, at the same time, appropriated to the establishing of a grammar school. Ireland, who visited all parts of England in the latter part of Henry VIII.'s reign, says, respecting the town,—“Lyrpöle, alias Lyrpöle, a paved town, hath but a chapel. Walton, four miles off, not far from the sea, is the parish church. The king hath a castle there, and the Earl of Derby hath a stone house. Irish merchants come much thither, as to a good haven. At Lyrpöle is small custom paid; that causeth merchants to resort. Good merchandise at Lyrpöle; and much Irish yarn, that Manchester men do buy there.” The town lost 250 persons in a total population of between 1,200 and 1,500, by a visitation of plague, about 1559, at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign; and it suffered total destruction of its haven, by a tremendous storm, in 1561; yet, notwithstanding these disasters, and in the face of adverse circumstances which pressed for some years on the whole kingdom, it made a start in commerce during Elizabeth's reign. The old haven is supposed to have been formed in the time of Edward III.; and, immediately after its destruction, a new and better one was rapidly and gratuitously formed by the burghesses. The town suffered loss of several of its vessels, and endangerment to all the rest, by another dreadful storm in 1595; and it afterwards sustained severe injury from the eight years' war in Ireland which completely stopped, for a time, all trade thence with England; yet it is described by Camden, near the end of Elizabeth's reign, as the most commodious and the most frequented route to Ireland, and as remarkable more for elegance and populousness than for antiquity. The number of its burghesses or freemen was nearly doubled between the accession of Elizabeth and the death of James I. Nevertheless, as compared with other seaports, it was still a small place; for, in 1630, when Charles I. issued writs for the exaction of ship money, Liverpool was rated at no more than £25, while Chester was rated at £26, and Bristol at £1,000.

The royalists, at the commencement of the civil wars of Charles I., took possession of Liverpool, seized its magazines, found here thirty barrels of gunpowder and a large quantity of match, garrisoned the castle, and formed some new fortifications. The parliamentarians soon laid siege to the town, stormed the outworks, got possession

of the principal street and the chapel, shut up the royalists in the castle, rejected terms of surrender offered by them, stormed them out of the castle, and drove them from the town, with a loss of 10 guns taken, 80 men killed, and 300 men captured. Several frigates, or small armed vessels, were then fitted at the port; went out to cruise on the Irish sea; blockaded Dublin and other Irish ports, so as to cut off supplies of provisions and other necessaries thence to England; and caused such embarrassment to the royalists as incited them to contemplate an attack on Liverpool by sea. Forces were mustered to make that attack; but they landed near Chester, and did not venture into the Mersey. The parliamentarian garrison, anticipating an attack either by sea or by land, placed numerous cannon on the castle, constructed a powerful battery at the entrance to the harbour, built up the ends of the two streets facing the pool, erected a strong fortification along the slope from the castle to the end of Dale-street, and formed a mud wall and a deep wide ditch from the east end of Dale-street to the river. Prince Rupert, with a royalist force of nearly 10,000 men, and in the flush of victory elsewhere, came against the town; expressed contempt for its fortifications, comparing them to a crow's nest, which a parcel of boys might take; found to his cost, that they resembled rather an eagle's eyry or a lion's den; spent eighteen days, consumed a hundred barrels of gunpowder, suffered repulse in at least two general assaults, and lost not fewer than 1,500 men, before achieving success; and even then required all the aids of assault by night, under guidance of a native who could direct him to the most vulnerable points. The slaughter of the garrison was very great; but it ceased on their reaching the High Cross, and there laying down their arms. Prince Rupert formed a plan of new and much stronger fortifications, but never had opportunity to carry it out. He remained nine days in Liverpool recruiting his army, and organizing the surrounding country; and he would probably have made it the base of his future operations, but for being called away by the king to raise the siege of York. The parliamentarians came against the town, between three and four months afterwards; laid siege to it, both by land and by sea; continued the siege for fifty-five days; and then, on 4 Nov. 1644, got possession of the town by surrender. The losses sustained by the inhabitants, during the three sieges, were very heavy, not only by injury done to trade, but by demolition of very many houses by shot or by fire. The parliament, on petition of the inhabitants, and as compensation for their losses, gave rights of ferry to the corporation; allowed 500 tons of timber for purposes of rebuilding; ordered that the timber should be felled in the estates of the Earl of Derby, Lord Molyneux, Sir W. Norris, and Robert Blundell, Robert Molyneux, Charles Gerard, and Edward Searesbrick, Esqs.; and afterwards, when passing an ordinance for confirming the town's charters and liberties, granted a sum of £10,000.

The subsequent history of Liverpool is mainly commercial; but, though presenting few of the kinds of events which form the bulk of most local histories, it exhibits one of the most wonderful incidents of town-aggrandizement which the world has ever seen. The commerce increased steadily but slowly, with corresponding increase of buildings and inhabitants, till the beginning of the last century; it increased thence, in a more rapid ratio, till the beginning of the present century; and it has increased thence till now with such prodigious rapidity and with such magnificent accompaniments, as to make its progress look like a work of enchantment. The population, in 1700, was 5,714; in 1800, about 75,000; in 1861, 443,933; in 1866, nearly 500,000. Nor do these last two figures represent all the increase; for they note the population only within the borough boundaries; and there must be added to them, as equally the result of the town's prosperity, the enormous increase of population immediately beyond the borough boundaries, the rise of several neighbouring villages, and the rise of Birkenhead and other places on the Cheshire shore. All things

else about the town too—the communications, the harbour arrangements, the town extension, the street-improvements, the public buildings, the intelligent enterprise, and the general wealth—have kept pace with the progress of commerce and of population. The late Lord Erskine remarked,—“I had before often been at the principal sea-ports in this island; and, believing that, having seen Bristol and those other towns that deservedly pass for great ones, I had seen everything in this great nation of navigators on which a subject should pride himself, I own I was astonished and astounded when, after passing a different ferry and ascending a hill, I was told by my guide, ‘All you see spread out beneath you—that immense plain, which stands like another Venice upon the water—which is intersected by those numerous docks—which glitters with those cheerful habitations of well-protected men—which is the busy seat of trade, and the gay scene of elegant amusements, growing out of its prosperity—where there is the most cheerful face of industry—where there are riches overflowing, and everything that can delight a man who wishes to see the prosperity of a great community and a great empire—all this has been created by the industry and well-disciplined management of a handful of men since you were a boy.’ I must have been a stick or a stone not to be affected by such a picture.”

The first wet dock, latterly called the Old Dock, and eventually filled up in 1831, was formed at the old pool or haven in 1719. The opening or improving of the navigation to Manchester, by the rivers Mersey and Irwell, so as to enable the “flats” to sail up in ten or eleven hours, instead of requiring ten or eleven days as they had previously done, was commenced in 1720. An act of parliament for enlarging the first dock, forming a second one, and erecting a pier, was obtained in 1736; and another act for enlarging both of the docks, forming a third one, and erecting other piers and two lighthouses, was obtained in 1761. The plan for improving the navigation of the Sankey-brook, so as to connect Liverpool with the western part of the great coal-field of Lancashire—a plan which was changed into the grander one of cutting a navigable canal down the Sankey valley, and which gave origin to the entire system of navigable canals in Southern Lancashire and throughout England—was concocted in 1755. Only one carriage, and that a carriage kept by a lady, was in Liverpool in 1760; no stage coach came to Liverpool, or nearer than Warrington, prior to that year; and the first stage coach from Liverpool to London was then established, went only once a-week, and took four days to perform the journey. Only four inns were then in Liverpool; and two of these stood till 1852. The streets were not regularly named or numbered till 1773. The “stone-house” of the Earl of Derby, mentioned by Leland, stood till 1519; is supposed to have been erected about 1351, as a watch-station for the Crown; and, after ceasing to be a residence of nobles, was converted first into a public assembly room, and afterwards into a jail. It stood at the foot of Water-street; and its site is now occupied by warehouses. Other features also of Old Liverpool have perished; much of the very ground is changed; and nearly the entire aspect of the present town is new.

Some of the causes of the prosperity of Liverpool have been the advantageousness of its situation for commerce with all parts of the world; its command of central intercourse between England and Ireland, making it a great entrepôt for the products of the two countries; its proximity to an extensive field of the most valuable minerals,—coal, iron, freestone, and salt; its facility of communication with Manchester and the clothing-towns of Yorkshire, rendering it a port of interchange between the markets for manufactured fabrics in England and the markets for raw material in the eastern and western hemispheres; and its prompt, skilful, and complete adoption of new inventions or openings for extended commerce, as these, in any manner or from any quarter, have arisen. “Rapid as was the progress of the commerce of Liverpool in the last century,” says a writer in the *Colonial Magazine*, “it is quite equalled in the present day.

From the large share the merchants possessed in the African slave trade, it might have been apprehended that the cessation of that traffic would have seriously affected their interests. But it was not so. A succession of causes continually tended to open up fresh channels for enterprise, and to give increased facility to mercantile operations. The most powerful of these was the warehousing system, which gave all the advantages of a free port to one possessing so many natural and artificial advantages. It was followed by the partial opening of the trade to the East Indies; next, by the introduction of steam navigation; and, during late years, by the complete abolition of the East India Company’s monopoly. In addition to these causes, the rapid advance of our original descendants in the New World, in wealth and population, has called into operation an intercourse chiefly carried on through this port. Lastly, with her skilful engineers, and fortunate position as the outport of a county abounding in mineral fuel, she holds the sinews of that mighty power which is extending its conquests over the wide world; walking the waters through storm and calm, and bridging the Atlantic itself; gliding over the peopled plains of the Old World, through the eternal forests of the New; and, as it passes along, scattering in its train civilized man,—his energies guided by Christian knowledge, and by his expanding wants and rational desires.”

Among distinguished visitors to Liverpool have been William III., in 1690, on his way to Ireland; the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., in 1806; the Grand-Duke of Russia, in 1818; the British Association, in 1837; the Royal Agricultural Society, in 1841; Prince Albert, at the opening of the Albert dock, in 1845; Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in 1851; Don Pedro V. of Portugal, in 1854; the British Association again in 1854; the Duke of Cambridge in 1855; the Prince of Oude, in 1857; Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, in 1857; Lord Brougham and other distinguished noblemen, on several occasions; the National Association, in 1858; and the Prince and Princess of Wales in Nov. 1865.—Among eminent natives have been Jeremiah Horrocks, the astronomer; George Stubbs, the painter of animals; William Sadler, the inventor of the transference of copper-plate prints to earthenware; John Deare, the sculptor; Edward Rushton, the poet; Mrs. Hemans, the poet; Joseph Whitby, the civil engineer; Dr. Currie, the biographer of Burns; William Roscoe, author of the *Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X.*, and at the same time a great local luminary; the Rev. Leigh Richmond, Dr. Dobson, Dr. Enfield, Dr. Rostock, and some others.—Among distinguished residents have been J. Almon, the political bookseller; Gregson, the antiquary; Houlston, the physician; S. Heywood, the lawyer; J. Johnson, the bookseller; R. Wright, the painter; Gibson, the sculptor; and many more.—The town gives the title of Earl to the Jenkinson.

Site and Structure.—The Mersey, opposite the centre of Liverpool, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide; expands gradually along the lower part of the town, and along its seaward suburbs, to an opening of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide into the Irish sea; and expands gradually, above the town, to a maximum width of fully 3 miles opposite Hale Park. All this, of course, is estuarial; and it continues to be estuarial up to Runcorn-Gap, and for several miles beyond. Its sweep, from the mouth to Runcorn-Gap, is proximately semicircular; and this form of it, together with the narrowness of its mouth as compared with its expansion upwards, renders it a very splendid haven, and gives it the advantage of being constantly scoured and kept open by the rush of the receding tides. It has also the advantage of being flanked along the left or Cheshire side, to the mouth, by the peninsula of Wirral, which extends like a great bulwark between it and the sea. Its shores, for 4 miles from the mouth, as well on most of the Cheshire side as on all of the Lancashire side, are brilliantly covered with town or suburb; and, over most of the distance thence to Runcorn-Gap, exhibit beautiful scenery, scarcely excelled anywhere in

England except on the Wye, rich in woodland, and profusely sprinkled with beautiful villages, charming villas, and picturesque church-towers or spires. The immediate Lancashire environs of the town, for some miles all round, have an undulating contour, are finely wooded, embosom beautiful town-outskirts or villages, and display great wealth of handsome residences and magnificent mansions. The site of the town is partly flat ground along the edge of the river,—partly a sort of amphitheatre of hills, inclosing two depressions, and rising from the flat ground to the borough boundaries; and, except in the part which was occupied by the ancient pool, is all favourable for building and for health. The brow of the hill on which the castle stood, and along which Castle-street and the other ancient streets were built, is about 50 feet above the level of the river; and the slope on both sides of it is sufficient, with very little aid from art, for dryness and salubrity. The ground beyond the bed of the quondam pool rises rapidly to the E, till it reaches an elevation of 230 feet at Edge-hill church, an elevation of 240 feet at Everton-church, and a general elevation of about 200 feet along the borough boundary. The ascent to the N and to the S is more gradual; but it soon, in each direction, attains an elevation of 50 or 60 feet. The two depressions within the amphitheatre are an upper one, which was anciently occupied by the Moss lake, and a lower one, which was anciently occupied by the pool. The former lies at an elevation of 150 feet above the level of the river, and was easily and effectually drained; but the latter, being little above the level of ordinary tides, and actually below the level of spring tides, is very bad building-ground, and can never be rendered sufficiently dry for the purposes of health. The filling up of the pool was a great mistake, as to both the construction of the town and its facilities for commerce. Had that mistake not been committed, the docks would have been in the form of the segment of a circle, sweeping along the bank of the river, and projecting a broad radius among the principal streets. The town is seated partly on red sandstone, partly on coarse red diluvial clay; it is sheltered by heights from the chilling north-east winds; and it has a climate more humid than that of many parts of England, but at the same time less variable. The heat of summer is tempered by the sea-breezes; and the cold of winter is commonly from 6 to 8 degrees lower than under the same latitude on the E coast.

The town, in a general view, presents a somewhat airy appearance, and contains many thoroughfares, vistas, or vantage grounds, commanding charming prospects; yet it includes a comparatively small aggregate of open spaces, and is considerably more dense than most of the other large towns of the empire. The Registrar-General, allowing for increase since the last census, estimates that Liverpool contains averagely 93 persons on every acre, while Glasgow contains only 84, Manchester 79, Dublin 67, Birmingham 42, Edinburgh, 39, London 39, Bristol 34, Salford 21, and Leeds 10. Much of the northern and of the eastern portions, within the borough boundaries, or the portions in Everton and Kirkdale townships, are very open; so that the other portions, in contrast to these, and as making up the high figure of 93 persons per acre for the entire borough, are very dense. Only the principal streets too, and not all of them, run long distances; while the great majority, except in the newest portions, are not only short but narrow. Nearly the whole town, till about the beginning of the present century, was dingy, ill-built, badly-paved, and inconveniently aligned; but it both has undergone immense improvements in its old parts, and has constantly and increasingly assumed much beauty, regularity, and amenity, in its great and rapid extensions. Some old streets were widened and improved so early as 1786; many others were widened and improved, during the next forty years; a number were widened and improved on plans formed in 1860; about seven more were to be entirely re-modelled, at a cost of about £130,000, on plans formed in 1865; and still further street-improvements, at a computed cost of £250,000, were resolved upon in

Oct., 1866. The sums expended by the corporation in improvements from 1786 till 1865, are computed to have exceeded £3,000,000. The result, excepting chiefly in a paucity of open spaces, is very brilliant. The town cannot for a moment compare with Edinburgh, Bath, Westminster, and some other cities, in squares, crescents, and other features of mingled spaciousness and grandeur; but it vies well with all these cities, and far excels many of the other large towns of Britain, in wide handsome streets, in neat substantial private dwellings, in large ornate shops and warehouses, and in sumptuous or magnificent public buildings. A continuous, broad, well-paved road runs along the entire line of the docks, both within and beyond the borough boundaries, to a total length of fully 5 miles; very numerous streets strike from that road, mostly at right angles, toward the interior; a fair proportion of spacious main streets intersect the town in all directions, running through it like so many arteries; and the docks, the ferries, and the railway works and stations are all, in their own several ways, of a character great and striking.

Waterloo-place, formed by the junction of Bold-street, Church-street, Ranelagh-street, and Hanover-street, is a fine centre whence to make a tour of the town; commands some good interior views of the street architecture; and is in the neighbourhood of many public buildings and many hotels. Clayton-square, a short distance N of Waterloo-place, but on the line of Parker-street and Elliott-street, running from Church-street to Lime-street, contains several fine hotels and the Prince of Wales's theatre, and has a stand for hackney coaches. Bold-street, going eastward from Waterloo-place, is the Regent-street of Liverpool; presents a fascinating display of elegant shops and ornate places of business; and has been so greatly enhanced in value, that a building stance on it of 203 square yards, with a frontage of 24 feet, was recently sold by auction at £5,660. Church-street, running west by southward from Waterloo-place, is the Rialto of Liverpool; contains St. Peter's church and the Athenæum; and makes a rich display of shops and warehouses, including the extensive Liver establishment, formerly the Liver theatre. Lort-street, leading on a line with Church-street to St. George's church, is a very fine thoroughfare, with shops and houses at once large, uniform, and ornate; and terminates in St. George's crescent, which was built in 1827, and is disposed in shops. Castle-street, going northward from the W end of St. George's crescent, contains the branch Bank of England, and is confronted at its further end by the Town-hall; South Castle-street runs on the same line, in the opposite direction, and is confronted at its further end by the massive pile of the Custom-house; and these two streets, though originally narrow and dingy, and though both of brief length, are now spacious and imposing. Water-street, going from the Town-hall, or the N end of Castle-street, to St. George's dock, and occupying the site of the ancient Londe-street, was widened and entirely altered in 1825; and is now a spacious and crowded thoroughfare, edified chiefly with handsome and extensive offices and warehouses. Dale-street, going eastward on a line with Water-street, is also now all spacious; was formerly the grand starting-place of stage coaches to all parts of the kingdom; is now a starting-place of omnibuses to all parts of the town and the suburbs; and contains the Exchange buildings, the Royal Bank buildings, the Corporation public offices, the New Police-offices, a number of very ornate business offices, and several first-class hotels. Oldhall-street, Fenwick-street, Chapel-street, and a number of other business streets, more or less resemble those which we have instanced, and either approach or excel them in rich displays of architecture. The genteel private streets and places are so very numerous, and comparatively so little varied, that any very distinctive examples of them cannot well be selected. Rodney-street, Abercromby-square, Falkner-square, with streets in their respective vicinities, may be taken as specimens. Abercromby-square lies in the SE part of the town, not far from Edge-hill; is crossed, along its four sides, by the lines of Chatham-street, Bedford-street,

Oxford-street, and Cambridge-street; is handsomely edificed with most respectable houses; has, at the middle of the E side, St. Catherine's church; and is occupied, throughout the centre, by an extensive and beautiful garden and shrubbery. Falkner-square lies near Toxteth Park, at some distance SE of Abercromby-square; was, a very short time ago, a large enclosed shrubbery, away from the neighbourhood of any house; and, besides being itself now edificed, is subtended, on all sides, by elegant streets. The river-ward part of Toxteth Park contains a fine variety of buildings and suburban residences; and includes, on a rising-ground, handsome villas, commanding delightful views, over the town, the Mersey, and the Cheshire coast. The Everton outskirts also contains many large and beautiful houses, with gardens and shrubberies in front; and commands extensive views over great part of the town, over the Mersey to its mouth, and over the Wirral peninsula to the mountains of Wales.

Fault has been found with the ornamental architecture of Liverpool, that it is too pretentious, too grandiose, too destitute of a blending of utility with ornament; but this is simply a matter of taste; and what one man, in respect to it, regards as a blemish, another regards as an excellence. Fault has been found with the architecture also, that it wants sufficient diversity, is too much on one type, was long determined or controlled by one set of ideas, or even by one architect; but this likewise is simply a matter of taste, inasmuch as to be more pleasing to many persons than it is displeasing to a few; and exactly the same alleged fault has been more strongly urged against Edinburgh and Bath and some other cities which are generally admired. Comparative uniformity in Liverpool, moreover, is a matter rather of the earlier than of the later years of the town's extension; and has, for a considerable time, been giving place to a very much wider play of style and decoration. Even the merchants' offices, as well as the buildings of a less or more public kind—for example, the elegant and lofty piles of offices along both sides of Fenwick-street, and three great groups side-by-side, erected in 1865-6, at the corner of Tithebarn street—vie with one another, and compare victoriously with the best buildings of the same class anywhere in the world, in at once variety, ornate, and splendour. A marked feature in very many streets is the very variety of manner in which the corner houses are treated; most of which are splayed at the angle, or carved, or partly both, with the projecting part supported on brackets, while few do not display cunning devices to make the most of their position. A variety of quite another kind, very damaging to collective views of the street architecture, arises from the town's entire devotion to trade, combined with retention of old or unsightly buildings for sake of their utility, and producing a mixture of meanness and magnificence, or of dinginess and decoration, in very many reaches of street line. "It is this mixture of wealth with penury," remarks a writer in the Builder of Nov. 1865, "that is another distinctive feature in Liverpool. In the metropolis a fine site is usually occupied with houses of corresponding and nearly uniform appearance. But the Trafalgar-square of Liverpool, though having many points in common with that of London, has a strong dash of Tottenham-court-road thrown into it, by the existence of a few shabby unworthy houses among the buildings surrounding it. Standing under the terraced portico of the Free Library, and looking upon St. George's Hall and the railway station, as one might look upon St. Martin's church and Northumberland House from the entrance to the National Gallery, the resemblance of the two sites is striking, even to the street opening out of it in a similar position to that occupied by Parliament-street. But here the resemblance ceases. The houses in this street are small and dirty, and should make way for better ones. Their chimney-pots occupy the position that should be occupied by the drawing-room floors of a handsome class of buildings. Although one side of the square is sumptuous with the enormous American hotel, another side has an ugly eyesore in a shabby group composed of an

American and Canadian kerosine and petroleum oil depot, a cigar-shop, a frail bazaar, an eating-house, the turning into a narrow dingy street, called Livesley-place, two or three old public-houses,—the Warriors' Rest and the Angel to wit,—and Bentley's book-store, most of which, specimens of the domestic and commercial architecture of the last age, are made still more garish by enormous announcements of the wares dealt in by their proprietors permanently painted upon them in huge black letters. A few masterly touches, such as the removal of inadequate objects occupying conspicuous sites, and Liverpool would be more like the cities of the ancient classic world than anything we have."

Public Buildings.—The Town-hall stands at the junction of Water-street and Dale-street, confronting Castle-street. It was built in 1749, at a cost of £80,000, after designs by Mr. Wood of Bath; and, the interior having been destroyed by fire in 1795, it was then rebuilt in an improved style, at a cost of £110,000, under the direction of John Foster, Esq. It is a noble structure, in the Grecian style, with two elegant fronts; has a handsome portico, with a plain bold pediment, a well-proportioned rustic basement, and a beautiful Corinthian superstructure; is adorned with some fine pieces of sculpture, one of which, representing "Commerce presenting her treasures to Neptune," draws particular notice; and is surmounted, in the centre, by a dome, rising to a height of nearly 120 feet from the pavement, and crowned by a colossal sitting figure of Britannia. The principal entrance is from the S side, and leads to the grand staircase, opening out upon a suite of apartments, enriched with architectural ornaments in Scagliola marble, and having arched ceilings in panelled compartments. The principal rooms are a saloon, 30 feet by 26; a drawing-room, 33 feet by 26; a ball-room, 90 feet by 42; a second ball-room, 66 feet by 30; a card-room, 33 feet by 26; a refectory, 33 feet by 22; and a banqueting room, 50 feet by 30. A chaste marble statue of George Canning, by Chantry, set up in 1832, is on the first landing of the grand staircase; and portraits of George III., George IV., the Duke of York, and William IV., are in the saloon. The dome is illuminated interiorly by spacious lateral lights; excites admiration as seen from the grand staircase; and is encircled exteriorly by a gallery or balcony, which commands a fine view of the surrounding streets, and of the Cheshire coast. The Exchange-buildings occupy three sides of a square, the fourth or S side of which is occupied by the Town-hall. They were erected in 1803-6, after designs by Foster, at a cost of £110,000; and were re-erected in 1864-6, after designs by Wyatt, at an estimated cost of £300,000. They extend along the E and the W sides 197 feet; and along the N side 178 feet. They exhibited, in their original form, a style and ornament corresponding with those of the Town-hall; and they exhibit, in their new form, a higher degree of magnificence corresponding to the higher amount of cost. One of their wings contained a spacious news-room, supplied with all the leading journals, and with all means of immediate telegraphic and commercial intelligence; and had, immediately above, a corresponding room for the use of the underwriters. The news-room, in the reconstructed building, was completed about the end of 1866, and has a very imposing character. The floor is of oak, teak, and pitch pine, laid in patterns, with a large star in the centre; the walls are chiefly of Caen stone; the cornice is supported by columns and pilasters of blue, white, and red marbles; a niche, on the S side, is designed to have a colossal statue of the Queen; panels, above the cornice, contain alternately allegorical groups and the arms of the colonies in bas-relief; and the surmounting dome is of iron and strong plate-glass, and has an inner ornamental glazing, with gold fret border and star centre. A bronze monument to Nelson, originally situated in the centre of the Exchange-square, has been removed to a site a few yards nearer the Town-hall, mid-distance between the E and the W towers of the new buildings; and is placed on a handsome granite pedestal, 6 feet high, adorned with perforated panels, through which fresh air passes into a circular shaft round the base

of the monument, and is conveyed thence to apparatus for warming the news-room. The monument was designed by M. C. Wyatt, and executed by Westmacott; was erected originally in 1812, at a cost of £9,000, raised by subscription; required upwards of 22 tons of bronze for its formation; and has a total height of 24½ feet. It is thus described by Roscoe—"On a basement of Westmoreland marble stands a circular pedestal of the same material, and peculiarly suitable in colour to the group which it supports. At the base of the pedestal are four emblematic figures of heroic size, in the character of captives, or vanquished enemies, in allusion to Lord Nelson's signal victories. The spaces between these figures, on the sides of the pedestal, are filled by four grand bas-reliefs executed in bronze, representing some of the great naval actions in which the immortal Nelson was engaged. The rest of the pedestal is richly decorated with lions' heads and festoons of laurel; and in a moulding round the upper part of it, is inscribed, in letters of brass, that most impressive charge delivered by this illustrious commander, previous to the commencement of his battle off Trafalgar, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' The figures constituting the principal design are Nelson, Victory, and Death; his country mourning for her loss, and her navy eager to avenge it, naturally claim a place in the group. The principal figure is the Admiral, resting one foot on a conquered enemy, and the other on a cannon. With an eye steadfast, and upraised to Victory, he is receiving from her a fourth naval crown upon his sword; which, to indicate the loss of his right arm, is held in his left hand. The maimed limb is concealed by the enemy's flag, which Victory is lowering to him, and under the folds of which, Death lies in ambush for his victim; intimating that he received the reward of his valour and the stroke of death at the same moment. By the figure of an exasperated British seaman, is represented the zeal of the navy to wreak vengeance on the enemies who robbed it of its most gallant leader. Britannia, with laurels in her hand, and leaning, regardless of them, on her spear and shield, describes the feelings of the country, fluctuating between the pride and the anguish of a triumph so dearly purchased, but relying for security on her own resources."

St. George's Hall, with the Assize Courts, stands in a central situation, and presents four fronts to respectively Lime-street, St. John's lane, St. John's church, and the junction of Shaws-Brow, Islington, and London-road. The land occupied by it, and by St. John's church, was long an open heath, and came to be intersected by hedges for the drying of the towns-people's clothes. The building was erected in 1841-54, after designs by H. Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of about £400,000. It is an eminently imposing edifice in the Corinthian style, saliently and recessedly peripteral; presents a very rich polystyle composition, with features of much variety and contrast; comprises St. George's Hall in the centre, and two masses for the assize courts, and a great concert-room, in the ends; and is so constructed as to show externally, by saliency of the sides, and by higher elevation of the roof, the exact mass of St. George's Hall as distinguished or divided from the two other masses. It occupies upwards of 3½ acres of ground, and embodies more than 400,000 cubic feet of Derbyshire stone; and it extends 470 feet from N to S, and 160 from E to W. The S front, facing the E termination of St. John's lane, stands so on the brow of a rising-ground about 16 feet high as to have the appearance of being raised upon a terrace; and has a doubly columned portico, 95 feet high from the ground-line to the apex of the pediment, and 24 feet deep. The columns stand on a stylobate 10 feet high; they are themselves 45 feet high and 4½ feet in diameter, and are beautifully polished; and eight of them are in the front rank, and four in the second. The tympanum of the pediment is filled with a splendid group of symbolical figures, aggregately upwards of 50 tons in weight, each nearly 12 feet high, all designed by Mr. Cockereil, and sculptured in Caen stone by Mr. W. G. Nichol, at a cost of £3,500. The E front, facing Lime-street, stands principally opposite the station of the Liverpool and

Manchester branch of the Northwestern railway, and is seen thence to much advantage. Its intercolumniations and its entablature are uniform in style and height with those of the S portico; but they are divided into a grand salient centre of fifteen intercolumns, aggregately co-extensive with the side of St. George's Hall, and two reaches of each five intercolumns, co-extensive with the sides of the two end-masses. The fifteen central intercolumniations project in the manner of a portico; but behind the columns, on the line of the end portions, are square pillars, between which an ornamented screen is carried up below, while the upper part of their shafts is insulated; and thus a double contrast is produced, first between the columns and the square pillars, and next between the closed spaces and the open ones of the square-pillar range. The N front presents a projecting hemicycle, with the same character as the other fronts, but in execution, forms a very agreeable variety, and occasions the view of the edifice on the NE to differ considerably from the view of it on the SE. Stone balustrades enclose the entire area; and are relieved, at conspicuous points, by four massive pedestals, each bearing a recumbent solid stone lion, 13 feet long, 6 feet high, and executed at a cost of £200. The SE entrance-gateway is the principal approach; and has four handsome polished granite gate piers on plinths, surmounted by a moulded cornice, and supporting a Triton, holding a cornucopia. The interior of St. George's Hall measures 169 feet in length, 75 feet in width, and 1,720 yards in floor-area; includes a series of recesses 13 feet deep, apparently obtained out of the thickness of the walls, but really coming over corridors which both separate and connect it with the law courts; and is lighted on the W side laterally through windows within those recesses, — and on the E side through small domes, one in each recess. The roof is one vast arched vault, at an elevation of 84 feet from the floor; is intersected on both sides by lateral arches, springing from pillar to pillar; is all beautifully panelled and ornamented with various designs; and is supported by magnificent porphyry columns, each 31½ feet high, and 3 feet in diameter. Niches of Irish marble, intended to contain statues, alternate with the pillars; and two of them are occupied by statues of Sir Robert Peel and George Stephenson. The floor is composed of encaustic tiles; and cost, additional to the expense of laying it, about £2,500. Ten splendid gaseliers, each weighing about ¾ of a ton, are suspended from the roof. An organ, containing about 8,000 pipes, having a manual range of 63 notes, four rows of keys, and 108 stops, and built by Henry Willis of London at a cost of £10,000, stands at the N end of the hall, in a beautiful semicircular gallery, supported by granite pillars and by two gigantic Atlantes. A concert-room, measuring 86 feet in length, 70 feet in width, and 42 feet in height, is in the N end of the edifice; has an orchestral stage, of capacity for 60 performers, as well as for a chorus of 70; and is elegantly decorated in walls and ceiling. The Crown court and the Nisi Prius court are fine apartments, of rectangular form, each about 53 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 45 feet high. The Vice-Chancellor's court, the Sheriff's Jury court, the Grand Jury room, the Barristers' library, and the entrance halls also are large apartments. The entire edifice is heated and ventilated upon Dr. Reid's plan, with such arrangement that the entire effect of the apparatus can, at any time, be directed to any one apartment.

The Judges' Lodgings, for the use of the judges during the sitting of assizes, were, by a resolution of the town-council, toward the end of 1865, to be erected on the Newsham estate at the E side of the town, at an estimated cost of £10,000. The Newsham estate was then about to be converted, by the corporation, into a public park; and the judges' lodgings would form one of the villa residences to be erected on the park's margin. The seat of the courts of bankruptcy is in a handsome range of buildings, called Eldon Chambers, in North John-street. The County court forms part of a noble pile of buildings, erected in 1843, at a corner of Lime-street.

The Corporation buildings stand in Dale-street; form a vast block, extending from Crosshall-street to St. Thomas' buildings; were erected in 1865-6; have Corinthian decorations, with fern leaves instead of leaves of the acanthus in the capitals; and present a principal front of centre and two projecting wings,—the doorways of granite, and the walls faced with stone and lined with brick. The Police-offices stand in Dale-street, and along Hatton-garden; are a recent erection; and contain very spacious and well-arranged accommodations. A central archway leads to the detective department; the portion facing Hatton-garden is the police station; and the fire-engine department, with engines constantly ready for instant service, is conveniently near. The public offices for Toxteth park township stand on the N side of High Park-street, immediately W of the reservoir of the corporation water-works; occupy an area of 1,050 square yards; were erected in 1866, at a cost of about £6,500; are in the Roman style; have a main front of centre and two wings; and are surmounted at the centre by a dome.—The Custom-house stands, as we have already stated, on the site of the Old dock; was founded, amid great demonstrations, in Aug. 1823; is estimated to have cost £300,000, irrespective of the site, which was corporate property, and valued at £90,000; and was erected under an agreement with the government, that they should make annual payments of £25,000 toward it, to the amount of £150,000, on condition that it should be ceded to them in twenty years. The edifice measures 467 feet in length from E to W, 95 feet in width, and 67 feet in height; is in the Ionic style, with a rustic basement,—with octostyle porticoes on the main, the E, and the W fronts,—and with an entablature round three sides, supported by a bold pilaster at each angle; and is surmounted, at the centre, by a magnificent dome, resting on eight large pillars, lighted by sixteen windows, and ornamented round by pilasters. A smaller dome, encircled by twelve windows, which light the centre of the long room, is enclosed within the outer dome; the stairs are flanked by handsome iron balustrades; the landing-places are supported by eight Ionic monolithic columns; and the ceilings, and other parts, are all beautifully decorated. The long room occupies the centre of the edifice; measures 164 feet in length and 70 feet in width; has a segment ceiling, supported by columns and pilasters, and surmounted by the dome; is lighted, not only by the dome windows, but by fourteen windows at the sides; is all splendidly designed and decorated; and is approached by four grand staircases and landing-places. The edifice contains not only the Custom-house, but also the Inland Revenue office, the Post-office, and the Dock-offices; and ought to be designated rather the Revenue buildings than the Custom-house. The main or N front of it faces South Castle-street; and in advance of that front stands the statue of Mr. Huskisson, modelled by Mr. Gibson, cast at the royal foundry of Munich in Bavaria, and inaugurated, in Oct. 1847, by Sir Robert Peel.

The Corn-exchange, in Brunswick-street, was erected in 1852; measures 105 feet by 84; and superseded a previous structure built in 1807, at a cost of £10,000.—St. John's market, in Elliott-street, was erected in 1820-2, at a cost of £36,813; is built partly of stone, but chiefly of brick; measures 549 feet in length, 135 in width, and nearly 2 acres in area; is roofed throughout in five ranges, and lighted by 136 windows, with casements opening on swing centres; and forms a vast hall with flagged floor, lofty, well lighted, and well ventilated, and divided into five avenues by rows of elegant cast-iron pillars 25 feet high, supporting the conjoined abutments of the roof. Nearly 60 shops are ranged along the walls; stalls and tables for provisions, vegetables, fruit, poultry, eggs, &c., are ranged throughout the body of the area; and at night the whole interior is brilliantly illuminated by 144 gas-lights.—St. Martin's market presents one front to Scotland-road, and another to Bevington-bush; was erected, in 1831, at a cost of about £13,000; is in the Doric style, with porticoes and an entablature; measures, within walls, 213 feet by 135; is divided into five avenues,—a central or main one, with two on each

side; has lighted and well-ventilated roofs; and includes, apart from the main area, a fish-market and garbage-yard.—St. James's market, in Great George-street, was originally a fish-market, but was changed into a general one in 1826; was erected at a cost of £13,662; is built partly of stone, but chiefly of brick; occupies an area of about 3,000 square yards; and is covered with a lighted and ventilated roof, supported by rows of handsome cast-iron pillars.—The fish-market adjoins the Royal amphitheatre, in the vicinity of St. John's market; was opened in 1837; is a neat and commodious structure, with stone front; contains 19 shops and 56 stalls, furnished with marble slabs; and has underneath it 22 vaults.—The cattle-market is near the Old Swan, about 1½ mile NNE of Edge-hill; was opened in 1830; and is the scene of a very extensive trade on every Monday. A wholesale market was projected in 1865, to be constructed on a site of 10,640 square yards, near St. John's market; and to cost, according to estimate, £37,875,—or, including corporation property, £80,000.

The Royal Bank buildings, in Dale-street, were erected in 1839; are in the Corinthian style, with rich ornamentation of carvings, mouldings, and other details; and are surmounted, at the centre, by a stone sculpture of the royal arms. The front and the sides are occupied as merchants' offices and sale-rooms; and the bank itself is placed at the end of an area.—The Adelphi Bank and Chambers stand in South John-street, opposite the Eldon Chambers; and are fine modern buildings.—The Union Bank stands in Brunswick-street; is a small but handsome edifice; and has, in the front, two chaste Ionic columns on a high plinth, surmounted by a pediment, in which are some excellent carvings.—The North and South Wales Bank stands in James-street; is a very handsome building, well-adjusted to a small site; and has, in the front, a Corinthian portico, surmounted by a pediment.—The Commercial Bank, the Branch Bank of England, and the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, are in Castle-street; the Alliance Bank and the International Bank are in Brown's buildings; the Bank of Liverpool and the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank are in Water-street; the Eastern Exchange Bank and the National Bank of Liverpool are in Cook-street; the Northwestern Bank is in Dale-street; and nearly all are more or less ornamental.—The Electric Telegraph office stands on the E side of Castle-street; and a pole 40 feet high rises from its roof, furnished at the top with a time-ball, 6 feet in diameter, which falls precisely at one o'clock of Greenwich time.—The Ship Telegraph is in a tall campanile tower, near St. Nicholas church; succeeded one on the semaphore principle, first placed on the summit of the Tower buildings in the old churchyard; communicates electrically through five intermediate stations, over a distance of about 130 miles, with a primary telegraph at Holyhead; and is maintained at a cost of about £1,200 a year. The original semaphore telegraph began to work in Oct. 1827; conveyed one of its first messages from Holyhead to Bidston in 15 minutes, but was afterwards worked so expertly as sometimes to convey signals from Holyhead and back in less than one minute.—The Observatory, at the NW corner of the Prince's Dock basin, is a plain structure; but serves the same purpose as the time-ball pole on the Electric Telegraph office, by indicating, in the same way as there, Greenwich time at precisely one o'clock.—Many of the insurance offices, the hotels, and the other kinds of semi-public buildings, are highly ornamental; but they are too numerous to be separately noticed within our limits. One hotel, in Dale-street, was projected in 1861, to be built at a cost of about £100,000, and to contain 400 bed-rooms, besides public and private rooms; another, in Lime-street, presents a front of four stories, with each seventeen windows, and is ornamented with Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian decorations; and a third, confronting Kanelagh-street, presents a magnificent front of three stories, besides an attic, and has a superb covered balcony extending from end to end.

The monument of George III. stands at the junction of London-road and Pembroke-place; was originally founded in Great George-square, in 1809, in the 50th

anniversary of George III's accession to the throne; was afterwards transferred to its present site; and is an equestrian statue by Westmacott, in that celebrated sculptor's best style.—Wellington's monument stands at the N end of St. George's Hall; was erected, in 1863, after a design by Mr. A. Lawson of Edinburgh, at a cost of about £5,000; comprises a pedestal of granite and red sandstone, 15½ feet high,—a Doric column, 10 feet in diameter, and 81 feet high,—and a surmounting bronze statue of the Duke, 14 feet high. The statue was cast from cannon taken at Waterloo, and given for the purpose by the government; and the Duke is represented in a general's undress uniform.—A monument to the late Prince Consort was projected in 1863, to consist of an equestrian statue by Thorneycroft.—A memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Raffles was erected in Greenland-street, in 1864, at a cost of £5,000; is a large building, after designs by Mr. J. Mason; and comprises a workmen's hall, reading-rooms, and a ragged school.

The county-jail and house of correction is in Kirkdale township, and has been noticed in our article KIRKDALE. The borough jail stands in Walton-on-the-Hill parish; was originally built under the personal inspection of the benevolent John Howard; is the largest model prison in England, and has capacity for 627 male and 429 female prisoners. The main bridewell is in Cheapside; and other bridewells are in Athol-street, Hotham-street, Campbell-street, Jordan-square, Olive-street, Prescott-street, and Coburg dock. The one in Everton is a small round building in the centre of a green plot.—The female penitentiary is in Falkner-street; the juvenile reformatory is in Mount-Vernon-green; and the reformatory school is in Wellington-road.—The militia barracks, for the artillery volunteers, are in Rupert-lane; and were constructed in 1862, at a cost of £13,000.—A new bridge across the canal at Chisenhale-street was built in 1866, at a cost of about £4,500; and has a single arch of 39 feet in span, and a roadway 23 feet wide.—A bridge across the Mersey, from Derby-square in Liverpool to Hamilton-square in Birkenhead, was projected in 1865; to be carried on lattice-work piers at a height of 160 feet above highwater-level, and to have two central spans each 1,500 feet wide; but it possibly may not be constructed.—Other public buildings will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Parish.—Liverpool parish, as already noted, was originally and long a part of Walton-on-the-Hill parish; was made a separate and distinct parish so late as the time of William III.; forms the portion of the borough along the Mersey between Toxteth Park and Kirkdale, and landward thence to Edge-hill and Everton; is conteminate with Liverpool poor-law union or district; and is divided, as a district, into the sub-district of St. Martin, conteminate with the Scotland ward of the borough,—the sub-d. of Howard-street, cont. with Vauxhall ward,—the sub-d. of Dale-street, cont. with St. Paul's and Exchange wards,—the sub-d. of St. George, cont. with Castle-street and St. Peter's wards,—the sub-d. of St. Thomas, cont. with Pitt-street and Great George wards,—the sub-d. of Mount Pleasant, cont. with Rodney and Abercromby wards,—and the sub-d. of Islington, cont. with Lime-street and St. Anne's wards. Acres, 2,220; of which 660 are water in the Mersey. Pop. in 1851, 253,236; in 1861, 269,742. Houses, 37,041. Pop. of St. Martin sub-d. in 1851, 61,777; in 1861, 81,223. Houses, 11,056. The pop. of 1861 included 1,385 persons on board of vessels; and the increase of it arose mainly from improvements in the docks, and from erection of houses for the labouring classes. Pop. of Howard-street sub-d. in 1851, 27,942; in 1861, 24,816,—of whom 1,150 were persons on board of vessels. Houses, 3,226. Pop. of Dale-street sub-d. in 1851, 31,763; in 1861, 29,078,—of whom 377 were persons on board of vessels. Houses, 3,930. The decrease of pop. arose from the demolition of houses for the erecting of shops and public buildings, and from the restrictive regulations imposed on lodging-house keepers. Pop. of St. George sub-d. in 1851, 19,823; in 1861, 16,827,—of whom 2,040 were persons on board of vessels. Houses,

2,031. The decrease of pop. arose from the demolition of houses for the erecting of offices, &c. Pop. of St. Thomas sub-d. in 1851, 33,957; in 1861, 29,142,—of whom 1,211 were persons on board of vessels. Houses, 2,625. The decrease of pop. arose from the demolition of houses for the erection of warehouses and manufacturing establishments. Pop. of Mount Pleasant sub-d. in 1851, 41,997; in 1861, 47,410. Houses, 6,901. Pop. of Islington sub-d. in 1851, 40,977; in 1861, 41,241. Houses, 6,272. Poor-rates of the parish or district in 1863, £106,315. Marriages in 1863, 4,215; births, 10,009,—of which 470 were illegitimate; deaths, 9,857, of which 4,570 were at ages under 5 years, and 50 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 40,259; births, 90,131; deaths, 87,898.

The parish is cut ecclesiastically into the sections of St. Peter-with-St. Nicholas, St. George, St. Thomas, St. Paul, St. Anne, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Michael, St. David, St. Martin-in-the-Fields-with-St. James-the-Less, St. Bride, St. Catherine, St. Barnabas, St. Silas, St. Bartholomew, St. Saviour, St. Matthias, St. Simon, All Saints, St. Mary Magdalene, Bevington, and Vauxhall; and it includes also, without assigned territorial limits, the charges of Holy Trinity, Christ Church, St. Mark-district-church, St. Andrew, St. Philip, St. Luke, St. Titus, Mariners' Church, Holy Innocents, St. Columba, St. Mary-for-the-Blind, and German Church. Pop. in 1861, of St. George, 4,002; of St. Thomas, 4,984; of St. Paul, 7,637; of St. Anne, 10,330; of St. John, 5,561; of St. Stephen, 14,449; of St. Matthew, 12,197; of St. Mark, 10,666; of St. Michael, 8,819; of St. David, 7,442; of St. Martin-in-the-Fields-with-St. James-the-Less, 16,961; of St. Bride, 3,954; of St. Catherine, 9,679; of St. Barnabas, 7,544; of St. Silas, 7,019; of St. Bartholomew, 8,777; of St. Saviour, 4,615; of St. Matthias, 10,074; of St. Simon, 5,716; of All Saints, 9,204; of St. Mary Magdalene, 10,000; of Bevington, 14,381; of Vauxhall, 8,512. The living of St. Peter-with-St. Nicholas is a rectory, and all the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of Chester. Value, of St. George, St. Catherine, and Holy Trinity, each £250; of St. Thomas, £138; of St. Paul, St. Philip, and St. Michael, each £400; of St. Anne, £99; of St. John, £200; of St. Stephen, St. Mark, St. Barnabas, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthias, All Saints, St. Mary Magdalene, Bevington, and Vauxhall, each £300; of St. David, £203; of St. Martin-in-the-Fields-with-St. James-the-Less, £320; of St. Bride, £305; of St. Silas, £500; of St. Simon, £150; of Christ Church, £105; of St. Mark-district-church, £100; of St. Andrew, £295; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. Peter-with-St. Nicholas, J. Stewart, Esq.; of St. George, W. Titherington, Esq.; of St. Thomas, St. Mark, St. David, St. Bride, St. Catherine, St. Barnabas, St. Silas, St. Bartholomew, St. Saviour, St. Mary Magdalene, Christ Church, St. Titus, Mariners' Church, and St. Mary-for-the-Blind, Trustees; of St. Paul, G. Ramsden, Esq.; of St. Anne, the Rev. T. Stringer; of St. John, the Rev. H. McNeile and others; of St. Stephen, St. Matthew, and St. Matthias, the Rector of St. Peter-with-St. Nicholas; of St. Michael, the Rev. J. Lawrence; of St. Martin-in-the-Fields-with-St. James-the-Less, Simeon's Trustees; of St. Simon, All Saints, Bevington, and Vauxhall, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of Holy Trinity, the Rev. N. Loraine; of St. Mark-district-church, the Incumbent of St. Mark; of St. Philip, J. Ferinough, Esq.; of St. Luke, the Representatives of the late C. Lawrence, Esq.; of the others, not reported. The livings in the other parts of the borough, and in parts contiguous to it, are noticed in the articles on their respective localities.

Places of Worship.—The places of worship within the parish, in 1851, were 36 of the Church of England, with 36,890 sittings; 2 of the Church of Scotland, with 2,650 s.; 4 of English Presbyterians, with 3,900 s.; 1 of United Presbyterians, with 1,160 s.; 1 of Reformed Irish Presbyterians, with 120 s.; 5 of Independents, with 4,276 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 3,970 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 940 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 1,531 s.; 6 of Wesleyans,

with 3,762 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,370 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,300 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 2,220 s.; 4 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with 2,807 s.; 1 of Independent Methodists, with 30 attendants; 1 of Sandemanians, with 39 at.; 2 of the New Church, with 600 s.; 5 unclassified, with 1,317 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 100 s.; 9 of Roman Catholics, with 8,806 s.; and 3 of Jews, with 710 s. The places of worship within the borough, in 1851, were 59 of the Church of England, with 60,545 sittings; 10 of Independents, with 7,942 s.; 11 of Baptists, with 6,520 s.; 4 of Unitarians, with 1,791 s.; 17 of Wesleyans, with 8,944 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 2,020 s.; 4 of the Wesleyan Association, with 2,431 s.; 5 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with 4,241 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 150 s.; 14 of isolated congregations, with 2,095 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 9 s.; 16 of Roman Catholics, with 14,213 s.; and the same of other denominations as in the parish. The places of worship in 1866, taken as including some in the course of erection, some close on the borough boundaries, some in suburbs lying compact with the borough, and some obscure or ephemeral ones, cannot be very correctly enumerated; but, even exclusive of the doubtful or the obscure ones, they may be stated at upwards of 200, with an increase of sittings fully proportionate to the increase of churches. The new ones, too, have been erected somewhat equally by the Church of England and by other denominations; and very many of them, as well as very many of the less recent, are large and elegant.

St. Nicholas' church stands at the foot of Chapel-street, on the site of the ancient chapel, long the only place of worship in the town; was built in 1776; is in a mixed style of architecture; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains a memorial window to W. P. Campbell, Esq., who died of injuries sustained in the Crimean war, and interesting monuments to W. Clayton, Esq., H. Blundell, Esq., Bryan Blundell, Esq., Capt. W. X. Wright, and Mrs. Earle. The tower is 120 feet high, of three stages, and elegant; the spire is a lantern one, 60 feet high, and richly decorated; and they were rebuilt in 1815, in room of a previous steeple which fell in 1810, and buried twenty-two persons in its ruins. The church-yard had formerly a statue of St. Nicholas; and, so late as less than a century ago, was washed by the waters of the Mersey; the space now intervening between it and the river having been all gained foot by foot in the course of the construction of the docks.—St. Peter's church stands in Church-street; was built in 1704; is in a tasteless variety of the Italian style; has a tower upwardly of octagonal form; and contains some good oak carving, and two rich monuments to W. Lawley, Esq., and W. Cunliffe, Esq.—St. George's church stands in Derby-square, on the site of the ancient castle; was built in 1734, and rebuilt in 1825; and has an elegant octagonal steeple, with Ionic columns below and Corinthian columns above, surmounted by a lofty spire.—There is also a St. George's church in Everton.—St. Thomas' church stands in Park-lane; was built in 1730; shows a rustic basement, and two rows of windows, with alternations of two Ionic pilasters: and has a steeple of 1845. The original steeple was 240 feet high; suffered much damage from a storm in 1757; was denuded of its spire in 1822; acquired then a cupola-capped hexagonal turret, in lieu of the spire; and was razed to the ground in 1844.—St. Paul's church stands in St. Paul's-square; was built in 1769, in miniature imitation of St. Paul's, London; has a boldly projecting tetrastyle Ionic portico on the W front; has also attached tetrastyle Ionic porticoes on the N and the S fronts; and is surmounted by a dome, rising from an octagonal base, supported by eight large Ionic pillars, and crowned with a lantern.—St. Anne's church faces the N end of St. Anne's-street; extends from N to S, instead of from E to W; is in a variety of the pointed style, of stuccoed brick and stone; and has, at the N end, a pinnacled bell tower.—St. John's church stands in St. John's lane, beside St. George's hall; was built in 1734; is a rectangular structure, in poor

pointed style, with two rows of five windows on each of the longer sides; and has a square tower 123 feet high, surmounted by a number of small pinnacles. Its church-yard was formerly much crowded; and there were so many as 27,080 interments in it during the twenty years ending in 1820.

St. Stephen's church stands near the end of Byron-street; was erected as a Baptist chapel in 1722; was long the only Baptist chapel in Liverpool; went, by sale, to the Church of England in 1792; assumed then the name of St. Stephen's church; and is a quaint and plain yet neat-looking structure, with a belfry. St. Matthew's church stands in Scotland-road; was originally St. Peter's Scotch Kirk; went, by sale, to the Church of England in 1849; is a handsome edifice in the Saxon style; and has a fine turreted tower, surmounted by a spire. St. Mark's church stands in Upper Duke-street; was built by subscription, at a cost of £18,000, in 1803,—and consecrated in 1815; is a plain but very large edifice; and has a rich painted E window. St. Michael's church stands in Upper Pitt-street; was founded in 1816, and completed in 1826, at a cost of £45,267; is a beautiful and imposing edifice; has, at the W end, a Corinthian portico of ten columns and two half columns, surmounted by tower and spire,—and at the E end, four Corinthian columns; and contains monumental tablets to the Rev. T. Johnson and the Rev. H. Bury. The tower is of two stages, respectively Ionic and Corinthian; and the spire, in consequence of having been injured by a thunder-storm, was rebuilt in 1841. St. David's church stands in Brownlow-hill; was erected in 1827; and is appropriated to the use of the Welsh inhabitants of the town. The church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields stands between Blenheim-street and Great Oxford-street; was built by government, at a cost of £20,000, on a site given by E. Houghton, Esq.; is in the early decorated English style; and has a pinnacled tower and spire, much blackened by smoke from chimneys in the vicinity. St. Bride's church stands between Percy-street and Catherine-street; has, in front, a bold hexastyle Ionic portico,—and on each side six windows of Greco-Egyptian form; projects the chancel from the main body; and is well fitted in the interior, with galleries resting on slender cast-iron pillars, and with a panelled ceiling. St. Catherine's church stands on the E side of Abercromby-square; was built by subscription, after designs by Fester; is a very handsome edifice, in pure Grecian style; has a hexastyle Ionic portico, and a cupola; is fitted, in the interior, with galleries resting on square pillars, and with a richly panelled ceiling; and is lighted only from the altar-window and from the cupola. Another church of the same name is at Edge-hill; was built in 1863, at a cost of £3,000; and is in the early English style, of red brick with Stourton stone facings. St. Barnabas' church stands in Parliament-street; was built in 1841; is a handsome red-stone edifice, in the early English style; and has a beautiful tower and spire, 135 feet high. St. Silas' church stands in Pembroke-place; is a fine structure, of brick with stone facings; and has a red-stone tower and spire, and a very elegant interior. St. Bartholomew's church stands in Naylor-street, and is a handsome stone building. St. Saviour's church stands in Bloom-street, near the S boundary of the borough; is a plain stuccoed edifice, in the Roman style; and has an octagonal tower, terminating in pediments, and surmounted by a vase.

St. Matthias' church stands in Great Howard-street, amid a street-locality which has been almost totally changed in the course of the modern improvements of the town; succeeded a previous church which was built in 1834, and which required to be taken down in connexion with operations for the formation of a railway terminus; dates itself from 1849; and is an edifice in the pointed style, altogether different in appearance from its predecessor. St. Simon's church stands in Gloucester-street, near the terminus of the Northwestern railway; was built in 1848; is a handsome edifice, in the pointed style, with lofty tower and spire; and succeeded a previous church which was built about 1803 by the Associate or Barger Scottish Presbyterians, bore for a time the name

of Silver Hill chapel, was relinquished by its congregation in 1827 for their new place of worship at Mount Pleasant, and passed afterwards into possession of the Church of England. All Saints' church stands in Great Nelson-street, and is in the early English style. The church of St. Mary Magdalene stands in Finch-street; and there are churches of St. Mary in Edge-hill, Kirkdale, Bootle, Wavertree, and Walton. There was also a church of St. Mary in Harrington-street, erected in 1776; but it was taken down in 1809, and not rebuilt. There is likewise a church of St. Mary, often called the church for the Blind, at the corner of Hardman-street and Hope-street; and this succeeded a previous church on a neighbouring site, and forms one of a cluster of grand and beautiful public buildings. The previous church was built in 1819; and was taken down in 1850, to give place to an enlargement of the Northwestern railway terminus. The present church is in pure Grecian style, after designs by Foster; has an elegant portico, copied from that of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Egina; is neatly fitted in the interior; contains two fine paintings by Hilton and Haydon; and communicates, by a subterraneous passage, with the school for the blind. Holy Trinity church stands in St. Anne-street; was built by private proprietors, in 1792; is a large stone structure, with a W tower surmounted by vases; and recently underwent a thorough repair. There are also three churches of the same name in Parliament-street, in Anfield-Walton-Breck, and in Wavertree. Christ church stands in Hunter-street; was built in 1794, at a cost of £15,000, all defrayed by John Houghton, Esq., who also endowed it; is crowned by a large dome, surmounted by a lantern, with exterior circular gallery, commanding a fine view of the town; and is fitted interiorly with two rows of galleries, lower and upper. There is also a church of the same name in Everton. St. Philip's church stands in Hardman-street; was built at a cost of about £12,000; and is in the pointed style, of painted brick and ornamental cast-iron.

St. Luke's church stands at the N end of Berry-street, fronting the end of Bold-street; was founded in 1811, and completed in 1831, after designs by Foster, at a cost of £44,110; is in the decorated English style, of superior stone and excellent workmanship; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, all elegantly decorated; has a brilliant interior, with stained glass windows of various designs, and with armorial devices; and was regarded, by a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, as resembling a cathedral, and as worthy of being made the seat of a new bishopric should one be formed out of that of Chester. Mariners' church is a floating fabric, moored at the S end of George's dock; was formerly a sloop of 18 guns; and was presented by government, to be formed into a church. Holy Innocents' church stands in Myrtle-street; and was built in 1854, at costs defrayed by H. Banner, Esq. St. Jude's church stands in Hardwick-street, on ground given by the Marquis of Salisbury; was built by subscriptions and donations; is in the style of the 13th century, of brick and stone, without a tower; and has a handsome and commodious interior. St. James' church stands in Chesterfield-street, Textoth Park; and is a plain brick building, with round-headed windows, and with a square tower. St. Augustine's church stands in Shaw-street, adjoining the Collegiate institution; was built in 1830; is in the Greco-Egyptian style, with stucco imitation of stone; and has a tower, copied partly from the Choric monument of Thrasylus at Athens, and partly from the Ionic temple of Ilissus. St. Clement's church stands in Stanhope-street, in the part of the town called Windsor; and is a small but elegant red-stone edifice, in the pointed style. St. John-the-Baptist's church stands in Park-road; and is a very neat edifice of red stone, in the pointed style. St. Paul's church, Belvidere-road, Prince's Park, was built in 1848; is in the later English style, with tower and spire 150 feet high; has a floor of encaustic tiles, tastefully arranged; and contains about 2,000 sittings. St. Aidin's church, in Victoria-road, was built in 1860, at a cost of £3,500; and is in the early English style, of red sandstone. St. Thomas' church, in War-

wick-street, was built and endowed in 1841, by John Gladstone, Esq.; and contains about 1,000 sittings. St. Timothy's church, in Rokeby-street, Everton, stands in a poor neighbourhood; was built in 1862, at a cost of £2,300; and is in a plain variety of the decorated English style. Other churches in the parts of the borough beyond Liverpool parish, and in the suburbs, are noticed in the articles on their respective localities.

Oldham-street Scotch kirk was built in 1793; and is a large, plain, brick edifice. St. Andrew's Scotch kirk, in Rodney-street, is an elegant structure, with handsome stone front; and has an Ionic portico, surmounted by two square turrets, each of which is ornamented with eight Corinthian columns, and crowned with a cupola. St. George's Presbyterian church, in Myrtle-street, was built in 1845; and is an elegant stone edifice, in the Norman style. The Free Presbyterian church, in Cannon-street, is a recent erection, at a cost of about £4,500; is in the early English style, all faced with white stone; and has a bold tower and spire, 114 feet high. The United Presbyterian church at Mount Pleasant, was built in 1827; and has a handsome stone front, with four Doric pillars, and an upper range of five round-headed windows. The United Presbyterian church at the junction of Breck-road and Queen's-road, Everton, was built in 1865; is in the later English style, with a nave about 74 feet by 66, and a transept of 15 feet by 19; and has a tower and spire 135 feet high. The United Presbyterian church, in Prince's-road, was built in 1866, chiefly of brick; consists of nave and transepts, with a tower 135 feet high; and has, behind it, a large lecture-hall. The Irish Presbyterian church, in Islington, is a stuccoed brick building, and has four Doric pillars in its front. Great George-street Independent chapel was built in 1841; succeeded a previous chapel on the same site, erected in 1812, and burnt in 1840; is an elegant edifice in the Grecian style, 127 feet long and 63 feet wide; has, on the principal front, a semi-circular portico of ten fluted monolithic columns, after the model of the temple of Jupiter Stator, surmounted by a richly ornamented dome on a circular stylobate; is adorned, along the flanks, by Corinthian pilasters, alternating with semi-circular-headed windows; and has a chaste and beautiful interior, with panelled ceiling. Renshaw-street Independent chapel was built in 1777, by a body of English Presbyterians; passed, by their union with another congregation, into possession of Independents; and was new-fronted with a neat Gothic façade in 1820. Norwood Independent chapel was built in 1862, at a cost of nearly £5,000; is in the decorated English style, of red sandstone with Stourton-stone dressings; and has a lofty turret on each side of the principal entrance. Everton-crescent Independent chapel was built in 1833, in lieu of a previous chapel in Hotham-street, erected in 1802, and eventually sold to the New Connexion Methodists; and is a neat stone edifice, with a tetrastyle Ionic portico. Stanley Independent chapel was built in 1865, at a cost of £3,800; and is in the decorated English style. Chadwick-Mount Independent chapel, in Everton, was built in 1866, at a cost of £1,500; is in the Roman Ionic style; and was constructed on a plan to admit of much enlargement.

The Welsh Calvinistic chapel in Prince's-road, in lieu of a previous one in Bedford-street, was founded in the summer of 1865; and was designed on a plan to cost about £15,000. Myrtle-street Baptist chapel, opposite the Philharmonic Hall, was built in 1844; was subsequently so enlarged as to contain about 2,000 sittings; and is in a variety of the pointed style, with a number of ornate pinnacled turrets at both ends. Byron-street Baptist chapel was built in 1789; is a large, plain and substantial edifice; was so much menaced by the formation of a contiguous tunnel of the Northeastern railway as to be abandoned and sold by its congregation; and passed afterwards into possession of another Baptist body. Crown-street Baptist chapel is a recent erection, of very handsome appearance; and has a massive tetrastyle Ionic portico. The Quakers' meeting-house, in Hunter-street, is a large and plain building. Bruswick chapel, in

Moss-street, the principal Wesleyan chapel in Liverpool, is a handsome edifice, with stone front and Ionic portico; and is interiorly formed in the manner of an amphitheatre, with about 1,500 sittings. Great Homer-street Wesleyan chapel has a handsome Grecian front. Pitt-street Wesleyan chapel was built about 1810, on the site of a previous chapel, which was the earliest Methodist one in Liverpool, and in which John Wesley preached. Upper Stanhope-street Wesleyan chapel is a large and fine edifice, with stone front and neat portico; and has, attached to it, a cemetery enclosed by a stong wall and palisades. Princes-park Wesleyan chapel was built in 1833, at a cost of £7,000; is in the decorated English style, all of stone; and has a high-pitched gable front, with richly carved doorway and four-light traceried windows, flanked with square towers and tall spires. Hope-street Unitarian chapel was built about 1850; forms one of a group of fine public buildings; and is an elegant edifice, in the pointed style. Park-road Unitarian chapel was built in 1662; and is a picturesquely ivy-clad edifice, surrounded by a burying-ground. The Catholic Apostolic church, in Canning-street, is a splendid cruciform edifice, in the late decorated English style; is surmounted, near the centre, by a handsome spire 200 feet high; and has a richly-ornate interior, with cathedral arrangements.

The Greek church, at the corner of Princes-Park-road and Berkeley-street, was built in 1866-7; is in the Byzantine style, of brick, stone, and marble; comprises narthex, nave, aisles, transepts, and apsidal chancel; is surmounted by small, lead-covered, brick domes, and by a grand central dome, nearly 80 feet high, crowned with a Greek cross; and has a rich interior. St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, between Edmund-street and Ormond-street, off Oldhall-street, was built in 1845, at a cost of about £14,000; is in the style of the early part of the 14th century; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and Lady chapel, with a SW tower; contains a very beautiful pulpit of Caen stone, and three rich canopied sedilia; has a chancel-floor of enamelled encaustic tiles; and succeeded a plain brick church on the same site, which again succeeded a comparatively ancient one, destroyed by fire in 1745. St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, in Seel-street, is a plain but commodious edifice. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic chapel, in Grosvenor-street, on the site of a once famous tennis court, was built in 1793, as a church of the Establishment; bore, while belonging to the Establishment, the name of All Saints; was sold to the Roman Catholics in 1844; and has accommodation for about 2,000 persons. St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic church, in Salisbury-street, was built in 1849; is in the pointed style, 150 feet long, and 60 feet wide; and is a very handsome or even splendid edifice. St. Anthony's Roman Catholic chapel, in Scotland-road, was erected in 1832; is an elegant edifice, in the pointed style, with accommodation for about 1,700 persons; stands over a deep crypt, containing 654 single burial vaults,—and also over some other burial vaults; and succeeded a previous chapel of the same name, which was sold and converted into dwelling-houses, at St. Anthony's-place, Mile-End. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic chapel, in Park-place, Park-road, is an elegant and spacious edifice, with a burying-ground attached; and has, in front, a large and well-formed statue of St. Patrick. St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic chapel, in Hawke-street, ranks as a cathedral; is in a richly executed variety of the pointed style; and makes a plentiful display of pinnacles. St. Anne's Roman Catholic chapel, in Duke-street, Edgehill, is a neat structure in the pointed style; and has, connected with it, a school and an asylum. Holy Cross Roman Catholic church, in Standish-street, was built in 1861; measures 102 feet in length, 30 in width, and 70 in height; is very rich in constructive decoration; and has attached to it a presbytery and other buildings. St. Michael's Roman Catholic chapel, in West Derby-street, was built in 1865, at a cost of about £5,000; measures 102 feet by 50; is in a Continental variety of the pointed style; and has some good carving, both without and within. St. Oswald's Roman Catholic chapel, at Old Swan, is a splendid edifice in the early English style; and

contains armorial bearings of all the canonized kings of England. The Roman Catholic convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Mount Vernon-street, is a neat structure in the pointed style; and has a small chapel, and a private cemetery. Another convent of the Sisters of Mercy is in Fairclough-lane; and two other convents are at Mount Pleasant and Great George-square. The Jews' synagogue, in Seel-street, succeeded a previous one on another site; was built, according to a lettering upon it, in A. M. 5563; shows a neat stone front, with tetrastyle Ionic portico; and has, over the door, a Hebrew inscription. The Jews' synagogue, in Hope-place, Hope-street, is a small brick edifice, with a handsome interior.

Cemeteries are attached to very few of the churches; and most of those which are so have already been noticed. The Necropolis, or Low Hill cemetery, in West Derby road, was formed in 1825, at a cost of about £8,000; occupies an oblong area of about five acres; is separated from the road by a lofty stone wall; has a stone-front entrance, in the Grecian style, with oratory on the one side, and minister's house on the other; includes a belt of colonnaded catacombs, 10 feet wide; and is elsewhere ornamented with shrubbery. The Toxteth Park cemetery, in Smithdown-lane, was formed about 1856; occupies 4½ acres; and contains three chapels for respectively Episcopalian, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, all in the pointed style, the first and the second each at a cost of £700, the third erected in 1864. St. James' cemetery, in Upper Duke-street, was originally excavated as a stone quarry; was converted to its present use, in 1829, at a cost of £21,000; comprises an area of 44,000 square yards, enclosed by a stone wall and palisades, with four spacious entrances; contains three successive galleries of catacombs, an oratory, a minister's house, and many interesting monuments; and is beautifully adorned with walks, flower-beds, and shrubberies. The oratory is in pure Doric style, after the model of a Greek hypothetical temple, surrounded by a small flight of steps; and contains several well-executed monuments. The minister's house is a handsome stone edifice. A circular mausoleum, inclosing a marble statue of the Hon. William Huskisson, is near the centre of the ground; was erected in 1834; and consists chiefly of three-quarter fluted Corinthian columns, the surmounting dome, and a crowning cross. St. Mary's cemetery, in Walton-road, Kirkdale, occupies nearly three acres; has a very beautiful stone front, ornamented with armorial bearings, turrets, pinnacles, and various devices; and has, on the N side, a chapel with carved oak fittings and oak-ribbed ceiling,—and on the S side, a minister's house. Anfield-Park cemetery, in the NE outskirts, beyond Everton, occupies much ground; is tastefully laid out with shrubs and trees; and contains mortuary chapels. The Jews' cemetery, in Deane-street, Fairfield, was opened in 1837; and has a gateway in the form of an arch, surmounted by a small distyle Doric portico.

Schools and Institutions.—No reliable census of the schools of Liverpool has been taken since 1851; but the census of that year, if corrected for increase of population, is a key to a proximate estimate, both of the schools and of the attendance on them, at the present time. The public day schools, within the borough, in 1851, were 111 with 35,174 scholars; the private day schools were 359, with 10,190 scholars; and the Sunday schools were 109, with 22,733 scholars. One of the public schools was military, with 237 s.; 1 mariners', with 129 s.; 2 prison, with 211 s.; 2 corporation, with 2,248 s.; 3 workhouse, with 1,800 s.; 1 collegiate, with 625 s.; 3 others endowed, with 669 s.; 21 Church of England, and national, with 8,055 s.; 23 Church of England, and not national, with 6,472 s.; 1 Scottish Presbyterian, with 345 s.; 2 English Presbyterian, with 343 s.; 1 Presbyterian and British, with 263 s.; 4 Independent, with 1,367 s.; 1 Baptist and British, with 123 s.; 1 Quaker, with 450 s.; 4 Wesleyan, with 1,257 s.; 3 Wesleyan Methodist Association, with 509 s.; 1 Calvinistic Methodist and British, with 250 s.; 16 Roman Catholic, with 5,339 s.; 1 Jewish, with 80 s.; 2 British and 1 other, aided by religious bodies but not denominational, with 1,052 s.; 4 ragged, with 693 s.; 2

orphan asylum, with 230 s.; 1 for the blind, with 88 s.; 1 for the deaf and dumb, with 56 s.; 1 of the mechanics' institute, with 812 s.; 1 penitentiary, with 27 s.; and 6 subscription, of no specific character, with 1,411 s. Thirty-four of the Sunday schools were of the Church of England, with 7,133 s.; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 183 s.; 5 of English Presbyterians, with 758 s.; 2 of United Presbyterians, with 433 s.; 1 of Scottish Presbyterians, not defined, with 141 s.; 11 of Independents, with 2,415 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 1,948 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 105 s.; 13 of Wesleyans, with 2,459 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 543 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 171 s.; 5 of the Wesleyan Association, with 709 s.; 4 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with 1,661 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 70 s.; 10 of undefined Protestant congregations, with 2,282 s.; 1 of German Protestants, with 20 s.; and 5 of Roman Catholics, with 1,692 s.

The Corporation North schools stand at Bevington-bush; are for boys, girls, infants, and male and female adults; and have two masters and three mistresses. The Corporation South schools stand in Park-lane; are for boys, girls, and infants; and have four masters and a mistress. The Collegiate institution, in Shaw-street, was built in 1840-3, after designs by H. Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £30,000; is in the Tudor style, very elegant; has a principal front 280 feet long, consisting of large centre and two slightly projecting wings; is pierced, along the front, with two ranges of lofty mullioned windows,—and, above the central porch, with a splendid lofty arch; has there richly carved canopied niches, containing statues of Lord Stanley and Lord Francis Egerton; is disposed interiorly in four stories, the uppermost one lighted from the roof; contains 48 apartments, all 25 feet in width, varying mostly from 20 to 50 feet in length, used as school-rooms, lecture-rooms, museum, and painting and sculpture gallery,—the last 218 feet in length; and includes an attached octagonal lecture-hall, 50 feet high, with two galleries, and containing accommodation for 2,300 persons. The institution comprises lower, middle, and upper schools, for the three great classes of society, each with separate apartments and play-grounds; and it has also evening schools for instructing adults in literature, art, and science.—The Liverpool Institute, in Mount-street, formerly known as the Mechanics' institute, was founded in 1835; was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1837; has subsequently undergone several extensions; is computed to have cost, altogether, £15,000; occupies, with courts and areas, nearly an acre of ground; presents a massive stone front, of centre and wings, with a bold tetrastyle Ionic portico in the centre; comprises a high school, a commercial school, a girls' school, a Government school of art, an evening school of art, and an evening school for instructing adults in literature, art, and science; contains a theatre, or lecture-room, for concerts and for courses of lectures, with accommodation for upwards of 1,500 persons; and is computed to have an income, chiefly from fees, of about £7,000.—Queen's College, also in Mount-street, and connected with the Liverpool Institute, was established in 1857, to afford local facilities for obtaining degrees from the University of London, and to impart instruction of a high kind in literature and science; and it affords a full collegiate course, by a regular professional staff, both in day classes and in evening ones, to students above 15 years of age.—The Ladies' College in Blackburne House, Blackburne-place, Hope-street, a short distance from the top of Mount-street, is also connected with the Liverpool Institute; and affords facilities to the fair sex for the extension of an ordinary education.—The Collegiate school, in North Bedford-street, is another important seminary for females.—The Royal Institution school, in Seel-street, is connected with the Royal Institution, afterwards to be noticed; has a handsome front, with tetrastyle Doric portico; contains excellent school-rooms; and gives a classical education to the sons of respectable persons.

The blue-coat hospital, in School-lane, was founded in 1709; was formerly a small building, called the Char-

ity-school, educating and clothing 40 boys and 10 girls; is now an edifice so much enlarged and improved as to educate, clothe, and board 250 boys and 100 girls; admits children, chiefly fatherless or orphans, at 9 years of age, and in due time sends them to trade or to service; forms three sides of a quadrangle, with somewhat imposing appearance; and includes a large hall, and a spacious chapel-room.—Waterworth's school, in Hunter-street, has an endowed income of £221.—The school for the blind, in Hardman-street, close to St. Mary's church for the blind, was originally founded in Loulou-road in 1791; is a plain but neat building, with a stone front; has accommodation for upwards of 90 inmates; and includes dormitories, refectories, workshops, and sale-rooms.—The school for the deaf and dumb, in Oxford-street, was built in 1840; succeeded a previous one on another site, opened in 1825; is a somewhat plain building, with some Grecian decoration in its front; and both has inmates residing in it as an asylum, and many pupils who pay for their instruction as in other schools.—The female orphan asylum, in Myrtle-street, was established in 1840; is connected with the Church of England; educates, clothes, and boards about 155 orphan girls; and is a handsome edifice.—The male orphan asylum, in Hope-street, was established in 1850, for receiving and educating orphan boys born in Liverpool, or within 7 miles.—The Roman Catholic female orphan school, in Falkner-street, was erected in 1844; is supported, as its name implies, by Roman Catholics; educates and clothes about 100 orphan girls; and is a plain edifice, with some Gothic features.—The Roman Catholic male orphan asylum, in Beacon-lane, maintains and educates about 50 orphan boys, but has accommodation for about 200. The Roman Catholic college, or St. Edward's school, in St. Domingo-road, occupies a grand residence called St. Domingo House, built on an estate bought with the proceeds of a French prize-ship from St. Domingo; was founded to afford a superior education to Roman Catholic children of the middle and the higher classes; and has attached to it a small chapel.—St. Francis Xavier's Collegiate school, in Salisbury-street, Islington, is another Roman Catholic establishment; and is conducted by a president and five masters.—The Liverpool industrial schools, in Kirkdale, were built in 1845, at a cost of £32,000; are in the Tudor style; afford industrial education to about 1,150 pauper children; and have, within their grounds, a model of a ship, for teaching the duties of seamen.—The industrial ragged schools, in Sobu-street; the servants' industrial school, in Smithdown-lane; St. George's industrial school, a Roman Catholic one, in West Derby-road; the very numerous national schools and British schools, in all parts of the town; the Caledonian free school, in Oldham-street; the Hebrews' educational institution and endowed schools, in Hope-place, Hope-street; and eight ragged schools, in various localities, all rank, in some way or other, as public schools. Each of thirty-two national schools, and each of eight British schools, within the borough, besides each of some others in the suburbs, has departments for boys, for girls, and for infants; and each of about twelve more has departments for boys and for girls.

The Royal institution, in Colquhoun-street, was projected in 1814, to disseminate a taste for literary and scientific information; was established with a fund of £20,200, raised in shares of £100 and £50; took the name of Royal institution in 1817; received a charter from the Crown in 1822; has a large and neat, but comparatively plain suite of buildings; has very successfully conducted the schools, which we have already noticed as connected with it; has also maintained lectures, which were at first well attended, but have considerably declined; and has a very valuable and extensive museum, replete in every department of natural history, and containing upwards of 2,500 specimens of birds alone. The academy of design, the literary and philosophical society, the natural history society, the philomathic and the polytechnic societies, the chemists' association, and some other similar societies, hold their meetings in its lecture-rooms; and literary and scientific societies also have latterly,

during the winter months, been held.—A school of medicine is attached to the Royal institution; and the students of it are, under certain regulations, admitted to the medical and surgical practice of the Liverpool infirmary, hospitals, and dispensaries; while its certificates qualify for examination at the authoritative centres of medicine in London.—The Gallery of art, in Slater-street, facing the Royal institution, was established with liberal aid from the Institution's committee; includes a fine saloon for casts, containing collections from the Elgin, the Egina, and the Phrygalian marbles; and has a noble upper gallery, containing a fine marble statue of Roscoe by Chantrey, the specimens of early art collected by Heron, and a great many pictures by the most eminent masters.—An excellent gymnasium adjoins the gallery of art.—The South District school of art, near the Ladies' college, is connected with the Liverpool Institute; is a government school of design and practical art, both for the elements and the higher branches; and has both day and evening classes, and separate classes for ladies.—The Institution exhibition-rooms, in Post-Office-place—a place so named from the post-office having been formerly situated in it—are occupied five months in every year, from August till December, by the exhibition of the works of living artists; and they have, of late years, had a display of British art inferior only to what may be seen in London.—Tooke's bazaar, close by these rooms, though not properly an institution, may be noticed as containing a most remarkable collection of wood carvings, fac-similes of ancient cups and vases, copies of the most famous Grecian sculptures, copies of ancient Roman bronzes, and numerous other kinds of artistic curiosities.—Mayer's Egyptian museum, in Colquitt-street, near the top of Bold-street, also contains a very rich collection of curiosities, chiefly antiquities of the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Grecian, the Roman, the Romano-British, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Medieval times, together with a library containing nearly 2,000 volumes of rare books, and nearly 900 volumes of manuscripts.

The Free library and museum in Shaw's-brow, near St. George's hall, was built in 1857-60, at a cost of £40,000, all defrayed by Sir William Brown, Bart.; stands on an artificial platform, constructed on a slope, to bring its basement on a level with that of St. George's hall; measures 222 feet in length, and 164 feet in depth; has a stone front of centre and slightly projecting wings,—the centre adorned with a hexastyle Corinthian portico, and the wings with Corinthian pilasters; has sides of Staffordshire bricks, with stone dressings; and contains, among other apartments, a vestibule, a central hall, a public reading-room, a students' reading-room, museum rooms, a class room, a lecture room, and a gallery of inventions. The vestibule measures 31 feet by 23; and contains a large grotesquely decorated Purmese bull, and a sitting statue of Egerton Smith. The central hall is 90 feet long, 53 feet wide, and 46 feet high; and is divided into nave and aisles by Ionic columns, which support the roof, and an arcade which carries the galleries. The free library is on the ground floor, to the right of the main entrance; has capacity for about 100,000 volumes; and is adorned, on the walls, by some fine paintings. The reading-room measures 100 feet in length, and 50 feet in width; is mainly lighted by two large sky-lights, and by windows in an attic raised on panelled segmental arches; but is divided, near the S end, by two Doric columns in antis, and is lighted there by two windows. The students' reading-room measures 40 feet by 23; and a reference library, N of this, and parallel to the principal reading-room, measures 75 feet by 27. The museum-rooms are in the left wing of the building, both on the ground floor and up-stairs; they comprise one of 70 feet by 27, two each 50 feet by 27, and two each 40 feet by 23; and they contain a rich collection of subjects, arranged in departments. The gallery of inventions is decorated with ornate iron pillars and finely lighted from the roof; was not opened till 1863; and was visited, during the first nine months, by about 600,000 persons. Two models of Liverpool, as it stood in 1650 and in 1851, are in the model-room.—The Athenæum, in

Church-street, was erected in 1799, at a cost of £4,000; had the merit of being the first institution of its kind in England; is a very neat stone structure; is disposed in news-room and library; and contains upwards of 20,000 volumes, including many rare and curious works.—The Lyceum, in Bold-street and Church-street, was built in 1802, at a cost of £11,000; presents to Bold-street a hexastyle Ionic portico, and to Church-street a tetrastyle Ionic portico; and includes a spacious news-room and a handsome library,—the latter lighted by an elegant dome, and containing about 50,000 volumes.—There are also six other public libraries and news-rooms,—the Liverpool, in Bold-street; the Atlantic, in Brunswick-street; the North Free lending, in Great Nelson-street; the South Free lending, in Upper Parliament-street; the Temperance, in the Elms, Toxteth Park; and the Seamen's, in Mann Island, George's-dock.

The Medical institution, in Hope-street, was built by subscription, for the use of the medical faculty, at a cost of about £3,000; has a semicircular front, with a row of six Ionic pillars; and contains a good medical library for reference and circulation, a laboratory, an anatomical museum, and a lecture-room with capacity for about 350 persons.—The Apothecaries' hall, in Colquitt-street, is of recent erection, the property of a Joint-Stock company; succeeded a previous edifice injured by fire in 1845, and burnt down in 1846, with estimated loss of £20,000; presents a beautiful stone front of striking appearance, with two bold projections, the one over the first story, the other near the top; has, on the lower projection, figures of Galen, Hippocrates, Esculapius, and Hygeia, surmounting eight kneeling bulls, arranged in pairs; and contains a spacious hall, with a richly worked ceiling, supported by eight fluted and two plain Corinthian pillars.—The College of chemistry is in Duke-street, and trains students in the principles of chemical analysis.—The Botanic gardens are at Edge-lane, on ground purchased in 1846 for £866; occupy about eleven acres, enclosed by a substantial stone wall; contain an elegant conservatory, 240 feet in length, and four smaller ones; and are laid out with considerable taste.—The Zoological gardens are at West Derby-road; were opened in 1833; lie in a vale, engirt by an amphitheatre of sloping hills; are decorated by art, and traversed by winding walks; have appliances for amusement and recreation; and are so much the scene of sports, dramatic performances, and pyrotechnic displays, that they ought rather to be called pleasure gardens.

The Royal infirmary, in Brownlow-street, at the corner of Dover-street, was built in 1824, at a cost of £27,800, exclusive of the ground; is a very spacious edifice, both chaste and elegant; has a large green in front, enclosed by a stone wall and iron rails, separating it from the street; presents a principal front of centre and wings, with six massive Ionic columns in the centre; is three stories high, and all of stone in the front and in the sides; contains about twenty rooms for its committees, officers, and household; has a ward, in the left wing, for patients whose cases require immediate attention; is well arranged, throughout the second and the third stories, for the use of other patients; consumes daily about 6,000 gallons of water, raised by a steam-engine; and is maintained at an annual cost of above £5,000.—The Northern hospital, in Great Howard-street, was built in 1834, on ground given by the town council; succeeded a previous large building in the vicinity; is in the Tudor style, with projecting windows, lofty gables, and bold turrets; has a remarkably well-arranged and convenient interior; and admits surgery cases at all hours by day or by night.—The Southern and Toxteth hospital, in Flint-street, affords medical assistance to the poor in its neighbourhood, contains accommodation for in-door patients, and admits surgery cases at any hour of day or night.—The Lock hospital, in Ashton-street, was opened in 1834; is a plain brick building, only one story high; and contains accommodation for 60 patients.—The House of recovery, in Brownlow-hill, near the parochial workhouse, was opened in 1806, for the admission of poor persons suffering under contagious diseases; is a large stone edifice,

with plain exterior, but commodious and convenient interior; and is maintained from the poor-rates.—The Lunatic asylum, on the N side of Brownlow-hill, was erected in 1830, at a cost of £11,000; is hid from the street by intercepting high walls; has a front of recessed centre and projecting wings; contains accommodation for 60 patients; and has extensive airing grounds and other sanitary appliances.—The North dispensary, in Vauxhall-road, is a handsome stone building; the South dispensary, in Upper Parliament-street, is a plain building, formerly a dwelling-house; and the two act in conjunction, and assist annually about 20,000 poor persons.—The Lying-in-hospital and dispensary, in Myrtle-street, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1862, at a cost of £5,218; succeeded a previous house in Pembroke-place; and contains accommodation for 35 patients.—There are also an ophthalmic infirmary, a dental hospital, an infirmary for children, an hospital for diseases of the chest, a house of recovery for females, an hospital at Netherfield House for infectious diseases, a dispensary for skin diseases, a homœopathic dispensary, a humane society's institution, and a ladies' charity for lying-in aid to poor married women.

The Sailors' Home, in Canning-place, was founded in 1846, by the late Prince Consort, and opened near the end of 1850; was gutted by fire in 1860, and, after being restored, was reopened in 1862; is a very handsome edifice, in the Tudor style; provides lodging, board, and medical attendance, at reasonable charges, for sailors entering the port; and includes, for their use, a reading-room, a library, a savings' bank, a chapel, and a nautical school. A bazaar held at it, for its benefit, in 1851, yielded upwards of £4,000. The number of its boarders, in 1863, was 6,011; and the amount of deposits in its savings' bank, £13,444.—The Merchant Seamen's hospital, on ground belonging to the infirmary, was built in 1752, at a cost of £1,500; was intended for the support of decayed seamen of Liverpool, and of their widows and children; and is maintained partly by small contributions of all seamen sailing from the port, and partly by a large capital stock of unclaimed prize-money.—The Female penitentiary, in Falkner-street, was erected in 1809, for receiving and reforming penitent prostitutes.—The Home for fallen women, in Mason-street, Edge-hill, was established in result of efforts at midnight meetings to reclaim prostitutes; and has capacity for 100 inmates.—The Benevolent institution, in North-street, Toxteth Park, and the Church of England Magdalen institution, in Mount Vernon-green, also were established for reclaiming fallen women.—A suite of alms-houses, near the cemetery of St. Mary, is built in the form of three sides of a square, and has a spacious area in front.—The Licensed Victuallers' association institution and offices, a short distance E of the Necropolis, are a two-story building, of centre and wings, in the Tudor style; and include both an asylum for the aged, and a school for the young.—The Friendly Society's offices, in Prescott-street, between London-road and Old Swan, were built in 1865, at a cost of £7,200; are in the Italian pointed style, 127 feet long, and nearly 60 feet high; and have a portico, with pillars of Aberdeen granite.—The Needlewomen's institution is in Benson-street; the Liverpool establishment for needlewomen is in Great Oxford-street; the Nurses' institution is in Soho-street; the Nurses' training-school and home is in Dover-street; the Servants' institution is in Erskine-street; and St. Elizabeth's institute for the training of destitute children for domestic services is in Breckfield-road.—The Parochial workhouse, in Brownlow-hill, was opened in 1772; is a huge edifice, said to be the largest of its kind in England; has generally about 3,700 inmates; and includes a church, in which worship is conducted according to the rites of the Church of England.—The Toxteth Park and the West Derby or Everton workhouses serve for the parts of the borough beyond Liverpool parish; the former is in Smith-down-lane,—the latter in West Derby-road; and they had, at the census of 1861, respectively 456 and 461 inmates.

Places of Amusement.—The Theatre Royal, on the

E side of Williamson-square, was built in 1772, at a cost of £6,000; was rebuilt in 1803; has a semi-circular front of stone, ornamented with the royal arms, and with various emblematic figures; and is interiorly commodious and splendid.—The New Adelphi theatre, in Christian-street, was opened in 1803, as an arena for horsemanship, under the name of the Olympic circus; was rebuilt for theatrical purposes, and took the name first of Queen's theatre, afterwards of the Victoria theatre; and had, for a time, a plain brick front, but now has a highly ornamented one, with columns, balustrades, and statues; and has also a rich interior.—The Prince of Wales theatre, in Clayton-square, was formerly Clayton Hall; was opened as a theatre in 1861; and has an elegant interior, with capacity for 1,600 persons.—The Alexandra theatre, between Lime-street and Pudsey-street, was built in 1866; measures 63 feet from the back of the boxes to the curtain; has spacious staircases all of stone, and corridors all tiled and fire-proof; and contains accommodation for 2,200 spectators.—The Colosseum, in Paradise-street, was originally a Unitarian chapel; was converted into a place of amusement in 1850; includes an old octagonal edifice, with octagonal lantern in its centre, and a new addition toward Paradise-street, with handsomely decorated front; is used nightly for theatrical exhibitions, or other public amusements; and has capacity for 3,000 persons.—The Royal amphitheatre, in Great Charlotte-street, is a very spacious edifice, with neat stuccoed front; is used variously for dramatic, melo-dramatic, pantomimic, and equestrian exhibitions; has a moveable stage, and an easily-surveyed circle for horsemanship; is used also for public meetings; and, when so used, can accommodate about 5,000 persons.—The Concert hall, in Lord Nelson-street, is a fine edifice; is used ordinarily for musical performances and for lectures; has, throughout the winter, Saturday evening concerts, at a very moderate charge; and is used, on stated Sunday evenings, as a place of worship.—The Philharmonic hall, at the corner of Hope-street and Myrtle-street, was built in 1849, at a cost of about £18,000, exclusive of the site; measures 175 feet in length, 109 feet in width, and 72 feet in height; is in the Romanesque Italian style, with two principal stone fronts; has two colonnades on these fronts; is constructed interiorly somewhat after the manner of a theatre, with the orchestra in the position usually occupied by the stage; contains accommodation for 3,000 auditors, and 300 performers; includes a grand saloon, with refreshment-rooms; is used for the musical performances of the Philharmonic society, which was established in 1840; and is noted for having had receipts of upwards of £3,000, in two evenings of Aug. 1850, at singings of Jenny Lind.—Queen's hall, in Bold-street, and St. James' hall, in Lime-street, also are used for public amusements; and the former is used likewise for the exhibition of paintings.—The Wellington rooms, in Mount Pleasant, were erected in 1815; have a stone front, with semicircular centre, adorned with Corinthian columns; and include a ball-room, a card-room, a supper-room, and several ante-rooms, all very elegant and ornate.—The Royal assembly-room, in Great George-street, is used for concerts, assemblies, and public meetings.—The Rotunda, adjoining the Lyceum, was formerly used for the exhibition of panoramic paintings; but is now a proprietorial billiard-room.—Crew's billiard-rooms, at the corner of Duke-street and Slater-street, are a commodious stone building, with a fine stone sculpture of the Union arms in front; and were formerly the Union news-room.

Prince's-park, at the S end of Prince's-road, and contiguous to the S line of the borough boundary, was formed, as a site of villas and a place of public recreation, by R. V. Yates, Esq.; is of much extent, and very tastefully laid out; has its villas, or rather mansions, so placed as to enhance the beauty of the recreation grounds, without impinging on their area; contains a charming lake, and charming inequalities of ground, artistically beautified; and commands delightful views, over the Mersey, to the hills of Cheshire and the mountains of Wales. A fancy-fair and flower-show was held in it in Aug. 1849, in 218

of the infirmary and the N and S hospitals; and yielded 29,593.—The Dingle, a short distance beyond Prince's-park, and immediately without the borough boundary, is a romantic dell, belonging to J. B. Yates, Esq., and extending to the Mersey; and is open to the public every Wednesday and Thursday.—Prince's parade, along the W side of Prince's dock, and separated from it by a lofty wall, is a pleasant marine promenade, 2,250 feet long, and 11 feet wide; is protected, on the side next the river, by iron posts, hung with chains, about 3 feet high; has, at convenient distances, seats or benches,—and, at each end, a covered shed; and commands an animating view of the Mersey and the Cheshire shore, down to the Bilton lighthouse. A similar promenade extends along the river-side, over the entire length of the Albert dock warehouses.—St. James' walk, along the W boundary of St. James' cemetery, is a raised gravel terrace, 1,200 feet long; and, though rather a town thoroughfare than a recreation promenade, possesses interest for commanding good and extensive views of both the town and the river.—The Volunteer parade-ground, in Hall-lane, has capacity for the exercising of 3,000 men, in both drill and artillery practice; and fields opposite to it are used for cricket-matches.—The new gymnasium of the Athletic club is in Myrtle-street.—The race-course is at Aintree, 6 miles NE of the town; has a grand stand, which cost £20,000, and several smaller erections; and the races on it are held in July.—The public baths, on George's-pier, were erected by the corporation, in 1829, at a cost of more than £36,000; form a low stone building, with plain but chaste exterior, and with an illuminated clock; contain warm, tepid, and cold baths, in two departments for the two sexes; contain also a cold plunge bath, and convenient dressing-rooms; and are supplied with water from the river at high tide, received into a tank with capacity for upwards of 800 tons,—forced thence, by means of a steam-engine, into a capacious filter,—and conveyed thence, in perfectly limpid condition, through pipes to the several baths.—Commodious baths and wash-houses, erected subsequently to the baths on George's-pier, are in Cornwallis-street, Paul-street, and Margaret-street; and Oriental baths are in Mulberry-street.

Railway Works and Stations.—Four railway systems, gathering up and concentrating branch-lines as they approach, have terminal communications with Liverpool. One is the Great Western, coming to Birkenhead, and communicating by ferry-boat with Liverpool landing-stage; another is the Great Northern, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, coming originally to a station in Sefton-street, near the S docks, but extended since 1864 to a station at the end of Church-street, near the centre of the town; a third is the Liverpool and Manchester branch of the Northwestern, opened in 1830, the first passenger-railway in England, coming to a passenger-station in Lime-street, and sending off three branch-lines, for goods-trains, to respectively Wapping for the S end of the town, Waterloo-road for the N end of the town, and Bankfield-street, Kirkdale, for the N docks; and the fourth is the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the East Lancashire, coming to a station in Tithebarn-street. The station of the Great Western, though in Birkenhead, commands facile communication with Liverpool, both by its own excellent arrangements on the Cheshire side, and by the singularly effective construction of the landing-stages on both sides. Even the old station of the Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, at Sefton-street, gave good facilities of transit from London, Yorkshire, and Scotland; and was connected, by omnibuses, with an office in Lower Castle-street. The Lime-street station of the Northwestern was erected in 1836, on the site of a cattle-market, whence Mr. Sadler rose in his balloon, a short time before his last and fatal ascent; is a magnificent and elaborate structure, extending in front from Gloucester-street to Lord Nelson-street; borrows splendor from confronting St. George's Hall; has a stone façade 330 feet long, enriched with thirty-six three-quarter Corinthian columns on rustic pedestals, and with other decorations; is pierced, in that façade, with four large gate-

arches, two of which are blank, while the other two, at the extremities, are the entrances; has its offices in a receding form, under a porticoed Doric colonnade, surmounted by an extensive balcony; and is covered, over its platform, by a fine arched roof, 70 feet in span, formed of iron, and spaced with windows. A tunnel, 6,690 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 17 feet high, extends hence to Edge-hill; and the trains are drawn up this tunnel by means of ropes and fixed engines, stationed at Edge-hill. A stupendous cutting occurs in the railway's course, at Olive-Mount, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond Edge-hill; and is, at one place, 70 feet deep. The branch line for goods to Wapping joins the main line at Edge-hill; is upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long; and all passes through a tunnel, principally hewn out of solid rock, beneath the town. The trains enter at Wapping, by an open cutting, with space for four lines of rails; pass under piles of warehouses, floored on rows of cast-iron pillars; receive their loads through trap-doors in the floors of the warehouses; and, like the passenger-trains from the Lime-street station, are drawn up the tunnel by means of ropes and fixed engines stationed at Edge-hill. The branch-lines for goods to Waterloo-road and to Bankfield-street, also pass through tunnels. The tunnel to Bankfield-street was formed in 1864-6; and the station there stands opposite the entrance of Huskisson dock, and was erected in 1866. The Tithebarn-street station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the East Lancashire railways, serves also for the Liverpool and Southport, the Liverpool and Bury, and the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston lines; is an edifice in the Italian style, 240 feet wide; and has a booking office 117 wide, with wings 193 feet. The goods station of the Great Western is at Duke's-dock; the goods station of the Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, is at Sefton-street; goods stations of the Northwestern are at Crown-street, Great Howard-street, Park-lane, Wapping, Waterloo-road, and Bankfield-street; a cattle-station of the Northwestern is at Edge-hill; goods stations of the Lancashire and Yorkshire are at Great Howard-street, Love-lane, North docks, Sandhills, Bankfield-street, Sefton-street, Brunswick dock, Battery-street, and Canada dock; and goods stations of the East Lancashire are at Great Howard-street, and Sandhills bridge. A project for a pneumatic railway between Liverpool and Birkenhead, to pass 25 feet below the bed of the Mersey, was explained, near the end of 1865, by Sir Charles Fox, to a numerous and influential meeting in Liverpool, and approved.

Harbour and Docks.—Capt. Collins, writing in the time of William III., says that ships, coming to Liverpool, put out part of their cargo at Hoylake, to render them light enough to sail over the flats into the Mersey; that the channel up to Liverpool was near Formby, had three fathoms on the bar at low-water, and was not buoyed or beacons; that ships, on arriving at Liverpool, were left a-ground at low-water, and rode badly afloat in the flood of tide, on account of the strength of the tidal currents; and that they went up to the Slyne, where there was less strength of current, in order that they might ride better there. But, since Collins' time, the passage near Formby has been buoyed; a much better passage, which was not known in his days, and which enables ships three times larger than any of those in his period to enter the harbour without discharging any portion of their cargo, has been discovered; a series of brilliant lights, some afloat, others on hills and headlands, and all combining to render the approach and entrance of the Mersey as safe by night as by day, has been set up; a prodigious amount of improvement in the anchoring grounds of the harbour, rendering them good and facile at all states of the tide, has been effected; and a magnificent range of docks, easy of entrance, and giving ships as safe and smooth a berthage as the best natural land-locked harbour in the world, has been formed.

The docks and the ground connected with them form an estate, long under the management of a committee, and in the trusteeship of the town council. The committee consisted of thirteen members elected from the town council, and eight elected from the merchants and

ship-owners; and its proceedings were subject to the review of the town council. But since 1857 the dock estate has been managed by a Board, elected by the rate-payers, and called the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Two harbour-masters superintend the shipping in the docks; a dock-master attends to the vessels in each dock, allots them berths, and assigns or orders requisite changes of place; and dock-gatemens and policemen perform the minor duties, for regulation of the docks, and for protection of property. The income of the Board, during the year ending in June, 1866, was £7,296 on capital account, and £340,050 on revenue account; the expenditure £1,192,624 on capital account, and £32,817 on revenue account; the amount of new loans contracted £1,760,395; the amount of old loans paid off, £37,305; and the amount of the available capital on the loan account, at the end of the year, £13,444,259. The dock-estate, as tabulated in 1864, comprises 277 acres of water-space in tidal basins, wet docks, and dry docks, and 738 acres in land, yards, streets, and sites of warehouses and other buildings; but the relative proportions of water-area and land-area are altered by new docks, in the extreme N, which were formed in the course of 1864-7. The total quaysage of the tidal basins and the wet docks, in 1864, was nearly 19 miles; and the length of the river wall, from the extreme N boundary of the estate, near Primrose-brook, to the extreme S boundary, near the Dingle, is upwards of 6 miles. The docks are not, as in other ports, confined by warehouses and other buildings standing close to their margin; but are flanked, on their E or landward side, from end to end, by a good width of space into which both the principal commercial streets and multitudes of other thoroughfares run. A double line of railway, about 5 miles long, traverses the same side; sends off branches to the several railway companies' goods stations; and goes round several of the docks. Omnibuses run each way, from end to end, every few minutes, at a very moderate fare; numerous buildings, such as dock-masters' residences, customs' depôts, police-stations, pilots' offices, traffic-managers' offices, and other buildings for the business or convenience of the port, are on the dock quays, or in their near vicinity. A complete system of electric telegraph goes from end to end of the docks; has connexion with the custom-house, the dock-offices, and the exchange; and, as already noticed, communicates, through various stations along the Cheshire and Welsh coasts, with a terminal signal station at Holyhead. We shall notice the docks seriatim, in ascending order, from N to S.

The new docks, formed in the extreme N, in 1864-7, were undertaken, in consequence of pressing demands for increased accommodation by the steam-shiping trade and other trades; include the space of three previous small docks or basins, and a considerable area of adjacent land; comprise two new docks and a very large half-tide dock, surrounded by a noble pile of dock warehouses; have aggregately a water-area of upwards of 16 acres; involve a new river frontage, measured from Rimrose-bridge at Seasforth to the Canada dock, of about 1½ mile; and were formed by the constant labour of upwards of 1,200 workmen, with proportionate number of horses and waggons.—North Carriers' dock was opened in 1862; has a water-area of 2 acres 3,423 yards, and a quaysage of 641 lineal yards; is walled of durable stone, coped with granite; and is appropriated chiefly to the mahogany trade, and the inland carrying business. South Carriers' dock has a water-area of 1 acre 4,515 yards, and a quaysage of 615 lineal yards; has, at its E end, a warehouse resting partly on stone piers rising from the dock's bottom; and is appropriated entirely to the inland carrying trade.—Canada Half-Tide dock was opened in 1859; has a water-area of 3 acres 4,360 yards, and a quaysage of 468 lineal yards; is very substantially walled, with granite facing and coping; has, on its W side, two double locks, admitting small craft from an open basin at various states of the tide; has ingress and egress from and to other waters, by seven passages, with 13 pairs of dock gates; and is used chiefly as an auxiliary for the working of the North Carriers', the South Carriers', and the Canada docks.—The Canada

dock lies to the S of the Canada Half-Tide dock; was opened in 1859; has a water-area of 17 acres 4,043 yards, and a quaysage of 1,272 lineal yards; is very substantially walled; is entered, at the N end, through a lock 500 feet long and 100 feet wide, which can be used as a graving dock; is appropriated entirely to the timber trade; and has, on the E side, large yards, and spacious handsome offices, for the conducting of that trade. Canada Tidal basin serves as an entrance from the river to all the four preceding docks; and has a water-area of 6 acres 4,520 yards, and a quaysage of 546 lineal yards.—Huskisson dock was opened in 1852; has a water-area of 14 acres 3,451 yards, and a quaysage of 1,039 lineal yards; has, on the W side, spacious sheds and workshops, connected with the American and Mediterranean steam trade; is appropriated chiefly to that trade, but partly also to the timber trade; and communicates, at the S end, with Sandon Tidal basin, through two lock locks, one of which can be used as a graving dock.—Huskisson Branch dock lies E of Huskisson dock, and has open communication with it; has a water-area of 7 acres 592 yards, and a quaysage of 910 lineal yards; has, on three of its sides, spacious closed sheds connected with the North American and Mediterranean steam trade; and is appropriated entirely to that trade.

Sandon Tidal basin is one of a series of works, constructed under an act of 1844, and embracing Sandon dock and all the docks southward thence to the Salisbury, Collingwood, and Stanley; serves as an entrance from the river to Huskisson locks and docks, and to all the docks from the Sandon to the Clarence; and has a water-area of 6 acres 904 yards, and a quaysage of 702 lineal yards.—Sandon dock lies directly landward from Sandon Tidal basin; has a water-area of 10 acres 100 yards, and a quaysage of 867 lineal yards; and is appropriated partly to a miscellaneous export trade, but chiefly to the accommodation of vessels under repair. Railways go along its S and E quays; two cranes, capable of lifting respectively 20 and 50 tons, are on these two quays; and six large graving docks, parallel to one another, and entered by locks, are on the N side.—Wellington Half-Tide dock has, on the N side, a double entrance from communication with Sandon Tidal basin; serves as an auxiliary to Wellington dock, and to other docks on the S; and has a water-area of 3 acres 513 yards, and a quaysage of 400 lineal yards.—Wellington dock lies directly landward of Wellington Half-Tide dock, and is entered from it; has a water-area of 7 acres 4,120 yards, and a quaysage of 820 lineal yards; and is appropriated chiefly to the North American and Mediterranean steam trade. Spacious closed sheds are on its N and S quays; and a high-level railway, with hydraulic cranes for the loading of coal, is on its E quay.—Bramley-Moore dock lies immediately S of the Wellington docks; has a water-area of 9 acres 3,106 yards, and a quaysage of 935 lineal yards; and is appropriated chiefly to the trade with the United States of America. Sheds, partially closed, are on its N and S quays; a shed, with upper story for grain, is on the W quay; and a continuation of the high-level railway at the Wellington dock is on the E quay.—Nelson dock has a water-area of 7 acres 4,756 yards, and a quaysage of 803 lineal yards; is surrounded with capacious closed sheds; and is appropriated to the steam trade with Ireland, Holland, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies.—Salisbury dock is entered direct from the river, with double entrance, divided by a pier, on which is a tower about 100 feet high, with illuminated clock and time-ball; has a water-area of 3 acres 2,146 yards, and a quaysage of 406 lineal yards; serves chiefly as an auxiliary to several adjacent docks; communicates with these by seven passages; and, besides its main entrances from the river, has a lock-passage thence for barges going to and from the Leeds and Liverpool canal.—Collingwood dock lies directly landward of Salisbury dock, and is entered from it; has a water-area of 5 acres 244 yards, and a quaysage of 553 lineal yards; and is appropriated chiefly to the coasting-trade.—Stanley dock lies directly landward of Collingwood dock, and is entered from it; has a water-area of 7 acres 120 yards, and a quaysage of 753

lineal yards; and is subtended, on its N and S sides, by fire-proof warehouses, vaulted below the quays, rising five stories above quay-level, furnished with hydraulic machinery for hoisting goods, and possessing immediate railway-communication with the main railway-lines of the harbour.—All the docks noticed in this paragraph, beginning with Sandon Tide basin, were constructed by the late Mr. Jesse Hartley, are connected by railways, and are enclosed by well-built granite walls with gateways leading to the public streets.

Clarence Half-Tide dock is entered directly from the river; has a water-area of 4 acres 1,794 yards, and a quayside of 635 lineal yards; allows ingress or egress at half-tide; is used less for the berthing of vessels, than as a passage to adjacent docks; and has, on its N side, a crane capable of lifting 30 tons. Clarence Graving-dock basin lies between Salisbury dock and Clarence Half-Tide basin; has a water-area of 1 acre 1,056 yards, and a quayside of 291 lineal yards; serves as a passage from Salisbury dock to Clarence dock, and as a receptacle for vessels approaching or leaving contiguous graving docks; and has, on its W side, a gridiron for vessels requiring small repairs. Clarence Graving-docks extend westward from Clarence Graving-dock basin, adjacent to the S sides of Salisbury and Collingwood docks; are constructed in a substantial and elegant manner; and afford to strangers the very best opportunities of witnessing the manner and variety of repairs on ships. Clarence dock lies directly landward of Clarence Half-Tide basin; has a water-area of 6 acres 273 yards, and a quayside of 914 lineal yards; and is appropriated entirely to the steam-trade with the ports of the United Kingdom, chiefly those of Ireland. All the Clarence series of docks were opened in 1830; and all the quays of Clarence dock, and considerable portions of those of the half-tide dock, are covered with protecting sheds.—The Trafalgar dock was opened in 1836; has a water-area of 6 acres 2,643 yards, and a quayside of 1,020 lineal yards; is surrounded with commodious protecting sheds; and is appropriated partly to new steamers receiving their engines and boilers, or to old ones undergoing repair, but chiefly to working steamers in the coasting-trade.—Victoria dock was opened in 1836; is entered directly from the river; has a water-area of 5 acres 3,559 yards, and a quayside of 755 lineal yards; is appropriated partly to the general trade of the port, but chiefly to ships to and from the United States of America; and is the scene of a large emigration-traffic.—Waterloo dock was opened in 1834, and reconstructed in 1864; is entered from Victoria dock; has a water-area of 3 acres 2,146 yards, and a quayside of 533 lineal yards; and is appropriated to the American trade. A wind-mill stood at the E end of this dock, and was converted into a curiously-constructed hostelry; and a destructive conflagration, in 1842, known as "the great fire of Liverpool," which destroyed warehouse property and goods to the value of nearly £500,000, and occasioned the loss of four lives, was in the vicinity.—Corn-Warehouse dock was formed in 1864; lies E of Waterloo dock; has a water-area of 2 acres 3,063 yards, and a quayside of 493 lineal yards; is appropriated entirely to the corn-trade; and is built on three sides with substantial, six-storied, fire-proof warehouses, possessing the best machinery for the conditioning and delivery of grain.

Prince's Half-Tide dock was constructed in 1864, on the site of a previous work known as Prince's Tidal basin; is entered from the river by a central passage serving as a lock for small river-craft, and by two side passages each 65 feet wide; has a water-area of 6 acres 354 yards; gives entrance, on the S, to Prince's dock; and has, at the SE corner, a gridiron for the making of small repairs on vessels. The observatory noticed in our section on public buildings, and a life-boat, are at its NW corner.—Prince's dock was opened in 1821; is entered from Prince's Half-Tide dock on the N, and from George's Tidal basin on the S; measures 500 yards in length and 106 yards in breadth; has a water-area of 10 acres 145 yards, and a quayside of 1,000 lineal yards; permits ingress or egress of vessels, by means of locks in its entrance passages, at half-tide; is appropriated to the general trade of the port,

with vessels to all parts of the world; is surrounded with sheds for the protection of merchandise,—those along the W side having been erected at a cost of £14,000, and being closed,—those on the other sides being open; has cranes and other appliances to aid loading and unloading; has also, at each end, a dwelling-house, with suitable offices, for the dock-masters; and is completely enclosed with a lofty brick wall, pierced with gateways at convenient distances. The marine promenade, formerly noticed, and the landing-stage for channel steamers, afterwards to be noticed, are in front of this dock; and extensive new works, in connexion with it, were in progress in 1865-6.—Seacombe Tidal basin, between Prince's dock and George's Tidal basin, has a water-area of 1,805 yards, and a quayside of 188 lineal yards; was formerly used for the ferries to the Cheshire side of the river; and was originally constructed for the use of boatmen, fishermen, and small river craft.—George's Tidal basin was opened about 1770; has a water-area of 3 acres 1,852 yards, and a quayside of 455 lineal yards; is the chief resort of fishing-vessels for discharge of cargoes; and serves principally as an entrance to Prince's dock and George's dock.—George's dock was begun to be formed in 1767, and widened in 1799; occupies the site of a fort which, in 1749, mounted 14 guns; measures 236 yards in length and 100 yards in breadth; has a water-area of 5 acres 2,593 yards, and a quayside of 1,001 lineal yards; is appropriated to the general trade of the port; and has sheds, along its E and W quays, for the protection of goods. A great range of warehouses extends parallel to its E side; bears the name of the Goree warehouse; was erected in 1802, in place of other buildings then destroyed by fire; is five stories high; and, for the convenience of foot-passengers, has a ground-floor arcade, called the Goree-Piazas. The public baths, formerly noticed, a marine promenade, and the landing-stage for ferry steamers, afterwards to be noticed, are on the docks' W side.—George's Ferry basin was constructed about 1770; has always been used as a place of shelter and for river-boats; has a water-area of 1,344 yards, and a quayside of 160 lineal yards; and includes an incline-slip for the landing and shipping of goods out of and into ferry-vessels.

Manchester basin and dock are entered directly from the river; have jointly a water-area of 1 acre 3,478 yards, and a quayside of 684 lineal yards; are appropriated entirely to the carrying trade; have a complete system of sheds, warehouses, offices, and other appliances; and are enclosed within boundary walls.—Canning Half-Tide dock was originally a tidal basin; was altered into a wet dock in 1843; has two entrances from the river, divided by a pier, with index to show the height of the tide; has a water-area of 2 acres 2,688 yards, and a quayside of 429 lineal yards; and serves as an entrance to the Canning, Albert, and Salthouse docks.—Canning dock lies landward of Canning Half-Tide dock; is entered both from that dock and through a long lock or gut called George's dock passage, from George's dock; was originally called the Old Dry dock, and led into the old or pristine dock, whose site is now occupied by the Custom-house; was used as a tidal dock from about 1700 till 1811, when it became a wet dock with gates; took its present name of Canning dock in 1832, after having undergone extensive repairs; was, to a considerable extent, reconstructed in 1842; retains the level of the sill of the Old dock, as the datum of the port from which tidal and other levels are computed; has a water-area of 4 acres 376 yards, and a quayside of 583 lineal yards; is appropriated to the coasting trade of the United Kingdom; is flanked, along its E side, with an open shed; and communicates, on the SW, with two graving docks.—Albert dock was opened, by the late Prince Consort, in 1846; has a water-area of 7 acres 3,542 yards, and a quayside of 885 lineal yards; is appropriated entirely to the rich import trade from India, China, and South America; is surrounded with massive ranges of fire-proof warehouses, which present a fine appearance as seen from the river; and, together with the warehouses and the site, cost £782,265. The warehouses have spacious vaults below quay-level, and

five floors above; comprise an area of 138,805 yards; and, besides stowage for wines, spirits, and other goods in the vaults, have stowage, in the upper stories, for 234,950 bales of cotton. A granite islet separates the entrance to the dock into two passages, and is surmounted by a handsome lodge for the lock-keepers; and a spacious promenade extends, parallel with the dock, along the river.—Salthouse dock lies landward of Albert dock, and is entered from it; took the name of Salthouse from salt-works originally contiguous to it; was constructed in terms of an act of 1734; was altered and nearly reconstructed in 1844; was enlarged in 1855; has an irregular form, widening over some distance southward from the centre, and then rapidly converging towards the SE; comprises a water-area of 6 acres 2,019 yards, and a quayside of 734 lineal yards; is appropriated entirely to the export trade, chiefly to India and South America; and is flanked, on the E side, by a very fine granite closed shed,—and, on the N and W sides, by covered sheds.—Duke's dock, immediately S of Albert dock, was constructed by the late Duke of Bridgewater, and used by his trustees and other canal-carriers for their numerous boats; and one end of it runs underneath the centre of a range of large warehouses.

Wapping basin lies immediately S of Salthouse dock, to the E of Duke's dock; was opened in 1855; has a water-area of 1 acre 3,151 yards, and a quayside of 454 lineal yards; is appropriated to an export trade, chiefly in connexion with adjoining docks; and has, along the E side, a fine closed shed for protection of goods. The formation of this basin, the enlargement of Salthouse dock, and the formation of Wapping dock, cost about £600,000, and were done for the double purpose of creating increase of dock accommodation, and of constructing an intermediate link for continuous connexion from the extreme northernmost docks southward to Brunswick dock. No such connexion previously existed, so that ships could not pass from N to S or from S to N, except by going out into the river; but now they can go continuously from dock to dock over a distance of about 4 miles.—Wapping dock lies immediately S of Wapping basin, and is entered from it; was opened in 1855; has a water-area of 5 acres 499 yards, and a quayside of 815 lineal yards; is appropriated to both the import and the export trades, somewhat of a miscellaneous character, but the imports generally of a highly valuable kind; has, along all the E side, a very fine range of fire-proof warehouses, fitted with prime hydraulic machinery for loading and unloading; and has, along the W side, occupying the entire space between it and the E side of King's dock, an excellent shed, 90 feet in span, closed at the ends, and lighted throughout the roof with thick glass.—King's dock lies between Wapping dock and the river; was opened in 1788; measures 270 yards in length, and 95 yards in breadth; has a water-area of 7 acres 3,896 yards, and a quayside of 875 lineal yards; is appropriated to the tobacco trade, and to the general trade of the port, both foreign and coastwise; and has, along all its W quay, an open shed, and between that and the river, the Queen's tobacco warehouse. This last is a large plain range of brick building, erected by the Liverpool corporation, and rented from them by government; and all the tobacco entering the port is lodged in it, till the qualities are examined and the duties paid. The buildings and machinery for testing chains, ships' cables, and anchors are situated to the N of the tobacco warehouse; and a marine promenade, called the King's parade, extends between the warehouse and the river.—Queen's Half-Tide dock was originally a tidal basin, opened in 1788, and serving as an entrance to King's dock and Queen's dock; was altered into a wet dock and re-opened in 1855; is entered from the river by two passages, divided by a pier, and respectively 70 and 50 feet wide; has a water-area of 3 acres 3,542 yards, and a quayside of 445 lineal yards; serves as an auxiliary to several adjacent docks; has, on the N quay, a closed shed,—and on the S quay large masting sheers, with a sweep of about 60 feet from the centre, and capable of lifting 20 tons; and communicates, in the upper part of the W side, with two

graving docks.—Queen's dock lies landward of Queen's Half-Tide dock and the two connected graving docks, but extends considerably further to the S; is entered either through Queen's Half-Tide dock, or by way of Coburg dock; was formed, to about one-half of its present extent, from the N end, in 1796; was formed, over the rest of its extent, in 1816; was, at the same time, quayed on both sides, in a manner to suit the then timber trade of the port; was deepened and otherwise improved in 1857; has a water-area of 10 acres 1,564 yards, and a quayside of 1,214 lineal yards; is now appropriated to the general trade of the port; and has on the E and the W sides commodious sheds. Some ship-building yards, and a small dock for river craft are situated between Queen's Half-Tide dock and Coburg dock.

Coburg dock and Union dock were originally separate works, formed under an act of 1811; but they were made one work, with the name of Coburg dock, in 1858. The original Coburg dock was a tidal basin; was converted into a wet dock, with entrance-gates 70 feet wide, in 1840; and had a water-area of 4 acres 2,198 yards. Union dock lay landward of the former; was originally a wet dock; took its name of Union from its serving as a link between Queen's dock and Brunswick dock; and had a water-area of 2 acres 3,005 yards. The present Coburg dock has a water-area of 8 acres 26 yards, and a quayside of 1,053 lineal yards; is appropriated to the general trade of the port, but is usually occupied on most of the N side by the large Australian steam and sailing packets, and on part of the S side by the steamers trading to Portugal and Spain; and has, on the N side, partially-closed sheds,—on the S side, fine closed sheds,—and on the E side, a very powerful hydraulic crane.—South-Ferry Tidal basin was formed in 1830; has a water-area of 2,927 yards, and a quayside of 205 lineal yards; serves chiefly as a place of shelter for small river-craft; and has, on its quays, the principal establishment of the dock authorities for forming, repairing, and maintaining the works of the dock-estate.—Brunswick Half-Tide dock was opened in 1832; is entered from the river; has a water-area of 1 acre 3,833 yards, and a quayside of 491 lineal yards; serves as a passage to Brunswick dock; and has, on its N quay, a sheltering shed.—Brunswick dock extends N and S across the head of Brunswick Half-Tide dock; was opened in 1832; has a water-area of 12 acres 3,010 yards, and a quayside of 1,086 lineal yards; is appropriated, on its E side and part of its W side, entirely to the timber trade; has, on the N quay, an open shed,—and, on about one-half of the W quay, a range of closed sheds for steam and other vessels requiring their use; and communicates, at the S end, with two fine graving docks.—Tenth dock was originally a tidal basin, called the South basin; was converted into a wet dock, and opened as such in 1842; has a water-area of 1 acre 469 yards, and a quayside of 393 lineal yards; is appropriated to the general trade of the port; and has, in the upper part of the N and S sides, capacious sheds, with lines of railway running into them, for the storage of mahogany and other foreign wood.—Harrington Tidal basin and Harrington dock were constructed about 1839; passed, by sale, to the general dock estate in 1844; have jointly a water-area of 1 acre 2,817 yards, and a quayside of 623 lineal yards; and are appropriated chiefly to the coasting and the inland carrying trades.—Herculeum Half-Tide dock was constructed in 1864-5; is entered from the river by two passages, divided by a pier, and respectively 80 and 60 feet wide; has a water-area of 8 acres 4,509 yards, and a quayside of 540 lineal yards; and communicates, on the S side, through entrances 60 feet in width, with two very fine graving docks, each 750 feet long.—A resolution was taken, about the beginning of Nov. 1866, to construct new works at a cost of about £1,000,000, to include a purchase of 150 acres for a system of new coal-docks, a Herculeum dock at a cost of £154,000, new corn warehouses at a cost of £155,000, and new carriage-approaches to the river-levels at a cost of £170,000.—The total number of graving docks in the harbour is 20, with entrances varying in width from 32 to 100 feet; and they aggregately have a lineal length of 10,125 feet.

Prince's landing-stage, situated opposite the S end of Prince's parade, was opened in 1857; is suited to the embarking and landing of passengers by Channel-going steamers and by sailing-ships, and to the embarking and landing of merchandise in the traffic to and from Birkenhead; is constructed of a number of floating pontoons, bearing a fixed framework of timber decked over; measures 1,000 feet in length and 80 feet in width; rises and falls with the tide; and is approached by two iron-bridges, one end of which is secured to the pier by a moveable joint or pivot, while the other rests on the stage. Waiting and refreshment-rooms, and offices for the underwriters, steam-ship companies, and customs officers, with life-boat house, are on the deck; horses and carriages can cross it; and accommodation is afforded by it for several thousands of persons.—George's landing-stage, situated opposite the N end of the pier-head baths, was opened in 1847; is suited to embarkations and landings in and from the ferry steamers plying between Liverpool and various places on the Mersey; is constructed in the same manner as Prince's landing-stage; measures upwards of 500 feet in length, and 80 feet in width; stands at a distance of 150 feet from the pier; is approached, over that distance, by two swing bridges; has, on deck, refreshment and waiting-rooms, and a projecting shed; and cost, in the construction, about £35,000.—The South landing-stage, situated opposite Harrington dock wall, was opened in 1865; is suited to the embarking and landing of passengers by the steamers plying to and from New Ferry; consists of a floating stage 120 feet long, and 30 feet wide; and is approached by an iron bridge 150 feet long, and about 60 tons in weight.—A proposal was a-foot, at the beginning of 1866, to construct a new Waterloo pier, to cost about £20,000, and to consist of a platform, 1,500 feet long, carried on 375 iron columns, in triple tiers, screwed into timber piles, and tied by lattice girders.

The entrance to the harbour is guarded by the North fort on the Liverpool side, and by the New Brighton fort on the Cheshire side. The North fort stands on the shore adjacent to the N end of Huskisson dock; is massively constructed of stone; bears, at its entrance, the inscription within a lozenge, V. R. 1854; and, at its seaward base, is washed by the tide to a depth of 30 feet. The entrance is on the E side, with projecting wings and battlemented towers; the doorway is approached over moat and drawbridge, and is arched; the centre of the fort is a square court-yard, on three sides of which are guard-houses, officers' rooms, stables, and other buildings; the bastions are semicircular sweeps of great thickness of wall, flanked by towers for heavy guns; the entrance to each tower is by a strong stone staircase, containing a casemate and artillery store; the aggregate outline of the fort seaward has the form of an arc of a circle; and the interior is always provided with ready-piled shells, and the hot-shot apparatus. The fort, besides affording a striking sight to strangers, in the display of its stores, guns, and other appliances for defence, commands a fine and extensive view of the river's scenery. New Brighton fort stands on Perch rock, projecting into the sea; and contains a battery mounting 18 guns, each of 32 pounds.

Commerce.—Sufficient notice of the commerce of Liverpool till 1710, when its first dock was formed, has already been given in the course of our short history of the town. The vessels belonging to the port in 1710, exclusive of vessels frequenting it and belonging to other ports, amounted to 34, averaging 70 tons each, and aggregately employing 924 seamen; the extent of tonnage cleared out then, in British ships, from this port, was only a fourth-seventh part of that from all the other ports in the kingdom; and the principal trade then, additional to the coasting trade with the ports of England and Scotland, was with Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the northern states of Europe. But a trade with America and the West Indies immediately afterwards arose; and this, together with increase of the previous trade, raised the number of ships in 1716 to 113, employing 1,376 seamen. A trade with Scotland, in the import of coarse

cloths for the West India market, was now superseded by a greater trade in the same cloths, proceeding from spirited competition by manufacturers in Manchester. A contraband trade with South America, in supplying Spanish smugglers with British goods through Jamaica, sometimes to the amount of £1,500,000 a-year, greatly increased the export trade to the West Indies from 1722 till 1740; but was checked by the vigilance of the Spanish government, and eventually abolished by act of parliament. The slave trade with Africa was now partly in the hands of Liverpool, and, in the way of a very worst thing for a bad one, compensated for the stoppage of the smuggling trade; it employed 15 ships from this port in 1750; and it increased so rapidly that, in 1760, the aggregate trade with Guinea and the West Indies exceeded that of London. The exports in it were woollen and worsted goods from Manchester and Yorkshire, and hardware goods from Sheffield and Birmingham; and these were bartered on the coast of Africa for slaves, to be exchanged in the West Indies for rum and sugar. More duty was paid to the Crown, in 1758-60, by Liverpool than by Bristol; 74 ships cleared out from Liverpool for the coast of Africa, in 1764, while only 32 cleared out from Bristol; and, in fact, more than one-half of the African trade of the kingdom was then in the possession of Liverpool. Other trades, less blameable, more prosperous, better stimulated, and more rapidly progressive, afterwards sprang up, particularly the trades to the East Indies and to the United States of America; and these, with increase of commerce in all directions, have raised Liverpool to the status of the greatest port in the world. Steamers were first introduced in 1815; and they alone, by their vast increase, have mightily aided the development of both the coasting and the foreign trade. The number of vessels which entered the port, in 1795, was 3,948; in 1805, 4,618; in 1815, 6,440; in 1825, 10,837; in 1835, 13,941; in 1838, 14,820.—The amount of customs, in 1795, was £469,438; in 1805, £1,766,370; in 1815, £2,360,967; in 1826, £3,087,651; in 1835, £4,272,847; in 1840, £4,607,326. The tonnage of vessels frequenting the port, in 1831, was 1,592,436; in 1841, 2,425,461; in 1851, 3,737,666; in 1861, 4,977,272.

The port, in its registrations and its duties, includes Birkenhead and Runecorn. The vessels registered at it, in the beginning of 1864, were 289 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 10,322 tons; 2,370 large sailing-vessels, of aggregately 1,274,933 tons; 37 small steam-vessels, of aggregately 1,294 tons, and 256 large-steam vessels, of aggregately 120,355 tons. The vessels which entered, during 1863, were, 1,036 British sailing-vessels, of aggregately 749,798 tons, from British colonies; 90 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregately 69,877 tons, from British colonies; 1,682 British sailing-vessels, of aggregately 521,599 tons, from foreign countries; 1,007 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregately 505,177 tons, from foreign countries; 56 British steam-vessels, of aggregately 57,140 tons, from British colonies; 1 foreign steam-vessel, of 663 tons, from British colonies; 729 British steam-vessels, of aggregately 710,837 tons, from foreign countries; 81 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregately 43,641 tons, from foreign countries; 3,815 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 380,842 tons, coastwise; and 3,834 steam-vessels, of aggregately 1,162,160 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, during 1863, were 1,250 British sailing-vessels, of aggregately 847,399 tons, to British colonies; 79 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregately 44,963 tons, to British colonies; 1,366 British sailing-vessels, of aggregately 454,852 tons, to foreign countries; 1,095 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregately 526,304 tons, to foreign countries; 83 British steam-vessels, of aggregately 76,551 tons, to British colonies; 641 British steam-vessels, of aggregately 647,782 tons, to foreign countries; 85 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregately 45,540 tons, to foreign countries; 4,876 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 237,316 tons, coastwise; and 3,766 steam-vessels, of aggregately 1,064,055 tons, coastwise. The vessels which entered in the year ending in June 1866 were fewer than in one or two previous years; but their aggregate tonnage was about 600,000 higher than in any previous year.

The amount of customs, in 1862, was £3,239,766; and the amount of light dues, £56,260. The number of principal custom officers, in the same year, was 2; of out-door officers, 500; of examining officers, 129; of surveyors, 18; of clerks, 103. The salaries of collectors, in 1859, were £1,800. The accounts of the dock estate, for the year ending in June 1866, show the number of vessels then to have been 21,720; the tonnage, 5,581,322; the duties on tonnage, £215,882.

The imports of colonial and foreign produce, in 1863; comprised 4,476 oxen, bulls, and cows; 7 sheep, 17,563 tons of bones; 1,572,040 lbs. of cocoa; 10,106,579 lbs. of coffee; 1,467,083 qrs. of wheat; 36,929 qrs. of barley; 43,067 qrs. of oats; 45,712 qrs. of peas; 181,997 qrs. of beans; 817,867 qrs. of maize; 1,991,238 cwts. of wheat, meal, and flour; 5,246,063 cwts. of raw cotton; 35,095 £ value of cotton manufactures; 6,276 cwts. of cochineal; 4,817 cwts. of indigo; 245,539 cwts. of madder, madder-root, and munnjeet; 13,580 cwts. of flax; 1,157 cwts. of tow or codilla of flax; 247,086 cwts. of currants; 274,863 bushels of lemons and oranges; 92,975 cwts. of raisins; 60,453 tons of guano; 346,399 cwts. of hemp; 351,713 of jute and other substances of the nature of undressed hemp; 69,672 cwts. of dry untanned hides; 248,463 cwts. of wet untanned hides; 656,660 lbs. of tanned, tawed, carried or dressed hides, except Russian hides; 13,813 tons of mahogany; 27,834 tons of copper ore and regulus; 6,427 tons of partly wrought and partly unwrought copper; 1,296 tons of unwrought iron in bars; 1,014 tons of unwrought and rolled spelter; 3,492 cwts. of unwrought tin; 2,629 tons of train oil, blubber, and spermaceti oil; 521,753 cwts. of palm oil; 7,246 cwts. of cocoa-nut oil; 6,692 tons of olive-oil; 1,553 tons of all kinds of seed-oil; 4,257 tons of oil-seed cakes; 1,483,637 cwts. of bacon and hams; 154,765 cwts. of salted beef; 45,865 cwts. of salted pork; 178,474 cwts. of butter; 347,845 cwts. of cheese; 5,527 great hundreds of eggs; 398,831 cwt. of lard; 8,431 tons of rags and other materials for making paper; 1,736,053 cwts. of rice, not in the husk; 443,727 cwts. of saltpetre and other alkali nitre; 76,079 cwts. of clover seed; 135,154 qrs. of flaxseed and linseed; 60,329 qrs. of rapeseed; 159,906 lbs. of raw silk; 79 lbs. of thrown silk; 558 lbs. of silk brood stuffs of Europe; 2,144 lbs. of silk ribbons of Europe; 793 pieces of bandannas, corahs, and other silk manufactures of India; 2,902,733 lbs. of pepper; 1,090 cwts. of pimento; 1,560,813 gallons of rum; 404,068 gallons of brandy; 54,666 gallons of geneva, 2,067,578 cwts. of unrefined sugar; 39,381 cwts. of refined sugar and sugar-candy; 455,264 cwts. of molasses; 322,236 cwts. of tallow; 4,571,759 lbs. of tea; 6,081,514 lbs. of stemmed tobacco; 14,393,068 lbs. of unstemmed tobacco; 1,279,239 lbs. of manufactured tobacco, cigars, and snuff; 569,577 gallons of red wine; 650,009 gallons of white wine; 223,944 loads of unsawn or unsplit timber; 235,668 loads of sawn or split timber, as deals, battens, boards; 15,219 loads of staves; 45,368,444 lbs. of sheep and lambs' wool; 3,398,838 lbs. of alpaca and llama wool; and 25,049 £ value of woollen manufactures.

The exports of British produce, during 1863, comprised 971,265 cwts. of soda; 630,422 £ value of apparel and slops; 197,481 number of small fire-arms; 4,039,471 lbs. of gunpowder; 80,660 barrels of beer and ale; 52,813 cwts. of butter; 297,074 lbs. of candles and stearine; 9,197 cwts. of cheese; 573,473 tons of coals, cinders, and culm; 31,345,704 lbs. of cotton yarn; 1,215,033,020 yards of cotton piece goods; 1,037,461 £ value of hosiery and small wares; 154,260 packages of earthenware and porcelain; 5,648 barrels of herrings and other fish; 213,253 £ value of glass; 1,752,032 £ value of haberdashery and millinery; 1,804,064 £ value of hardware and cutlery; 4,605 cwts. of unwrought tanned leather; 330,356 £ value of wrought leather; 85,341 £ value of saddlery and harness; 15,510,768 lbs. of linen yarn; 123,719,254 yards of linen piece goods; 278,435 £ value of thread, tapes, and small wares; 674,265 £ value of steam-engines; 847,678 £ value of other sorts of machinery; 218,965 tons of pig-iron, bar-iron, bolt-iron, cast-iron, and wire; 56,391 tons of railroad iron; 120,476

tons of all other kinds of iron; 19,669 tons of unwrought steel; 41,420 cwts. of unwrought copper; 187,440 cwts. of wrought or partly wrought copper; 6,646 tons of lead and shot; 24,987 cwts. of unwrought tin; 851,022 cwts. of tin-plates; 964,533 gallons of oil-seed; 78,883 £ value of painters' colours; 35,533 cwts. of paper; 517,157 tons of salt; 40,796 lbs. of thrown silk and silk yarn; 470,523 £ value of silk manufactures; 584,553 gallons of British and Irish spirits; 103,752 cwts. of refined sugar; 568,551 lbs. of sheep and lambs' wool; 413,713 lbs. of woollen and worsted yarn; 20,484,677 yards of woollen cloths; 80,634,393 yards of worsted and mixed woollen stuffs; 12,210,752 yards of flannels, carpets, and kindred woollen fabrics; and 507,622 £ value of hosiery and other goods.

Trade and Manufacture.—The head post-office is at the Custom-house, in Canning-place; district post-offices are in Scotland-road, Park-place, and Pembroke-place; receiving post-offices are in Canning-street, Castle-street, Dale-street, Derby-road, Edge-hill, Everton, Great George-street, Kirkdale, Oxford-street, Parliament-place, Regent's-road, Richmond-row, and Upper Parliament-street; other receiving post-offices are at Breck-road, Kensington, Nether-field-road, Oldhall-street, Park-road, St. James-street, Vauxhall-road, Walton-road, and West-Derby-road; and pillar letter-boxes, or subsidiary receiving offices, are in about thirty other places. The railway stations, the telegraph-offices, and the banking-offices have already been indicated in our notices of the railway works and the public buildings. Some of the chief hotels are the Adelphi, the Queen's, the Washington, and the Royal Railway, in Lime-street; the Angel, the Bull, the Commercial, the George, the Royal, the Alexandra, the Saddle, and the White Bear, in Dale-street; the Neptune and the Feathers in Clayton-square; the Stork, in Queen-square; the Union, in Parker-street; the Victoria, in St. John's-lane; the Waterloo, in Ranelagh-street; and Brotherton's Commercial, in Wood-street and Hanover-street. The first Liverpool newspaper was published in 1756; and the first Liverpool directory in 1766. Three daily newspapers and four weekly ones are now published, besides various sheets on shipping and mercantile matters, and some weekly periodicals. Provision markets are held daily; general markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; the corn-market, on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs for horses and cattle, on 25 July and 11 Nov. The provision-markets are remarkably well-supplied; not only commanding a great sweep of country, for all sorts of produce, by railway and by canal, but also commanding vast imports of poultry, eggs, butter, and general farm-produce from Cheshire, North Wales, and the Isle of Man, and of live stock, bacon, grain, and butter, from Ireland and Scotland, by constantly plying steamers.

Manufactures are, in a chief degree, either repelled by commerce or subsidiary to it; they can ill thrive on so stupendous a scene of shipping and transit, where the labouring classes meet ready and sufficient employment in ways more congenial to them than under the confinement and restraints of factories; they are mainly driven off to more inland towns, where they receive imported raw materials from Liverpool, and whence they send back to it the manufactured articles for exportation; yet, in such departments as are immediately required for shipping interests, and even in some not much or at all connected with these, they are great and flourishing. Ship-building is carried on to a large extent; and it has proceeded, not only multitudes of first-class merchant vessels, and multitudes of merchant steamers, both of timber and iron, but also many large war-vessels for the Government. Steam-engines and other machinery, including engines of the best and most powerful kind for the largest steam-ships, are made in many extensive factories. The making of chain-cables and anchors, the working of iron and brass, rope-making, sail-making, and employments akin to these, also are carried on in large establishments. Soap-making is so extensive that, according to an official return for 1839, the quantity made here, in that year, was 49,927,029 lbs., while the quantity made in London was only 38,885,053 lbs., and

the excise duty on it was £320,000, while the total excise duty on all articles whatever, including this, was no more than £629,935. There are likewise several large sugar refineries, breweries, glass-staining works, alkali-works, tar and turpentine distilleries, a large cotton factory, and a number of corn, rice, colour, and other mills. The making of chronometers, watches, and watch-movements is also very largely carried on.

The Borough.—Liverpool borough, prior to the reform and the municipal acts, was conteminate with Liverpool parish; but it now, as already noticed, includes also the townships of Everton and Kirkdale, and parts of the parish of West Derby, and the extra-parochial part of Toxteth Park; and it is divided into the 16 wards of Scotland, Vauxhall, St. Paul, Exchange, Castle-street, St. Peter, Pitt-street, Great George, Rodney, Abercromby, Lime-street, St. Anne, Everton, West Derby, South Toxteth, and North Toxteth. The corporation consists of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors; and there are a recorder, a stipendiary magistrate, an assessor, a town-clerk, and other officers. The numbers of the officials, with their respective amounts of salary, in 1866, were 4 judicial, with £3,225; 22 in the town-clerk's department, with £7,019; 55 in the treasurer's department, with £9,591; 3 in the auditor's department, with £660; 7 in the surveyor's, with £1,834; 6 in the district building surveyor's, with £949; 10 magistrate's clerks, with £2,355; 20 in the town-hall department, with £1,235; 19 in the law-courts and St. George's hall, with £1,204; 20 in the constabulary force, with £4,037; 67 in the borough jail, with £6,083; 30 in the markets' department, with £2,334; 10 for inspection of weights and measures, with £763; 2 for inspection of hackney carriages, with £205; 3 for inspection of gas-meters, with £293; 39 in the borough engineer's department, with £1,563; 82 in the water engineer's department, with £6,100; 3 connected with river craft, with £241; 3 in the billet master's office, with £213; 34 in the baths and wash-houses, with £2,139; 3 in the medical officer of health's department, with £1,234; 27 for inspection of nuisances, with £2,204; 12 in the scavenging staff, with £373; 33 in the corporation schools, with £1,499; 18 in the libraries and museum, with £1,544; and 1 in the botanic gardens, with £150. There are also, now paid by the Dock and Harbour board, but formerly paid by the Corporation, 17 for collecting the town dues, with £2,205; 2 for the Observatory, with £400; 3 for chain-cable-testing, with £222; 2 water bailiffs, with £220; and 9 for the North landing-stage, with £507. The corporation income amounted, in 1855, or two years previous to the transference from it of the dock estate, to £481,947; but amounts now to only about £190,000. The police-force was established in 1836; comprises borough, dock, and fire-police; is formed, like that of the metropolis, into divisions; comprised, in 1864, 1 head constable, 14 superintendents, 94 inspectors, 903 constables, and 18 detectives; and cost, in that year, £73,606,—of which £15,426 were paid by Government. The crimes committed in 1864, were 4,326; the persons apprehended, 2,125; the deprelators and suspected persons at large, 3,169; the houses of bad character, 1,518. The water supply required, in 1865, was 40,000,000 of gallons per week pumped from the Sandstone wells, and 78,000,000 per week drawn from reservoirs at Rivington, besides 60,000,000 per week for compensation; but the supply, owing to the rapid increase of population, was then becoming insufficient; and two projects were afoot to increase it,—the one to erect an additional reservoir at Rivington, at a cost of £110,000,—the other to sink two wells in the neighbourhood of Aintree-Boothle, and to tap the red sandstone of the Childwall-ridge, at a cost of £25,000, together with an annual working expense of £1,500. Assizes and courts of quarter sessions are held in spring and summer; a district court of bankruptcy and a county-court also are held; borough sessions are held quarterly and intermediately; courts of passage and request, for the recovery of debts, are held weekly; and courts of petty sessions are held daily. The borough is a polling-place for the S division of the county; and, under the reform act, it sends two

members to parliament. Electors in 1833, 11,283; in 1863, 16,476. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £331,994. Real property in 1860 of the Liverpool parish portion, £1,425,965; of the Everton portion, £162,758; of the Kirkdale portion, £63,674; of the West Derby portion, £114,591; of the first division of Toxteth-Park, £135,750; of the second division of Toxteth-Park, £102,782. Pop. in 1831, 375,955; in 1861, 443,933. Houses, 65,781.

LIVERPOOL AND BURY RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire; from Liverpool, east-north-eastward, past Upholland, Wigan, and Bolton, to Bury. It was authorized in 1845; was amalgamated with the Manchester and Leeds in 1846; went, with that railway, into the system of the Lancashire and Yorkshire in 1847; and was opened in 1848. It is 23½ miles long; and it joins, at its ends and in its progress, with various other lines.

LIVERPOOL, CROSBY, AND SOUTHPORT RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire; from a junction with the Liverpool and Bury, ½ mile N of Titebarn-street station in Liverpool, over the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the East Lancashire to Crosby, and thence along the coast to Southport. It was authorized in 1847; and was purchased by the Lancashire and Yorkshire in 1855. It is 1½ miles long; but 1¾ mile of its length, to the Kirkdale junction, belonged originally to the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the East Lancashire.

LIVERPOOL AND LEEDS CANAL. See LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire; from Liverpool, east by northward, to Manchester. It was authorized in 1826; was opened in 1830; was amalgamated with the Grand Junction and other lines in 1846; and passed, under powers of the same year, to the Northwestern. It is notable for having been the first railway of any mark ever formed; for figuring as the parent and exemplar of all the principal railways in the world; for the stupendous difficulties, at once political, financial, and physical, which were encountered and overcome in the forming of it; and for the occasion which it gave for the exercise of the remarkable ingenuity and indomitable perseverance of its famous engineer, George Stephenson, originally a peasant, and eventually the inventor of the locomotive. Its capital, at amalgamation with the Grand Junction, was taken at £1,692,600.

LIVERSEDGE, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Birstal parish, Dewsbury district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Cleekeathen branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, midway between Huddersfield and Bradford; has a station on the railway, 9 miles NNE of Huddersfield; and contains the hamlets of Robert-Town, Little-Town, Heights, High-Town, and Millbridge, each of the two latter of which has a post-office under Nonaanton. Acres, 2,144. Real property, £23,376; of which £693 are in mines, £100 in quarries, and £600 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 6,974; in 1861, 8,176. Houses, 1,813. Many good residences are in various parts, particularly at Heights. Manufactures of cloth, coverlets, carpets, cards, machines, wire, and chemicals are at Liversedge; manufactures of thread, cards, chemicals, and bricks are at Robert-Town; blanket-manufactures, dye-works, scrubbing-mills, and market-gardens, are at Little-Town; worsted and cotton mills and card manufacture are at High-Town; and Turkey carpet, rug, and woollen mills, an iron foundry, and card manufacture are at Millbridge.—The chapelry was constituted in 1860; and it includes only part of the township, the rest being included in Robert-Town chapelry. Pop. in 1861, 5,843. Houses, 1,299. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £360.* Patron, the Vicar of Birstal. The church was built in 1516, at a cost of £7,000. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connection Methodists, and United Free Methodists, and two national schools.—The sub-district contains also the township of Heckmondwike. Acres, 2,507. Pop., 14,520. Houses, 3,130.

LIVERTON; a township-chapelry in Easington parish,

N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles E of Guisbrough town and r. station. Post-town, Redcar. Acres, 2,400. Real property, £1,216. Pop., 186. Houses, 33. The manor belongs to Viscount Downe. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Easington, in the diocese of York. The church is partly Norman.

LIVERTON, a hamlet in Ilstington parish, Devon; 1½ mile from Ilstington village.

LIVSEY, a township in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; on the river Darwen, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, at Cherry-Tree r. station, and 2½ miles SW of Blackburn. Acres, 1,890. Real property, £12,145. Pop. in 1851, 2,649; in 1861, 3,581. Houses, 674. The increase of pop. arose from addition to the number of cotton mills, which are extensive. 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 township is nearly co-extensive with the chapelry of Feniscowles; the church of which was built in 1636, is partly in the pointed style and partly in the Tudor, and has a tower and spire. A national school, at Waterloo, is used as a chapel of ease. An Independent chapel at Mill-Hill is a recent and handsome erection; and contains about 1,000 sittings. The previous chapel is now used as a school-house. A mechanics' institute was established in 1853.

LIXTON, a hamlet in Arcton-Gifford parish, Devon; 3½ 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 place in the E of Salop; 3½ miles NE of Shifnal. It is a meet for the Albrighton hounds.

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 Ocrinum, 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 Liazher, signifying "a projecting headland." Its cliffs consist chiefly of serpentine; and the fields near it are based on hornblende and talcomaceous 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, Househole, Penolver, Belidden, the Chair, Bass Point, Hot Point, Kilkobben Cove, Parvose Cove, Raven's Hugo, Dolor Hugo, the Balk of Landwednaek, Cadgewith village, the Devil's Frying Pan, Caerthillian ravine, Holestrow, the Yellow Carn, Tor Balk, Kinance Cove, the Rill headland, the Horse, Pigeon's Hugo, the Soap Rock, Vellan Point, Pradanaek Head, Mullion Gull Rock, Mullion Cove, Mullion Island, Bellurion Cove, and others. Two lighthouses stand at the Lizard, 223 feet asunder; were erected in 1792; were worked by coal fires till 1813; are on bases 186 feet above sea-level; and show two fixed lights, visible at distances of 18 and 20 miles.

LIZARD-TOWN, a village in the vicinity of the Lizard, in Cornwall. It is a poor place, but has a post-office, of the name of Lizard, under Helston, Cornwall.

LLACHARN. See LAUGHARNE.

LLAETHBWLCH, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles SW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 66.

LLAETHWRYD, a township in Cerrig-y-Druidion parish, Denbigh; 13 miles SW of Ruthin. Pop., 150.

LLAFERNOC. See LAVERNOC.

LLAITHFANN, a township in Llanellian parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles WSW of Abergele. Pop., 290.

LLALASTON. See LALESTON.

LLAMPHEY. See LAMPHA and 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. Avan's church, Llanbadrig or St. Patrick's church, Llanbedr or St. Peter's church, &c.

LLAN, a hamlet in Llanfihangel-Aberbythych parish, Carmarthen; 4½ miles WSW of Llanidlofa. Pop., with Cilgyerant, 215.

LLAN, a hamlet in Llangendeirne parish, Carmarthenshire; near the Little Gwendraeth river, 4½ miles SE of Carmarthen. Pop., with Bleine, 634.

LLAN, a township in Bryn-Eglwys parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles NW of Llangollen.

LLAN, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles ESE of Ruthin. Pop., 231.

LLAN, a township in Llanellian parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles WSW of Abergele. Pop., 125.

LLAN, a township in Llanellidan parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles S of Ruthin. Pop., 90.

LLAN, a township in Llangwym parish, Denbigh; 7½ miles W of Corwen. Pop., 174.

LLAN, a township in Llanrhaidr-in-Kinnerch parish, Denbighshire; 3½ miles SE of Deubigh. Pop., 343. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Bangor.

LLAN, a township in Llanisaintffraid parish, Denbigh; 2 miles SE of Conway. Pop., 419.

LLAN, a township in Dymreiclhon parish, Flint; 3½ miles ESE of St. Asaph. Pop., 193.

LLAN, a township in Gwaenygyor parish, Flint; 4½ miles NE of Rhuddlan. Pop., 199.

LLAN, a township in Nanerch parish, Flint; 3½ miles SSW of Holywell. Pop., 118.

LLAN, a township in Llanfawr parish, Merioneth; 1 mile NE of Bala. Pop., 244.

LLAN, a township in Gullfield parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles N of Welshpool. It contains Gullfield village. Pop., 239.

LLAN, a township in Hirnant parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles NW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 115.

LLAN, a township in Llandrinio parish, Montgomery; 8½ miles NE of Welshpool. Pop., 538.

LLAN, a township in Llanisaintffraid parish, Montgomery; 8½ miles ENE of Llanfyllin. Pop., 421.

LLAN, a township in Llanwddyn parish, Montgomery; 11 miles W of Llanfyllin. Pop., 171.

LLAN, or TRE-LLAN, a township in Cilcen parish, Flint; 4½ miles WNW of Mold. It contains Cilcen village. Pop., 334. Houses, 74.

LLANABEK, a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth; on the river Maw, Cardigan bay, and the Barmouth railways, around the town of Barmouth. It contains Barmouth town, with its head post-office and railway station; and contains also the hamlets of Ismynydd and Uchmynydd. Acres, 12,679; of which 760 are water. Real property, £6,354. Pop., 1,600. Houses, 382. The surface is hilly; and the rocks include lead and copper ores. Egrw was once a friary, and is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Barmouth, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £213. Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church stands 1½ 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; 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 three dissenting chapels are in Barmouth; and there are charities £5. Four successive bards, of the name of Phillips, lived at Hendro-Vechan.

LLANAELHAIARAN, or LLANHAIRN, a parish, with a small village, in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; in the Llyn peninsula, 5½ miles N by E of Pwllheli, and 7 SW by S of Nantlle r. station. It has a post-office under Pwllheli. Acres, 6,698; of which 220 are water. Real property, £2,885; of which £250 are in quarries. Pop.

in 1851, 616; in 1861, 736. Houses, 151. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of granite quarries. The property is divided among a few. Yr-Eivel or Rivel mountains, with Vortigorn's pass, are on the coast; they rise, with great abruptness, to an altitude of 1,868 feet; and, as seen from the head of the pass near the village, they present a magnificent escarpment of frowning precipices. The ancient fortified British town of Tre'r Caeri 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 kingdom. "It consists of several groups of cells or cyttian, surrounded by a wall enclosing upwards of 5 acres, being more than 300 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." Traces exist of copper and manganese. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £225. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church stands on cliffs, overlooking Carnarvon bay; and is later English and cruciform. Charities, £7.

LLANAFAN, a parish in Aberystwith district, Cardigan; on the river Ystwith, near a line of railway, which was in progress of formation in 1866, 8 miles N of Tregaron, and 9 SE of Aberystwith. It contains the post-office of Crosswood, under Aberystwith. Acres, 2,538. Real property, £1,241. Pop. in 1851, 419; in 1861, 567. Houses, 114. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of lead-mining. Crosswood Park, called by the Welsh *Trawscedd*, 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 p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £83. Patron, T. P. B. Cliechester, Esq. The church is ancient; and contains a screen, an octagonal font, and an ancient silver communion disc.

LLANAFAN-FAWR, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; on an affluent of the river Wye, 6 miles NW of Builth town and r. station. It is cut into three divisions,—first, second, and third; it contains, besides these, the hamlet of Llydsinam; and its post-town is Builth, Breconshire. Acres of the three divisions, 7,971; of Llydsinam hamlet, 2,476. Real property of the first div., £1,066; of the second div., £79; of the third div., £1,303; of Llydsinam hamlet, £1,116. Pop. of the whole, 936. Houses, 174. Pop. of Llydsinam, 242. Houses, 39. The surface is hilly, and is largely disposed in pasture. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Llanafan-Fechan and Llanfihangel-Bryn-Pabuan, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £273.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church contains a monument of Bishop Avon. A Presbyterian church was founded in 1670. The parish has a share in Powell's charities at Brecon. Mab-y-Clochyddyn, a poet of the 14th century, supposed to be Macluff-ap-Llywarch, was a native.

LLANAFAN-FECHAN, or LLANFECHAN, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; on the river Iron, 5 miles W by S of Builth town and r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 2,783. Real property, £927. Pop., 163. Houses, 25. The surface is hilly, and the rocks include slate. Gwarafog, an ancient mansion, is now a farm-house. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanafan-Fawr, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is small.

LLANALLGO, a parish or parochial chapelry in the district and county of Anglesey; on the coast, at Moelfre bay, 6 miles E by N of Llanerchymedd r. station. Post-town, Llanerchymedd, under Bangor. Acres, 659. Real property, £752. Pop., 430. Houses, 93. The property is subdivided. Marble of good quality is obtained. A cromlech of large size, resting on seven supports, is near Moelfre. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanengrad, in the diocese of Bangor. The church claims to have been erected in the 7th century; is cruciform; was recently restored; and is notable

for a monument to the numerous persons who perished in the shipwreck of the Royal Charter steam-clipper, on the rocks of Moelfre in 1859. The monument is of marble, cut from the rock on which the Royal Charter struck; has the form of a quadrangular obelisk; and bears, on its four sides, the inscriptions,—“The Royal Charter, 2,719 tons register, sailed from Melbourne, Australia, August 26, 1859, bound for Liverpool, with 324 passengers and a crew of 103.”—“This monument was erected by the public, in memory of those who perished in the shipwreck of the Royal Charter, near Moelfre, on the island of Anglesey, October 26, 1859.”—“Here lie the remains of 140 of the sufferers, and 45 in the churchyard of Penrhos-Lligwy.”—“The remains of several of the sufferers lie near the following churches,”—here follows a list of nine churches on the N coast of Anglesey. In the spring of 1866, 140 sovereigns were obtained by divers from the wreck of the Royal Charter; and they were as bright as if they had been newly coined. A well, once held in superstitious veneration, is near the church.

LLANAMWLCH. See LLANHAMLACH.

LLAN-ANDRAS. See PRESTEIGNE.

LLANANNERCH, a hamlet in Aberporth parish, Cardiganshire; 6½ miles NE of Cardigan. Pop., 166.

LLANARNO, a parish in Knighton district, Radnor; on the river Ithon, 10 miles NW by W of Rhayader r. station. Post-town, Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Acres, 4,400. Real property, £1,590. Pop., 358. Houses, 60. 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 p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Llanbadarn-Fynydd, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £150. Patron, the Chancellor of Brecon Collegiate Church. The church is dedicated to St. Wonno.

LLANARMON, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; in the Lleya peninsula, 4 miles NE by N of Pwllheli, and 12 SW by S of Nantlle r. station. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 3,753. Real property, £2,831. Pop., 556. Houses, 109. Broom Hall is the seat of J. L. Jones, Esq. A search for coal, which promised to be successful, was made, in 1862, at Bryn-y-bachan, near Afon-Wen. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Llanybri, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Garmon or Germanus, and was restored in 1863. There are two chapels for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Wesleyans.

LLANARMON, a parish and a sub-district in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The parish lies on the river Alen, 5 miles ESE of Ruthin r. station; has a post-office under Mold, Flintshire, and fairs on 30 July and 19 Oct.; and contains the townships of Llan, Alltgybydd, Denhadlen, Bodidris, Bodidris-Truam, Bodigre'r-Abbot, Bodigre'r-Yarll, Creigiog-Is-Glan, Creigiog-Uwch-Glan, Chrylletriog, Cynant, Erryrys, Gellgynnan, and Gwaenyffymon. Acres, 11,241. Real property, £7,941. Pop., 2,019. Houses, 423. The property is much subdivided. The surface is rugged and mountainous; includes much of the “wild hills of Yale;” and is dominated by Cyn-y-brain, rising to the altitude of 1,857 feet. Tommen-y-Vardra fort, and Bwlch-Aglicia pass are in the neighbourhood. Lead mines are at Erryrys. Plus-Bodidris is an old seat of the Vaughans of Corsygedol. 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. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church contains an effigies of a knight, an effigies 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 p. curacy of Erryrys is a separate benefice. There are an endowed school with £33 a-year, and other charities £21.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 18,335. Pop., 3,196. Houses, 675.

LLANARMON-DYFFRYN-CEIRIOG, a village and a parish in the district of Corwen and county of

Denbigh. The village stands on the river Ceiriog, 9 miles WNW of Oswestry r. station; and has a post-office, under Llangollen, and a fair on 13 Aug.—The parish contains the townships of Llowran, and Llowarch, and comprises 6,557 acres. Real property, £2,801. Pop., 315. Houses, 60. The property is not much divided. Traces exist of a double-ditched camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was recently in disrepair.

LLANARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR, a parish in the district of Llanfyllin and county of Denbigh; adjacent to Montgomeryshire, 3½ miles SSW of Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog, and 6 N of Llanfyllin r. station. Post-town, Llanfyllin, under Oswestry. Acres, 2,590. Real property, with Banhailla-Ucha and Henfache, £2,471. Rated property, of L. alone, £344. Pop., 140. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £64. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is tolerable.

LLANARTH, a parish and a sub-district in Abergavenny district, Monmouth. The parish lies on an affluent of the river Usk, 3¼ miles E of Penpergwm r. station, and 5½ SE of Abergavenny; has a post-office under Monmouth, and includes the hamlet of Clytha. Acres, 3,793; of which 1,841 are in Clytha. Real property, £6,073; of which £2,993 are in Clytha. Pop. in 1861, 679; of which 354 were in Clytha. Houses, 125; of which 72 were in Clytha. The property is divided among a few. Llanarth Court belonged to the chamberlain of Henry I., and passed to the Herberts. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bettws-Newydd, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £238.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is good; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, and charities £57.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 10,061. Pop., 1,884. Houses, 392.

LLANARTH, a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the rivulet Lethi or Llethy down to the coast; 4½ miles SSW of Aberayron, and 13 WNW of Lampeter r. station. It has a post-office under Carmarthen, and fairs on 12 Jan., 12 March, 17 June, 22 Sept., and the Wednesday after 12 Dec.; and it includes the hamlets of Dre, Fach, Gafriw, Gelli, Goytre, Hir, Llyflannog, Mochros, Talybonllwyd, and Werr. Acres, 15,044; of which 25 are water. Real property, £6,034. Pop. in 1851, 2,337; in 1861, 2,216. Houses, 524. The property is divided among a few. Noyadd-Llanarth belonged formerly to the Gryffiths, and belongs now to Lord Kensington. 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-Mosyddyn. The living is a vicarage, united with vicarage of Llanina, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £120.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a massive tower; contains some curious monuments; and was in disrepair in 1866. An inscribed stone, bearing a cross, with four circular holes at the junction of the arms, and associated with a wild legendary story, was in the churchyard, and has been removed into the tower. A school, with capacity for about 120 children, was built in 1859, at a cost of £700; and is surmounted with a bell-cot and a spirelet.

LLANARTHNEY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Towy, adjacent to the Carmarthen and Llandilo railway, 8 miles E of Carmarthen; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Carmarthen, and a fair for horses, cattle, and sheep on 5 June, a fair for pigs on 6 June, and other fairs on the Monday after 12 July and Whit-Monday. The parish contains also the hamlets of Llanllyan, Myhathan, Trefroyan, Trecastell, Treclwygwynnon, Mlawst, Treclas, and Myddfey; and includes two-thirds of Mynydd-Mawr. Acres, 10,994. Rated property, £6,550. Pop., 2,001. Houses, 424. The property is much subdivided. Dynevor Castle, in the vicinity, was a stronghold of the early princes of Wales; underwent repeated demolition and reconstruction; is

now an ivy-clad ruin, consisting chiefly of a square tower, a round tower, and some battlemented walls, overhanging a precipice; and gave place to the modern mansion of Dynevor Park, or Newton, the seat of Lord Dynevor. Dryslwyn Castle was one of the Edwardian fortalices, erected by one of the princes of the house of Dynevor; and is now represented by extensive earth-works and ivy-clad walls, on the top of a high hill. Middleton Hall is the seat of E. Abadan, Esq. A monument to Nelson, in the form of a triangular tower, is on the other side of the Towy from Dryslwyn Castle, and was erected by Sir William Paxton. Grongar Hill, in the vicinity, and approached through Dynevor Park, commands a fine view, is crowned by vestiges of an ancient camp, was sung by the poet Dyer, and was the place where he wrote his verses. Coal and limestone are worked; and there is a mineral spring, of similar quality to the water of Tunbridge-Wells. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carmarthen. Value, £340. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is ancient but good, and has an ancient stone cross. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

LLANASA, or LLANASAPH, a parish in Holywell district, Flint; on the estuary of the Dee at its mouth, on Olla's dyke, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, between Mostyn and Prestatyn stations, 6½ miles NW by N of Holywell. It has a post-office under Holywell; and it contains the townships of Axton, Gronant, Gwespyr, Kelston, Pieton, Trelogan, and Trewaelod. Acres, 10,809; of which 4,959 are water. Real property, £9,199; of which £920 are in quarries, and £24 in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,732; in 1861, 2,882. Houses, 595. The property is divided among a few. Talacre, a modern mansion, is the seat of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart.; Gyrn, a castellated mansion, is the seat of E. Bates, Esq.; and Golden Grove is the seat of Col. Morgan. Llanasa Hill, or Corseddau, has an altitude of about 700 feet, and is crowned by a signal-tower. The Point of Air at the Dee's mouth, has an iron lighthouse, standing on nine pillars; and shows two fixed lights,—the one 49 feet above high-water mark, and visible at the distance of 11 miles,—the other at the height of only 12 feet, and intended to guide the navigation of vessels over the sands. A valuable freestone, which furnished the material for Liverpool workhouse, is quarried at Gwespyr; and coal, iron ore, and lead ore, are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £297.* 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. There are endowed schools with £22 a-year, and other charities £15. The Rev. H. Parry, the friend of Pennant, was vicar.

LLANAVAN. See LLANAFAN.

LLANAYRON, a place 2 miles SE of Aberayton, in Cardigan.

LLANBABO, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; 2 miles NW of Llanerchymedd r. station. Post-town, Llanerchymedd, under Bangor. Acres, 1,743. Real property, £1,314. Pop., 138. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. The land is flat and marshy. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddausaunt, 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; and contains what purports to be his tomb.

LLANBADARN-CWYDDIN. See LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDIN.

LLANBADARN-FACH. See LLANBADARN-TREFF-EGLWYS.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, a village and a parish in Aberystwith district, Cardigan. The village stands on the river Rheidol, and on the Sarn-Helen way, 1 mile E of Aberystwith r. station; 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 devasta-

tion by the Danes in 987 and 1038, when its two churches were destroyed; had long a market, which was eventually removed to Aberystwith; contains, in its centre, a large 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-office under Aberystwith. The diocese existed till only about 699; 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 chapelry of Aberystwith, and the townships of Uchayndre, Issayndre, Upper Vainor, Lower Vainor, Broncastellan, Clarach, Elerch, Lower Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, Upper Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, Cwmrheidol, Melindwr, Parcel-Canol, and Trefeirig. Acres, 5,270; of which 330 are water. Real property, £83,469; of which £3,196 are in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 12,776; in 1861, 13,724,—of whom 5,641 were in Aberystwith borough. Houses in 1861, 2,646,—of which 1,059 were in Aberystwith borough. The property is much subdivided. There are several good residences. Castle House, below the castle at Aberystwith, is an edifice of fantastic design, built by Nash for the late Sir Uvedale Price, Bart. Plas-Crug, on the Rheidol near Aberystwith, is a ruined castellated structure, said to have been the residence of Owen Glendower. A mineral spring, whose waters resemble those of Tunbridge Wells, is near Plas-Crug. Lead mines, which were worked by Sir Hugh Myddleton, are at Cwmsymlog and Cwmrheidol. Traces exist of several ancient British camps. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £170.* 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; has likewise a number of round-headed windows, which contribute much to its appearance of solidity and strength; contains monuments to the Pryses of Gogerthan, the Powels of Nanteos, and the antiquary Morris; and was reported, in 1859, to be in bad condition. The churchyard contains some very ancient sculptured stone crosses. The p. curacies of Aberystwith, Bangor, Ysppyty-Cenlyn, and Llangorwen are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists in Llanbadarn-Fawr village, and other places of worship for dissenters in other parts of the parish. There are also an endowed school with £20 a-year, and other charities £15. Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus visited the village in 1183; and the poet Darydd ap Gwilym was a native of the parish.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, a parish in Rhayader district, Radnor; on the river Ithon, 7 miles NE of Newbridge-on-Wye r. station, and 8½ WNW of New Radnor. It is divided into the townships of Brinhyffedd and Cellws; and it contains the village of Penybont, which has a post-office designated Penybont, Radnorshire. Acres, 3,646. Real property, £2,708. Pop., 475. Houses, 79. The property is much subdivided. Penybont Hall is the seat of J. C. Severn, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £268. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church has a S doorway of seemingly very early Norman work, with some curious carving in the tympanum; and is in good condition.

LLANBADARN-FYNYDD, a parish, with a small village, in Knighton district, Radnor; on the river Ithon, near the river Tern and the boundary with Montgomeryshire, 9 miles S of Newtown r. station, and 20 NE of Rhayader. Post-town, Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Acres, 8,965. Real property, £2,451. Pop., 609. Houses, 105. The property is subdivided. The surface is hilly, and includes much barren moor and pasture. Cannant bridge, across the Ithon, is near the village. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llananno, in the diocese of St. David's. Fairs are held on the last Friday of April, 4 August, and the Saturday before Michaelmas-day.

LLANBADARN-ODWYN, a parish in Tregaron dis-

trict, Cardigan; on the river Ayrton, and on the Sarn-Helen way, 3 miles W by N of Tregaron r. station. Post-town, Tregaron, under Carmarthen. Acres, 4,425. Real property, £1,735. Pop., 527. Houses, 107. 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 Ayrton. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llanddewi-Brefi, in the diocese of St. David's. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANBADARN-TREF-EGLWYS, or LLANBADARN-FACU, a parish, with a village, in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the river Arthl, near the coast, 3 miles ENE of Aberayron, and 11 NW of Lampeter r. station. Post-town, Aberayron, under Carmarthen. Acres, 6,283. Real property, £2,483. Pop., 948. Houses, 213. The property is divided among a few. The suffix Tref-Eglwys, in the name of the parish, signifies "three churches," and alludes to the existence formerly of three churches here, two of which have disappeared. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £45. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was formerly collegiate, and had a prebend; and it is in good condition. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDIN (LOWER and UPPER), two townships in Llanbadarn-Fawr parish, Cardigan; 2 and 3 miles SE of Aberystwith. Acres, 4,981 and 9,342. Real property, £4,050 and £2,622. Pop., 773 and 950. Houses, 150 and 192.

LLANBADARN-Y-GARREG, a parochial chapelry in the district of Builth and county of Radnor; on the river Edw, 5 miles SE by E of Builth r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 900. Real property, £454. Pop., 59. Houses, 13. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Cregrina, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £13.

LLANBADDOCK, a parish, with a village, in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 1 mile S of Usk town and r. station. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 3,465. Real property, £3,747; of which £91 are in fisheries. Pop., 452. Houses, 104. The property is much subdivided. 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 Julian way are in the vicinity. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £72. Patron, the Rev. T. A. Williams. The church is dedicated to St. Madocus, and is good. There are a school with £8 a-year from endowment, and other charities £7.

LLANBADRIG, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on the coast at Cemmaes bay, 4½ miles W by N of Amlwch r. station. It contains the townships of Cemmaes and Clygyrog, the former of which has a post-office under Amlwch. Acres, 4,097. Real property, £1,460. Pop. in 1851, 1,231; in 1861, 1,187. Houses, 296. The property is subdivided. Ynys-Badrig, or Mouse-rock, lies off the coast. The rocks include marble, limestone, and serpentine. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £169. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The old church stands on a cliff, overlooking the sea; is an ancient structure, in good condition; succeeded one which is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, on his way to Ireland; and is still used for marriages and burials. The new church stands in the village of Cemmaes, and was built in 1864. There are two independent chapels, two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, an endowed school with £24 a-year, and other charities £11.

LLANBADRIG, Carnarvon. See LLANBEDROG.

LLANBEBLIG, a township and a parish, in the district and county of Carmarvon. The township lies on the river Sciont, the Menai Strait, and the Carnarvon and Nantlle railway, 1 mile SE of Carnarvon, and includes the places called Bent-Newydd, Castellmai, and Treflan. Pop. in 1851, 1,209; in 1861, 1,425. Houses, 281. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of new slate quarries.—The parish contains also the borough of

Carnarvon, and comprises 6,322 acres of land, and 470 of water. Real property, £27,413; of which £100 are in mines, £2,000 in railways, and £300 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 9,833; in 1861, 9,937. Houses, 2,101. The chief features are noticed in the article CARNARVON. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Carnarvon and Waenafawr, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £330.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is ancient and cruciform; was restored in 1842; is a plain structure, with Irish-stepped battlements; contains a beautiful figured alabaster monument to W. Griffith, brought hither from Llanvaes; is dedicated to St. Peblig or Publicus, a son of Maximus and Helena; and was given, by Richard II., to the nunnery of St. Mary at Chester.

LLANBEDR, a quondam chapelry in Llangstone parish, Monmouth; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Newport. Its church was dedicated to St. Peter, but has gone to ruin.

LLANBEDR, a village and a parish in Festinog district, Merioneth. The village stands on the river Arthro, near the coast, adjacent to a line of railway which was in progress of formation in 1866 from Nantlle to Barmouth, 2 miles SSE of Harlech; is a pretty place, embosomed in wood; has a post-office, under Carnarvon, and a small inn; is the best fishing-station in Merioneth, except Tal-y-Llyn; and serves as a good point to the tourist for exploring the romantic scenery of Glyn-Arthro and the neighbouring passes.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Gwyn-Fryn; and comprises 7,102 acres of land, and 210 of water. Real property, £1,659. Pop., 370. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The surface is hilly, and the rocks contain manganese. There are remains of two cromlechs. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandanwg, in the diocese of Bangor. The church was recently in disrepair. Charities £6.

LLANBEDR, Cardigan. See LAMPETER.

LLANBEDR, or LLANBEDI-YSTRADWY, a parish in Crickhowell district, Brecon; on the river Grwny, under Sugar-Loaf-hill, at the boundary with Monmouth, 2 miles NNE of Crickhowell, and 6 NW of Abergavenny r. station. It contains the parcels of Bysych and Graigwen; and its post-town is Crickhowell. Acres, 3,831. Real property, £2,095. Pop., 280. Houses, 62. Moor Park is the chief residence. A walk hence, down the Grwny, to Llangenny church, traverses a deep dell, overshadowed by hanging woods, and encounters a marvellous variety of water, wood, and hill. Iron-ore is found. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Partrishow, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £235. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is ancient but good; and has a tower still more ancient. Charities, £23. Bishop F. Godwin was rector.

LLANBEDR-DYFFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh; on the river Clwyd, under Moel-Fammau mountain, 2 miles NE of Ruthin r. station. It includes the townships of Bodelgar, Llwynedd, Rhivria, and Treganol; and its post-town is Ruthin, Denbighshire. Acres, 2,900. Real property, £3,175. Pop., 431. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. Llanbedr Hall and Berth are chief residences. Moel-Fammau mountain has an altitude of 1,345 feet; and Moel-Veuill camp is at an altitude of 1,722 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £415.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was built in 1865. Charities, £15.

LLANBEDR-GOCH, a parochial chapelry in the district and county of Anglesey; on the coast at Red Wharf bay, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Beaumaris, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Menai-bridge r. station. Post-town, Beaumaris. Acres, 3,193; of which 250 are water. Real property, £1,460; of which £16 are in quarries. Pop., 355. Houses, 84. The property is divided among four. A small port is on Red Wharf bay; and is connected by a train railway 7 miles long, with the neighbourhood of Llanerchymedd. Marble and limestone are quarried. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandyfnan in the diocese of Bangor. The church was reported in 1859 as very shabby.

LLANBEDROG, or LLANBADRIG, a parish in the district of Pwllheli, Carnarvon; on the E coast of the Lleyr peninsula, near St. Tudwall's bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Pwllheli, and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Nantlle r. station. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 2,548; of which 337 are water. Real property, £2,642. Pop., 469. Houses, 103. The property is not much divided. Wern-Yawr is a chief residence. Much of the land is rocky and waste. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Llanfihangel-Bachelletth and Llanglan, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £385.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Petroc, and was recently in disrepair.

LLANBEDR-PAINSCASTLE, a village and a parish in the district of Hay and county of Radnor. The village stands on the river Bachwy, a tributary of the Wye, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Hay r. station; is a small place; was once a market-town; has still fairs on 12 May, 22 Sept., and 15 Dec.; and is a polling-place.—The parish comprises 3,877 acres; and its post-town is Hay, under Hereford. Real property, £2,164. Pop., 306. Houses, 60. A castle was founded here by the family of Do 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 p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £65. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

LLANBEDR-VELFREY. See LAMPETER-VELFREY.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, a township and a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon. The township lies on the river Conway, and on the Conway and Llanrwst railway, at Tal-y-Catn r. station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Conway; includes the hamlets of Tal-y-Cafn and Aidda; and has a fair on 3 Oct. Pop., 355. Houses, 76. The parish contains also the township of Dolgarrog; and its post-town is Llanrwst, Denbighshire. Acres, 4,903. Real property, £2,335. Pop., 489. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. Many of the inhabitants are employed in mines. An ancient British camp is at Pen-y-Gaer. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Caerhun, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £289.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is good; and there are charities £44.

LLANBERIS, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carnarvon. The village stands on the river Seiont, in the heart of Snowdonia, 16 miles ESE of Carnarvon r. station; occupies a romantic site at the entrance of a long gorge up to Snowden; is overhung all round by mountains; contains several neat lodging-houses, for the use of tourists or temporary residents in Snowdonia; is the easiest, most accessible, and most frequented starting point for the ascent of Snowden; furnishes guides and ponies for making the ascent; and has a post-office; under Carnarvon, and fairs on 23 June and 18 Sept. The parish is traversed throughout by the route from Carnarvon to Snowden; and contains Dolbadarn inn and castle, the Victoria hotel, the Llyn-Padarn and Llyn-Peris lakes, the Dinorwig and Glyn-Rhonwy slate quarries, the Llanberis pass, the Canuatt waterfall, the Gorllwysfa public house, the Glyder-Yawr, Llyder-Yawr, Moel-Eilio, and Carnedd-Igyn mountains, respectively 3,300, 3,000, 2,377, and 2,975 feet high, together with other summits, and with part of Snowden. Acres, 10,431. Real property, £14,319; of which £12,793 are in quarries. Pop. in 1821, 472; in 1841, 1,024; in 1861, 1,364. Houses, 275. The increase of pop. arose from the progress of slate quarries and lead mines. The property is divided among a few. The slate quarries of Glyn belong to Lord Newborough; and those of Dinorwig belong to the heirs of Assheton Smith, Esq. Bryn-Bras Castle is a principal residence. 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 engirt, from its very brink, by grand spurs of the Glyders 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, and by poaching on the part of the quarrymen. Dolbadarn Castle has already been noticed in its own alphabetical place. Dinorwig slate quarries are the most extensive in Wales, excepting those of Penryn; have been worked to the depth of 300 perpendicular feet; produce, on the average, about 1,200,000 tons of slates a-year; are worked by means of powerful steam and water-mills, about 23 miles aggregately of tram-ways, and a large number of long inclines; and have connexion, by a railway 9 miles long, with Port-Dinorwig on the Menai strait. The rocks around the quarries, and in the adjacent cliffs, exhibit remarkable flexures of the Cambrian formation. "Containing the best roofing slates in the world, and subordinate courses of grit, with rocks of igneous origin intermixed, they are seen to fold over and plunge to the ESE, so as to pass under the great and massive succession of schists which constitute the distant heights of the Snowdon range." The cliffs, in many parts of the Seiont's glen, also exhibit distant indications of glacier action. "The rocks, when unweathered, are round and mammillated, and their smooth surface sometimes grooved, the striations running NW in the direction of the valley." 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 overhung, on each side, by precipices and cliffs of mountainous altitude, sometimes 2,000 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, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the village, is a large block of fallen stone, misnamed a cromlech, and formerly called Ynys-Hettws, from the fact of an old woman, called Hetty, having lived amid its angles; and here "bosses of felspathic porphyry rise like little hills in the middle of the valley, sometimes like miniatures of that behind the Grimsel;" 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-Ddysgyl. Professor Ramsay pronounces this ravine the wildest in Wales, "bounded on three sides by tall cliffs and mountain peaks, in the midst of which lie two little deep clear tarns, 2,200 feet above the sea, each in a perfect basin of rock, resembling on a small scale the Todten See and the lake behind the hotel of the Grimsel." Numerous reaches of romantic scenery, besides that of Llanberis pass, may be explored from the village.—The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £182. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The 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 was recently well restored. The Queen, when Princess Victoria, visited Llanberis in 1832.

LLANBETHERY, a hamlet in Llancarvan parish, Glamorgan; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Cowbridge.

LLANBEULAN, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; 2 miles NNE of Bodorgan r. station, and 6 W of Llangefni. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 2,943. Real property, £2,590. Pop., 315. Houses, 48. The property is divided among eight. A cromlech, called Arthur's quoit, was here, but has been destroyed. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Llanvaelog, Ceirchiog, and Llechlyched, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £900.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient but good; occupies the site of one founded in 630; and is dedicated to St. Peulan. The p. curacy of Tal-y-Llyn is a separate benefice.

LLANBISTER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Knighton district, Radnor. The village stands on the river Ithon, 8 miles NE by N of Rhayader r. station, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ W of Knighton; and is neatly built. The parish is divided into L.-Lower and L.-Upper; and includes the townships of Broullis-Carog, Church, Cwmlechwedd, and Cwmgaist. Post-town, Penybont, Radnorshire. Acres, 14,837. Real property, £4,530. Pop., 1,045. Houses, 181. The property is much subdivided. Llynweut is a mansion of the time of Elizabeth, much altered. There are several mineral springs. The living is a vi-

carage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £160.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was recently repaired. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, an endowed school, and charities £8.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes, and part of another. Pop., 4,370. Houses, 733.

LLANBLAENYNIS, a hamlet in Llangatlen parish, Carmarthen; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Llandilo-fawr.

LLANBLETHIAN, or LLANBLEIDDIAN, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Thaw, 1 mile SSW of Cowbridge town and r. station. It contains the hamlets of Aberthun and Treinghill; and its post-town is Cowbridge. Acres, 3,148. Real property, £5,552. Pop., 753. Houses, 174. The central part, around the church, is beautifully situated, and overlooks the town and vale of Cowbridge. St. Quintin's Castle existed at the partition of Glamorganshire; was then given to the family of St. Quintin; passed to Lord Windsor, and latterly to the Bonvilles; comprises now picturesque ruins, including the principal gate-way, with lofty ivy-bound towers. Marlborough Grange, Llanblethian House, Crossways Lodge, and Newton House are chief residences. Limestone is found. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Cowbridge and Welsh-St. Donatts, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £279. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is ancient, and contains some very old monuments. There are an Independent chapel, and charities about £50.

LLANBOIDY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Narberth and county of Carmarthen. The village stands on an affluent of the river Taff, 5 miles NNE of Whitland r. station, and 9 NE of Narberth; and has a post-office, under St. Clears, and a fair on 18 Sept. The parish is traversed by the Julian-way; is divided into L.-Lower and L.-Upper; and contains the hamlet of Rigwm, and the village of Whitland. Acres, 10,666. Rated property, £5,045. Pop., 1,744. Houses, 373. The property is much subdivided. Maes Gwynne is the seat of the Powell family. Iron is found, but is not much worked. Roman silver coins were found, in the time of Camden, at Cilymaenllwyd camp. A Druidical circle, 60 feet in diameter, a cromlech, and a barrow, are at Dôl Wylm. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £136. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is ancient; and was reported, in 1859, as not good. The p. curacy of St. David is a separate benefice. Value, £66. Patron, F. Bladworth, Esq. The church is very good.—The sub-district contains also another parish and parts of two others in Carmarthenshire, one in Pembrokehire, and one partly in Carmarthen and partly in Pembroke. Acres, 26,655. Pop., 3,635. Houses, 796.

LLANBORTII, a seat near Penbryn, in Cardigan. It belonged to the Lloyds, and passed to the Davieses.

LLANBRYNMAIR, a village and a parish in Machynlleth district, Montgomery. The village stands on an affluent of the river Dyfi, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by W of the Wynnstay Arms inn and the Newtown and Machynlleth railway, and 10 E of Machynlleth; and has a station on the railway, a head post-office, † designated Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, and fairs on the last Monday of March, 31 May, 16 Sept., and 5 Nov. The parish includes the townships of Dolgafan, Pennant, Rhîwswain, Tirymynach, and Trefolwern. Acres, 19,006. Rated property, £5,674. Pop., 2,061. Houses, 383. The property is not much divided, and belongs chiefly to the Couroys and the Wynns. Trefolwern Castle, the residence of the Welsh Prince Owain Cysylllog, is now in ruin. The Wynnstay Arms inn, with the Llanbrynmair r. 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 Ffrwd-lawr, makes a perpendicular descent of 130 feet. Several lead-mines are within the parish, among bleak hills to the NE of the Plinlimm range. Druidical circles, 27, 72, and 81 feet in diameter, are at Newydd-Myrddog. The living is a rectory

in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £333.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is substantial, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The name Llanbryn-mair is a compound of three words, signifying "church," "hill," and "Mary." There are two endowed schools, with £18 and £36 a-year.

LLANCADWALLADR, a parish in the district of Llanfyllin and county of Denbigh; on the river Ceirwg, near the boundary with Salop, 7 miles N by W of Oswestry r. station. Post-town, Oswestry. Acres, 2,792. Real property, not separately returned. Pop., 223. Houses, 41. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £255. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

LLANCAIACH, a railway-station on the E border of Glamorgan; on the Taff Vale extension railway, 2½ miles E of Quaker's Yard Junction, and nearly midway thence to the Rhymney Junction. It stands on a bleak mountain, amid collieries. The coal-field here is traversed by many extensive faults,—one of which runs about 100 yards south-eastward; and the same coal which is worked by level at Tophill colliery, requires to be worked by a deep pit, at Llancaiach colliery, which is only a few hundred yards distant from the former.

LLANCARVAN, a hamlet and a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan. The hamlet lies 3 miles from the coast, and 4½ SE of Cowbridge r. station. The parish contains also the hamlets of Llanccastle, Llanbethery, Liegecastle, Molton, Pennon, and Walterstone; and its post-town is Cowbridge. Acres, 4,500. Real property, £5,463. Pop., 668. Houses, 127. The property is much subdivided. 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 the 6th century, by Cadoc the Wise, and was called Carbani Vallis. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £254.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is of the 12th century; was built by De Mapes, the translator of the British Chronicle; and was reported in 1859 as very dilapidated. Caradoc, the Welsh historian, whose Annals were published in 1684 by Dr. Powel, was a native.

LLANCASTLE, a hamlet in Llanccarvan parish, Glamorgan.

LLANCILLO, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on the river Monnow, and on the Hereford and Abergavenny railway, at the boundary with Monmouth, 2½ miles SW of Pontrilas r. station, and 4 SSW of Abbeydore. Post-town, Abbeydore, under Hereford. Acres, 1,085. Real property, £900. Pop., 74. Houses, 13. The property is subdivided. Llanccillo Hall is the seat of the Price family. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Rowstone, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is old, plain, and good.

LLANCIWIG. See **LLANGUICK**.

LLANCYNFFLIN, or **LLANCYNVELIN**, a parish in Aberystwith district, Cardigan; on the river Dyfi near its mouth, and on the Aberystwith and Welsh coast railway, near Ynys-Las r. station, 7 miles NNE of Aberystwith. It contains the village of Tre-Tylasyn; and its post-town is Aberystwith. Acres, 6,556; of which 1,535 are water. Real property, £2,432. Pop., 967. Houses, 216. The property is subdivided. Traces exist of Wyddno Castle, which belonged to Gwyddno Gwrnahir, who was said to have lost a large tract of land here by inundation of the sea. Tre-Tylasyn is believed to have been the burial-place of a famous bard; and a cairn at it, on rising-ground, is about 135 feet in circuit, and has in its centre the cistraen or grave. Coal, limestone, marble, iron ore, and lead ore are worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £90. Patron, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. 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.

LLANCYSTENYN. See **LLANGWSTENNIN**.

LLANDAFF, a city and a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorganshire; and a diocese in Glamorganshire and

Monmouthshire. The city stands on the river Taff, and near the Glamorganshire and Cardiff canal, adjacent to the Taff Vale railway, and near the South Wales railway, 2½ miles NW of Cardiff. Its name signifies "the meeting-place or 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 feathered with some fine sheltering trees, and which slopes rapidly to a meadow 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 contains only about 1,000 inhabitants; presents a plain and straggling appearance; and contains few remains of antiquity, and few genteel or respectable houses. Yet it recently underwent a sort of revival, or at least a strong stimulus to improvement; and building-sites in it are now sold at a high price. 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 Matthews family, and called Llandaff Court, but now renovated, and called Bishops' Court. Ruins of the ancient episcopal palace, said to have been destroyed by Owen Glendower, still exist; and the gate-way is still tolerably perfect, is castellated and of the 13th century, is flanked by two square towers, with their angles chamfered off, and forms the entrance to the garden of the present episcopal palace. Residences for the dean, the canons residentiary, and the minor canons, were formerly a-wanting, but were recently erected. Two registry-offices, for respectively civil and ecclesiastical purposes, also were recently built, and are highly ornamental. Spacious and beautiful schools, for 30 orphan girls, and for 30 boarders and day scholars, on a plot of about 4 acres, in a commanding situation on the Cardiff road, overlooking the hills of Caerphilly, were erected in 1860, at a cost of £20,000, from the funds of the Howell charity. New and convenient national schools also were lately built. An ancient stone cross, on a pedestal of four steps, is in the town, 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 feet wide, and 20 feet 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 went into abeyance by the collecting of a sum of £7,000, in 1730, to restore the old building. The work of restoration was effected "under the agency of one Wood;" and was done in so debasing a manner, especially by the erection of an Italian doorway and façade dividing the nave, as to render the structure "absolutely hideous." But a new restoration was begun, in 1839, mainly through the exertions of Dean Knight, under the direction of the architects Pritchard and Seidon; was continued by successively Dean Conybeare and Dean Williams till the end of 1866; had then cost upwards of £20,000; had removed the interloping wall in the nave, repaired the W front, re-roofed the W bays, rebuilt the side-aisles and the clerestory, restored the chapter-house, made other changes in the walls, and highly improved and adorned the interior; and was designed to go on to the effecting of much other work, particularly the rebuilding of the SW tower. The edifice is oblong; has an uninterrupted line of roof; comprises nave, choir, and presbytery, with aisles and a Lady chapel; and looks exactly like a large parochial church, plain, flat, and heavy. The nave is 114 feet long, 79 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; and is composed of a tasteful but unpretending gable, between a tower on the N and the fragment of another tower on the S. The N tower is later English, of three stories, and 105 feet high; and the S tower is early English, bold and meagre, and was 89 feet high. The choir and the presbytery are each of two bays, and each with aisles; and the former has sedilia, with rich mosaic pannels 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 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 at a cost of £1,275. The principal monuments are a cadaver of Bishop Bromfield, a cadaver said to be that of a lady who died for love, and effigies of St. Dubricius, St. Teilo, Bishop de Brose, John de Monmouth, Paschal, Sir Christopher Matthew, David Matthew, and Lady Andley.

The city has a post-office†, under Cardiff, and a station on the Taff Vale railway; is near the Ely station of the South Wales railway; and is a seat of petty sessions. A market was formerly held, but has fallen into disuse. Fairs are held on 9 Feb., Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday, the first Monday of Sept., and the first Monday of December. A considerable trade is carried on in vegetables, for the supply of neighbouring towns; and some traffic is conducted northward to Merthyr-Tydvil, both by the Taff Vale railway, and by the Glamorganshire canal.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Canton, Ely, Fairwater, and Gabalva. Acres, 4,352; of which 465 are water. Real property of Llandaff-proper, £5,539; of Canton, £2,637; of Ely, £1,160; of Fairwater, £904; of Gabalva, £2,657. Pop. of the whole, in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,299; in 1851, 1,821; in 1861, 6,555. Houses, 1,192. The increase of pop. was chiefly in the vicinity of Cardiff, and arose from the extension of dock, harbour, and railway-works, and of the coal and iron-trades. The cathedral is also the parish church. There are several dissenting chapels.

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 fifth century. It never made any such figure as some other ancient British bishoprics; and it became utterly impoverished at and soon after the Reformation. One of its bishops, about that time, announced himself at the royal court as the Bishop of "Aft," meaning thereby, in the quaint humour of the age, to intimate that all his land had been taken away; and, though some later bishops had considerable ecclesiastical wealth, they got it through plurality of preferment. The first bishops were Dubricius and Teilo, who were canonized after their death, and are still revered throughout Wales. Among the other bishops have been Cytaelau, who was seized in his church by the Danes, and was ransomed for £40 by the king; Kitchen, "who for ever spoiled the good meat of Llandaff;" Owen, who died in his chair at the news of Land's death; Beaw, who fought in the cause of the king; Godwin, called the industrious; Marsh, called the orthodox; Barrington Van Mildert, and Copleston, called the munificent; 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-residentiary, five prebendaries, two archdeacons, and two minor canons. The income of the bishop now is £4,200; of the dean, £700; of each of the canons-residentiary, £350; of each of the minor canons, £150. The diocese comprehends all Glamorganshire, except the deanery of Gower, and all Monmouthshire; and is divided into the arch-deaconries of Llandaff and

Monmouth. Acres, 797,864. Pop. in 1861, 421,336. Houses, 78,650.

The archdeaconry of Llandaff comprises the deaneries of Llandaff-Upper SW, Llandaff-Upper SE, Llandaff-Upper N, Llandaff-Lower E, Llandaff-Lower W, Gronoath-Lower E, Gronoath-Lower W, Gronoath-Upper E, and Gronoath-Upper W. The deanery of Llandaff-Upper SW contains the rectories of St. Bride-super-Ely, Michaelstone, St. Fagan, St. George, and Peterstone-super-Ely; the vicarages of Llandaff, Llantrisant, Llan-twitvairdre, Pendoylan, Pentryob, and Rady; and the p. curacies of Llanillterne, and Llantrisant-St. John. The deanery of Llandaff-Upper SE contains the rectories of Cozan, Penarth, Llandough, Llovernock, and Leckwith; the vicarages of Cardiff-St. John, Cardiff-St. Mary, Ruddy, Llanedarn, and Roath; and the p. curacies of Caeran, Lisvane, Llanishen, and Whitelchurch. The deanery of Llandaff-Upper N contains the rectories of Dowlais, Gelligiger, and Merthyr-Tydvil; the vicarages of Aberdare, Eglwysilan, and Llanfabon; and the p. curacies of Aberdare-St. Fagan, Aberdare-St. Margaret, Hirwaia, Brithdir, Caerphilly, Glyntaf, Llanwaino, Cyfartha, Pontyrhin, Pendarran, and Ystradfydwg. The deanery of Llandaff-Lower E contains the rectories of St. Andrew, Llanbaly, Llanannor, Llantrithyd, Michaelstone-le-Pit, Sully, and Wenwoc; and the p. curacies of Welsh-St. Donats and Ystradowen. The deanery of Llandaff-Lower W contains the rectories of Barry, Cadoxton-by-Barry, Merthyr-Dorvan, St. Nicholas, and Portkerry; the vicarages of St. Hilary, Llanccarran, St. Lythans, and Penmark; and the p. curacy of Bonvilston. The deanery of Gronoath-Lower E contains the rectories of St. Athan, Eglwys-brewis, Gileston, Llanmaes, Llanmihangel, Llandough-near-Cowbridge, Llandough-near-Penarth, and Flemingston; and the vicarages of St. Donats, Colwinstone, Cowbridge, and Llanblethian. The deanery of Gronoath-Lower W contains the rectories of Coychurch, Coety, Llandow, Llangan, Llysworney, Llanilid, and Marcross; the vicarages of St. Bride-Major, Llan-twit-Major, Llan-frynach, and St. Mary-Hill; the p. curacies of Wick, Nolton, Peterstone-super-Mounten, Llanharan, Merthyr-Mawr, and Monkuash; and the donative of Ewenny. The deanery of Gronoath-Upper E contains the rectories of Bettws and Newton-Nottage; the vicarages of St. Bride-Minor, Kenfigg, Laleston, Llangenor, Llangynydd, Newcastle, and Pyle; and the p. curacies of Baidan, Llandyfdwg, Maesteg, Margan, and Tythegston. The deanery of Gronoath-Upper W contains the rectory of Lantwit-Juxta-Neath; the vicarages of Aberavon, Baglan, Cadoxton, Killybebill, Michaelstone-super-Avon, and Neath; and the p. curacies of Briton-Ferry, Aberpergwm, Crynant, Skewen, Glynccorwg, and Blaengwrach.

The archdeaconry of Monmouth comprises the deaneries of Abergavenny SW, Abergavenny NW, Abergavenny E, Abergavenny-Blaenan-Gwent, Netherwent W, Netherwent-Middle, Netherwent E, Newport, Usk W, and Usk E. The deanery of Abergavenny SW contains the rectories of Bryngwyn, Goytre, Llangattock-nigh-Usk, Llan-saint-fraed, Llan-vair-Kilgidin, and Llanvihangel-nigh-Usk; the vicarages of Llanarth, Llanellan, and Llanover; and the p. curacies of Abersyochan, Kemeys-Commander, Bettws-Newydd, Clytha, Mamhilad, Pontnewydd, Treveithin, Pontypool, and Trostre. The deanery of Abergavenny NW contains the rectories of Llanthewy-Skirrid, Llanfoist, Llangattock-Llingoed, Llanvapley, Llanvetherine, and Llanvannarth; the vicarages of Abergavenny, Llanthewy-Rytherch, Llantillio-Pertoley, and Llanvihangel-Crucorney; and the p. curacies of Abergavenny-Trinity, Blaenavon, Capel-Newydd, Bettws, Cwm-yoy, Llanthony, Citra, Llanvannarth-Ultra, and Oid-castle. The deanery of Abergavenny E contains the rectories of Grosmont, Llangan, and Llanvihangel-Ystern-Llewern; the vicarages of Dingestow, Tregare, Dixon-Newton, Llangattock-Vilon-Abel, St. Maughans, Llantillio-Crossenny, Monmouth, Penrhos, Iockfield, Skenfrith, and Wonastow; and the p. curacies of Llanfaenor, Llanvair, and Overmonnow. The deanery of Abergavenny-Blaenan-Gwent contains the rectory of Badwas, and the p. curacies of Aberystwith, Abertillery, Beau-

fort, Nantyglo, Bedwelty, Cwmgelli, Mynyddlyswyn, Abercarn, Penmaen, Llanhilleth, Rhydney, Tredegar, and Ebbw-Vale. The deanery of Netherwent W contains the rectories of Kemeys-Imperior, Llanmartin, Wilcrick, Llangstone, Llanwern, and Wisdon; the vicarages of Caerlon, Christchurch, Geldeliff, and Nash; and the p. curacies of Bishopstone, Llanhennock, Llandeuvand, Llanvrechva, and Cumbrane. The deanery of Netherwent-Middle contains the rectories of Netherwent-St. Bride, Llanvihangel-Roggiet, Penhow, Portskewett, St. Pierre, Sudbrook, Roggiet, and Ifton; the vicarages of Caerwent, Caldicott, Redwick, and Undy; and the p. curacy of Llanvair-Discoed. The deanery of Netherwent E contains the rectories of Itton and Tintern-Parva; the vicarages of Chepstow, Matherne, Newchurch, and Shire-Newton; and the p. curacies of St. Arvans, Chapel-Hill, Whitebrook, Mounton, Devauden, and Ponterry. The deanery of Newport contains the rectories of Maclen and Michaelstone-y-Vedw; the vicarages of Bassaleg, Marshfield, St. Mellons, Newport-St. Woollos, and Rhydney; and the p. curacies of St. Bride-Wentlooge, Coedkernew, Henllis, Upper Machen, Malpas, Newport-St. Paul, Pilgwenly, Bettws, Petrolstone-Wentlooge, and Risca. The deanery of Usk W contains the rectories of Gwernesey, Llandegreth, Llangibby, Llanllowell, and Pantegau; the vicarages of Llanbwm, Llantrissit, and Usk; and the p. curacies of Llanbaddock, Llanddewi-Vach, Llangiev-Pertholley, Llanvihangel-Llantarnam, Llanvihangel-Pont-y-Moile, Monkwood, and Glascoed. The deanery of Usk E contains the rectories of Llansoy, Llanvihangel-Tor-y-Mynydd, Mitchel-Troy, Cumcarvan, and Wolves-Newton; the vicarages of Llandenny, Ragland, Trelleck, and Penalt; and the p. curacies of Kilgwrwg, Llangoven, Pen-y-Clawdd, Llanishen, and Trelleck-Grange.

LLANDAIN-FACH, a village in Nantewlle parish, Cardigan; 7½ miles N of Lampeter.

LLANDANWYG, a parish in Festiniog district, Merioneth; on the coast, at the mouth of the river Arto, and on the Barmouth and Carnarvon railway, 2 miles S of Harlech. It contains Harlech, which has a post-office under Carnarvon, and which adjoins the Barmouth and Carnarvon railway which was in course of formation in 1866. Acres, 4,964; of which 1,354 are water. Real property, £2,255. Pop., 739. Houses, 175. The property is subdivided. The surface is, for the most part, hilly, wild, and barren. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanbedr, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £194. 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; and was recently in a ruinous condition, but could be restored at small cost. There is an endowed school, with £13 a-year.

LLANDAWKE, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; near the mouth of the river Taff, 1½ mile W by N of Laugharne, and 4½ S of St. Clears r. station. Post-town, Laugharne, under St. Clears. Acres, 613. Real property, £549. Pop., 38. Houses, 6. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Pendine, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, not reported. Patron, W. Powell, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 as bad.

LLANDDANIEL-FAB, a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey; on the Chester and Holyhead railway, near Menai strait, 2½ miles WSW of Menai-Bridge r. station, and 7 SW of Beaumaris. Post-town, Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 1,679. Real property, £1,814. Pop., 442. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. There are several Druidical stones. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is ancient but good, 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. Charities, £10.

LLANDDAROG, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; on the river Gwendraeth-Fawr, 6½ miles ESE of Carmarthen r. station. It contains the hamlets of Cilly, Cynyllfawr, Llwynswch, Gellydy, and Tre-

garn; and it has fairs on the Monday after 20 May and on 27 Sept. Post-town, Carmarthen. Acres, 4,501. Rated property, £3,320. Pop., 970. Houses, 212. The property is divided among a few. Letherlestry is a chief residence. Coal and limestone are worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £81. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Twrog, and is good. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and traces of two ancient chapels.

LLANDDAUSANT, or **LLANDEUSANT**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Anglesey. The village stands on the river Allo, 5½ miles W by N of Llanerchymedd r. station; and has fairs on Easter Tuesday and 3 Nov. The parish contains also the village of Trefllyn; and its post-town is Gwindy, under Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 2,011. Real property, £2,153. Pop., 565. Houses, 133. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Llanbabo and Llanvair-Ynghornwy, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £615. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is early English; in good condition; and is dedicated to St. Marcell and Marcellus. The name Llanddau-saint signifies "the church of two saints."—The sub-district contains also eleven other parishes and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 27,758. Pop., 5,388. Houses, 1,157.

LLANDDAUSANT, or **LLANTHOYSANT**, a parish, which is also a sub-district, in Llandoverly district, Carmarthen; on the rivers Usk and Sawthe, near their source, under the Black mountains at the boundary with Brecon, 6 miles SE by E of Llangadock r. station. It contains the hamlets of Blaensawthe, Gwidre, Maesfynon, and Quatre-Mawr; and has a fair on 10 Oct. Post-town, Llangadock, under Carmarthen. Acres, 10,307. Real property, £3,611. Pop., 848. Houses, 163. The property is divided among a few. Ban-Sir-Gaer mountain here has an altitude of 2,596 feet; and much of the rest of the surface is hilly. A lake is here at the source of the river Sawthe. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llangadock, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is good, and is dedicated to Sts. Simon and Jude. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANDEINIOLLEN, a parish in the district and county of Carmarvon; including the upper part of the vale of the Cegid and some of the N spurs of Snowdon, 4½ miles NE of Carnarvon r. station. It contains the villages of Ebenezer, Penisarwain, and Clwt-y-Bont; and it has three post-offices, of the names of Llanddeiniollen, Ebenezer, and Penisarwain, under Carnarvon. Acres, 9,024. Real property, £30,875; of which £25,587 are in quarries. Pop. in 1501, 1,039; in 1831, 2,610; in 1851, 4,894; in 1861, 5,747. Houses, 1,236. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of slate-quarrying. The property is not much divided. The Dinorwig slate quarries here, and in the contiguous parish of Llanberis, belong to the heirs of Assheton Smith, Esq., and employ a large proportion of the inhabitants. Vaenol and Bryntrion are chief residences; and the former belongs to the heirs of Mr. Smith. Llys-Dinorwig was a palace of Llewelyn 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. Nant-y-Garth pass is adjacent to Vaenol; and was traversed, in 1113 by Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus. Penllyn was the abode of Margaret Uch Evan, called "the queen of the lakes," and noted as an eminent hunter, fisher, wrestler, mechanic, and musician. The Ffynon-Cegid-Arthur well is at the head of the Cegid river. There are a rocking-stone, a Druidical circle and ctyttan, and vestiges of several ancient British fortifications, and of a Roman road. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £305. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and near it are some yews 23 feet in girth. The p. curacy of Llanddeiniol is a separate benefice.

LLANDEINOL, a parish in Aberystwith district, Cardigan; on the coast, 6 miles S by E of Aberystwith

r. station. Post-town, Aberystwith. Acres, 2,077; of which 80 are water. Real property, £1,412. Pop., 260. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The parish was formerly called Carog. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £66. Patrons, R. Price, Esq. and Capt. Vaughan. The church is good, and contains an octagonal font.

LLANDDERFEL, a township and a parish in Bala district, Merioneth. The township lies on the river Dee, near the Bala and Corwen railway, which was in course of formation in 1866, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bala; and has a post-office under Corwen, and fairs on 17 Aug. and 16 Oct. The parish contains also the townships of Caegegiog, Crogen, Cynlas, Doldrewyn, Llaithgwm, Nantfrayer, and Selwrn. Acres, 7,794. Rated property, £3,869. Pop., 948. Houses, 199. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £290.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Dervel Gadarn; is good later English, of the time of Henry VIII.; contains a remarkably good screen; contains also the reputed staff of its patron saint, and a curious recumbent wooden horse, called St. Dervel's horse; and once contained a huge wooden image of the saint, which was sent for at the condemnation of Dr. Forest in 1538, and placed under him as fuel when he was burned in Smithfield.

LLANDEITEL. See **LLANTHETTY**.

LLANDEW. See **LLANTHEW**.

LLANDEWLI. See **LLANDEWEY**.

LLANDEWLI-ABERARTH, a village and a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan. The village stands on the coast, at the mouth of the river Arth, 2 miles NE of Aberayron, and 13 NW of Lampeter r. station; and has fairs on 5 July and 11 Dec. The parish contains also part of the town of Aberayron, which has a post-office under Carmarthen. Acres, 3,595; of which 75 are water. Real property, £2,244. Pop. in 1851, 1,284; in 1861, 1,463. Houses, 353. The property is not much divided. Remains of a fortified camp, called Castell-Cadwgan, are near the shore. The Aberayron work-house is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 10 inmates. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £310. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. David, is ancient, and was recently rebuilt. The chapelry of St. Alban is a separate charge, and is under the patronage of the proprietors of Ty-Glyn estate. There is an endowed school with £7 a-year. See **ABERAYRON**.

LLANDEWLI-ABERGWESSIN, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; at the influx of the river Gwessin to the Irvon, 14 miles W by N of Builth r. station. Post-town, Llandoverly, under Carmarthen. Acres, 10,511. Real property, £652. Pop., 111. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The surface is mostly mountainous, wild, and waste. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llanfhaingel-Abergwessin, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is tolerable.

LLANDEWLI-BREFI, a village and a parish in Tregaron district, Cardigan. The village stands on the N slope of Craig-Twrch, near the river Telfi, the Sarn-Holen way, and the Lampeter, Tregaron, and Llanidloes railway, which was in course of formation in 1866, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Tregaron; and has a post-office under Carmarthen. It is an ancient place, once important, though now small; it was the scene of a synod, in 519, held for checking Pelagianism, and where St. Dubricius resigned his episcopal or archiepiscopal charge to St. David; it has remains of a collegiate establishment, founded in 1187 by Bishop Bee; and it was, for a time, intended to be the site of Dr. Burgess's college, afterwards erected at Lampeter. The parish contains the chapelries of Garthely and Blaenpenal, and the townships of Gwynfâl, Llanio, Gogoyan, Garth and Ystrad, Prisk and Carfan, Gorwydd, Duthie-Camddwr, and Duthie-Iscothwr. Acres, 33,252. Real property, £6,487. Pop., 2,574. Houses, 532. Follall is a chief residence. Ffâs Llanfair is a ruined mansion. Much of the land is

hill and mountain. A picturesque route, traversable only by a pedestrian, goes from the village up the vale of the Brenig. The Roman station Lloventium, on the Sarn-Helen way, was at the site of Llanio farm-house; 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 also have been found, and the foundations of an ancient building, called Caer; Castell, 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 p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Llanbadarn-Odwyn, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £146. Patrons, the Earl of Lisburne and R. Price, Esq. The church is early English, modernized; was founded in 1187, by Bishop Bee; and contains some old monuments. A pillar stone, 7 feet high, called St. David's staff, also is here. The p. curacies of Garthely and Blaenpenal are separate benefices. There is an endowed school with £10 a-year.

LLANDEWLI-R-CWM, a parish in Builth district, Brecon, on the river Dihonw, an affluent of the Wye, 2 miles S by W of Builth r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 3,101. Real property, £1,889. Pop., 215. Houses, 40. The surface shows some pleasant scenery. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £81. Patron, alternately R. Price, Esq., and V. Pockock, Esq. Charities, £6.

LLANDDOGET, a parish in Llanrwst district, Denbigh; adjacent to the river Conway, the Llanrwst railway, and the boundary with Carnarvon, 2 miles NNE of Llanrwst. Post-town, Llanrwst, Denbighshire. Acres, 758. Rated property, £1,252. Pop., 276. Houses, 62. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Bishops of St. Asaph. Belmont and Ffâs Madoc are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £187.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Donovan; contains monuments of the Kyffins and the Wynnes; and is good.

LLANDDONA, a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesea; on Red Wharf bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Beaumaris, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Menai-Bridge r. station. Post-town, Beaumaris. Acres, 2,337; of which 470 are water. Real property, £1,644. Pop., 567. Houses, 134. The property is subdivided. The hill called Arthur's Round Table has traces of a Danish fort, and commands a very fine view. Another Danish fort is near the church; and an ancient camp is at Dinas-Silwy. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the herring fishery. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £87. Patron, Lord Boston. The church is dedicated to St. Dona; occupies the site of one built in 610; and was recently in disrepair. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANDDULAS, a village and a parish in St. Asaph district, Denbigh. The village stands on the coast, adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, at the spot where Richard II. was betrayed by Percy to Bollingbroke, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Abergelge; is a pretty place; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Abergelge. The parish comprises 606 acres of land, and 110 of water. Real property, £1,661; of which £17 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 573; in 1861, 619. Houses, 139. The property is divided among a few. Gwrch Castle, an imposing mansion, with extensive castellated front, belonged to the late L. H. B. Hesketh, Esq.; and Bryndulas is the seat of J. B. Hesketh, Esq. Limestone is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £160.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church contains a Norman arch, and is good.

LLANDDULAS, Brecon. See **LLANULAS**.

LLANDDWYN, or **LLANDWYNWEN**, a quondam parish and an island in Newborough parish, Anglesea; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bodorgan r. station, 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 oppo-

site coast of Arvonian sand raised up by the force of tempests, and thrown upon this shore." The adherents of the Earl of Richmond, with Dean Kyffia as a prominent actor among them, carried on here their intrigues against King Richard. Carnarvon lighthouse stands on Llanddwyn point, at the mouth of Maltraeth bay. An oratory to St. Dwynwen 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 quondam parish was an early prebend in Bangor cathedral; and it still ranks as a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan.

LLANDDWYWE, a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth; on the coast, at the mouth of the rivulet Ysgethin, and on the Barmouth and Carnarvon railway, which was completed about the end of 1866, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Barmouth. It contains the small village of Talybont, and comprises the townships of Ys-Craig and Uwch-Craig; and its post-town is Barmouth, Merionethshire. Fairs are held at the village on 12 May, and 9 Nov. Acres of the parish, 9,348; of which 340 are water. Real property, £2,084. Pop., 368. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. Corsygedol was the seat of the Vaughans, passed to Sir Roger Mostyn, belongs now to E. F. Coulson, Esq., and underwent restoration in 1866-7; and it stands on a lofty site, commanding a splendid view over Cardigan bay, and has a gateway after a design by Inigo Jones. A cromlech, called Coetan-Arthur or Arthur's Quoit, lies near the lodge, and is fabled to have been thrown by Arthur from the summit of Moelfre. Part of the parochial surface is occupied by the Arduwy mountains and by the rugged Arduwy pass. Llyn Irdin, a lake of noticeable size, lies on the W slopes of Llawlech. Remains of an ancient British town are on the lake's W shore; and cairns, standing stones, Druidical circles, and two ancient camps are in various parts of the uplands. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanenddwyn, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is early English, in good condition; and contains monuments of the Vaughans and the Mostyns. Charities, £10.

LLANDDYFNAN, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Anglesey; near the river Cefni, and down to Red Wharf bay, 2 miles W of Pentraeth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Beaumaris, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Menai-Bridge r. station. Post-town, Pentraeth, under Menai-Bridge, Anglesey. Acres, 3,506; of which 25 are water. Real property, £2,664. Pop., 720. Houses, 168. The property is divided among a few. Ilanddyfnan Place is a chief residence. Some common lands were enclosed between 1851 and 1861. Limestone abounds and is worked. Traces exist of a Roman road; and a large maenhir is near the church. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £230. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Dnynan, and was rebuilt in 1847.

LLANDEBIE, or LLANDYBIE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Llandilo-Fawr district, Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Marlas, adjacent to the Llanely and Vale of Towey railway, under Mynydd-Du, 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 railway, a post-office under Carmarthen, and fairs on Whit-Wednesday and the Wednesday after Christmas.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Derwidd, Pistill, Garn, Ferenfawr, Clynaty, Blayne, Piodde, and Tyr-Rosser. Acres, 10,710. Rated property, £5,305. Pop., 2,821. Houses, 591. The property is subdivided. Glynhir is the seat of W. Du Buisson, Esq.; and in the grounds around it is a cascade, of 30 feet in fall. Derwidd House was the seat of the Vaughan and Stepey families; and it contains some furniture of seemingly about the time of Henry VIII. Elainan and Dyffryn also are chief residences. Coal and limestone are worked. The coal-measures here are very remarkably contorted; and the limestone at Tair-Carn-Isaf is rolled into view within the

E and W lines of the coal-field. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £180.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Tybie; has a lofty embattled tower; is in good condition; and contains a monument to Sir Henry Vaughan, who was in the army of Charles I. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Welsh Methodists, and Wesleyans.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes and part of another. Acres, 29,481. Pop., 6,344. Houses, 1,340.

LLANDECWYN, a village and a parish in Festiniog district, Merioneth. The village stands high on a mountain side, about midway between the lakes Llyn-Tecwyn-Isaf and Llyn-Tecwyn-Uwchaf, above the river Traeth-Bach, near the Barmouth and Carnarvon railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Harlech r. station.—The parish goes down to the river, and includes much mountain and many lakes. Post-town, Tan-y-Bwlch, under Carnarvon. Acres, 6,915; of which 180 are water. Real property, £1,586; of which £20 are in mines. Pop., 436. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. Maes-y-Neuadd is a chief residence. Stone is quarried, and lead ore is worked. The lakes abound with fish, but have been much poached by the quarrymen. The scenery around the lakes is interesting. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llanfihangel-y-Tracthau, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is early English, in tolerable condition; and is dedicated to St. Tecwyn. Charities, £5.

LLANDEFALLOG-FACH, a hamlet and a parish in the district and county of Brecon. The hamlet lies on the river Hondda, near the Sarn-Helen way, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Brecon town and r. station. Acres, 2,000. Real property, £1,420. Pop., 222. Houses, 47.—The parish contains also the chapelry of Llanfihangel-Fechan, and comprises 4,211 acres. Post-town, Brecon. Real property, £2,678. Pop., 400. Houses, 89. The property of the hamlet, as also that of the chapelry, is divided among a few. Llandefallog House and Glan-Hondda are chief residences. The land is hilly, but generally fertile. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £368.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1831; underwent improvement in 1857; contains monuments to the Powells, the Watkinsons, and others; and is dedicated to St. Maelog. There is a pillar stone, 6 feet high, to Rhain ap Brychan. The p. curacy of Llanfihangel-Fechan is a separate benefice. Charities, £12.

LLANDEFALLOG-TRE-GRAIG, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Llynvi, an affluent of the Wye, adjacent to the Hereford and Brecon railway, near Tallylyn Junction station, 5 miles ENE of Brecon. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 540. Pop., 33. Houses, 4. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvillo, in the diocese of St. David's.

LLANDEFALLEY, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Brecon; near the Llanilloes, Builth, and Tallylyn railway, 5 miles NE of Brecon. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 8,509. Real property, £4,412. Pop., 687. Houses, 142.—The parish is cut into two divisions, N and S. Trebarriad was a seat of the Vaughans, and is now a farm-house. Trebris was a seat of the Bois family, and is now a ruin. There is a sulphureous spring; and 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 dedicated to St. Matthew; is early English, with timbered roof and stained glass windows; and contains effigies of two bishops. Charities, £3.

LLANDEFELLOG, or LLANDYVELOG, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands between the rivers Gwendraethfach and Towy, near the South Wales railway, 3 miles NE of Ferryside r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S of Carmarthen; and has a post-office under Kidwelly.—The parish contains the hamlets of Cilmareh, Isbocod, Cloygin, Cydplwydd, Idlode, Molfre, and Scybor-fawr; and the last includes Llandefellog village. Acres, 7,320. Rated property, £3,263. Pop., 1,247. Houses, 240. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the dio-

cess of St. David's. Value, £68. Patron, Miss Bull. Charities, 24.

LLANDEGAL, a village and a parish in Bangor district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the river Ogwen, adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, 1½ mile E by S of Bangor; takes its name from St. Tegais, 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 Coel-y-Park, Port-Penrhyn, and Trer-Garth; and its post-town is Bangor. Acres, 16,100; of which 623 are water. Real property, £74,378; of which £70,000 are in quarries. Pop. in 1501, 1,250; in 1851, 3,393; in 1861, 3,331. Houses, 639. The increase of pop., prior to 1851, arose from the progress of slate quarries. 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 Carnedd-Davydd, 3,427 feet high, Carnedd-Llewellyn, 3,469 feet high, 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £114. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is cruciform, and of the time of Edward III.; was restored by Col. Pennant; 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 Llanvaes 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 p. curacies of St. Anne Capel-Curig and Penrhyn are separate benefices. St. Anne's chapel was constituted in 1845; and, at the census of 1861, had a pop. of 1,745; and it is in the patronage of Col. Pennant. Penrhyn church was built in 1855, with funds supplied by Col. Pennant; is in the decorated English style of local stone, with Anglesey stone dressings; and has a tower and spire 110 feet high. Capel-Curig is separately noticed. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national schools, and charities 25. A battle was fought near Llandegai village, in 1643, between the royalists under Sir John Owen, and the parliamentarians under Col. Mytton, when the royalist general was taken prisoner.

LLANDEGFAN, a village and a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey. The village stands on the Menai strait, near the ferry station, 2 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 3 NE of Menai-Bridge r. station; and has a post-office under Menai-Bridge, Anglesey.—The parish comprises 2,232 acres of land, and 528 of water; and includes a small uninhabited portion of Beaumaris borough. Real property, £3,564. Pop., 900. Houses, 205. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Beaumaris, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £366.* Patron, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart. 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 a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, an endowed school with 23 a-year, and charities 50.

LLANDEGLA, a village and a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The village stands on the upper part of the river Aln, under Cryn-y-Brain mountain, 7 miles SE of Ruthin r. station; and has a post-office under Mold, Flintshire, and fairs on 11 March, 25 April, 6 and 23 June, 14 Aug., and 26 Oct.—The parish includes the townships of Trer-Llau and Trefydd-Bychlarn, and comprises 3,290 acres. Real property, not separately returned. Pop., 425. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, 295.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is

dedicated to St. Tecla; and was reported, in 1859, as very bad.

LLANDEGLEWY, a parish in Presteigne district, Radnor; on an affluent of the river Ithon, adjacent to Radnor forest, 3 miles SE of Penybont r. station, and 7 WNW of New Radnor. It contains the townships of Srydd, Graig, and Tynlan, and part of the township of Llanvihangel-Nantmellan; and its post-town is Penybont, Radnorshire. Acres, exclusive of the Llanvihangel portion, 3,729. Real property, not separately returned. Pop., 352. Houses, 70. The property is much subdivided. A strong sulphureous spring is here, and has many summer visitors for using its waters both internally and externally; and an inn is adjacent. 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. Value, £122.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is tolerable. There are a free school with 222 a-year, and charities 411.

LLANDEGYETH, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on an affluent of the river Usk, 3¼ miles N of Caerleon, and 3¼ E by N of Cwmbran r. station. Post-town, Caerleon, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 789. Real property, £1,050. Pop., 116. Houses, 19. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £164. Patron, W. A. Williams, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas.

LLANDEGWNING, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; in the Llleyn peninsula, near Hell's Mouth bay, 7½ miles SW by W of Pwllheli, and 23 SW of Nantlle r. station. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 1,433; of which 120 are water. Real property, £1,003. Pop., 142. Houses, 20. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llaniestyn, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Tegonwy, and was recently in disrepair.

LLANDEILO. See LLANDILO.

LLANDELOY, a village and a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The village stands near the river Solva, 8 miles W of St. David's, and 10 NW of Haverfordwest r. station; and has a post-office under Haverfordwest, and fairs on 1 May, 25 June, and 1 Nov. The parish comprises 1,843 acres. Real property, £1,269. Pop., 208. Houses, 40. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanhowel, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £140. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Teiwal.

LLANDENNY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Monmouth. The village stands on the Olway brook, adjacent to the Pontypool and Monmouth railway, 3¼ miles NE of Usk; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newport, Monmouth. The parish comprises 2,228 acres. Real property, £3,200. Pop., 418. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £50. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church was reported in 1859, as bad. Charities, £46 and six cottages.

LLANDERFEL. See LLANDERFEL.

LLANDEAVLOG. See LLANDEAVLOG.

LLANDEVAND, a chapelry in Llanmartin parish, Monmouth; 3 miles NNE of Llanwern r. station, and 4 E of Caerleon. Post-town, Newport, Monmouth. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £40. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

LLANDEVENNY, a hamlet in Netherwent St. Bride parish, Monmouth; on the South Wales railway, 6½ miles E by S of Newport. Acres, 252. Real property, £513. Pop., 42. Houses, 9.

LLANDEWY, a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; in the Gower peninsula, near Rhossile bay, 5 miles NW by N of Penrice, and 10 SW of Loughar r. station. Post-town, Swansea. Acres, 1,853. Real property, £1,058. Pop., 149. Houses, 29. A castle was anciently here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £71. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

LLANDEWYFACH, a parish in the district of Hav

and county of Radnor; on the river Bachwy, an affluent of the Wye, 5½ miles NW of Hay r. station. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. Acres, 2,297. Real property, £1,185. Pop., 115. Houses, 22. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llŵses, in the diocese of St. David's.

LLANDEWY-VELFREY, a hamlet and a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke. The hamlet lies 2½ miles NE of Narberth, and 3¼ SE of Narberth Road r. station. Real property, £4,570. Pop., 768. Houses, 172. The parish contains also the hamlet of Henllan; and its post-town is Narberth. Acres, 4,022. Real property, £5,278. Pop., 790. Houses, 176. The property is subdivided. The living is twofold, a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of St. David's. Value of the vicarage, £260; * of the rectory, £200. Patron, of the former, the Lord Chancellor; of the latter, St. David's College, Lampeter. The church was reported in 1859 as not very good.

LLANDEWY-YSTRADENNY, a village and a parish in Knighton district, Radnor. The village stands on the river Ithon, overhung by mountains, 3¼ miles N by W of Penybont r. station, and 12 WSW of Knighton. The parish contains the townships of Church and Mystr-rhoesllowdy, and part of the township of Llanfihangel-Rhydithon; and its post-town is Penybont, Radnorshire. Acres, 8,075. Real property, £1,772. Pop., 669. Houses, 109. The surface exhibits some fine hill scenery, and abounds in ancient entrenchments. Castell Cymaron is the site of a castle which belonged, in the 12th century, to the Earl of Chester—in the 14th century, to the Mortimers; and is opposite an ancient British, double-ditched camp, called the Gaer. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £112. Patron, the Chancellor of Brecon.

LLANDILO, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; on the upper part of the river Cleddau, under Precelly mountain, 5¼ miles NNW of Narberth-Read r. station, and 8 N by W of Narberth. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 1,132. Real property, £310. Pop., 126. Houses, 25. The surface is hilly; and the rocks include good slate. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llangolman, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo.

LLANDILO-ABERCOWIN, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; at the influx of the river Cywyn to the Taff, 4 miles SE by S of St. Clears r. station, and 8 SW of Carmarthen. Post-town, St. Clears. Acres, 922; of which 40 are water. Real property, £690. Pop., 77. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. An hospital for pilgrims stood near the church, and has left some remains. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £70. Patron, J. G. Hughes, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 as not good.

LLANDILO-ARFAN. See **LLANDILO-VANE**.

LLANDILO-BRIDGE, a railway station in Carmarthen; on the Carmarthen and Llandilo-fawr railway, 1 mile WSW of Llandilo-fawr station.

LLANDILO-FAWR, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Carmarthen. The town stands on the river Towy, and on the Vale of Towy railway, at the junction of the lines toward Carmarthen, Llanelly, and Llandovery, 14 miles W by N of Carmarthen; is situated chiefly 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; is a seat of quarter sessions and county courts and a polling-place; and has a post-office; under Carmarthen, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, three chief inns, a town-hall, a fine bridge, a church, four dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a national school, and charities £42. The bridge was built in 1848, at a cost of £18,000; and has a span of 150 feet. The church was rebuilt in 1848; retains the steeple of the previous church; comprises nave, aisle, transept, and chancel; is one of the best churches in Wales; commands a very fine view both up and down the Towy's

valley; and contains a remarkably good organ, and the reputed tomb and baptistry of St. Teilo. A weekly market is held on Saturday; another weekly market, for sheep and wool, is held, during the summer months, on Tuesday; and fairs are held on 20 Feb., the Monday before Easter, 5 and 12 May, 21 June, 23 Aug., 25 Sept., 12 and 22 Nov., and on the Monday before Christmas. Woollen cloth is manufactured; and tanning, to a considerable extent, is carried on. The pop. is short of 2,000.

The parish contains also the chapelry of Taliaris, and the hamlets of Pentrecwm, Rhiwlas, Tachlyon, Tyrescob, Rhosmaen, Cwmcawlywd, Lower Manordeila, Upper Manordeila, Tregib, Treacastle, Manorfabon, Bryney-Beirdd, and Glynaman. Acres, 25,628. Real property, of Llandilo town, £4,205; of Taliaris, £1,112; of Pentrecwm, £1,508; of Rhiwlas, £662; of Tachlyon, £1,028; of Tyrescob, £3,621; of Cwmcawlywd, £1,192; of Lower Manordeila, £2,137; of Upper Manordeila, £1,767; of Tregib, £1,274; of Treacastle, £1,153; of Manorfabon, £5,038; of Bryney-Beirdd, £921; of Glynaman, £522. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 5,758; in 1861, 5,440. Houses, 1,210. The manor belongs to the Bishop of St. David's. Dynevor Castle, the seat of Lord Dynevor, and Golden Grove, a seat of the Earl of Cawdor, are principal residences, but have been separately noticed. Taliaris is the seat of W. Peel, Esq. Carreg-Cennen Castle, 3¼ miles SE of the town, is a remarkable ancient ruin, but has been separately noticed. The road leading to it, from the town's bridge, commands a remarkably rich view of the vale of Towy, including all Dynevor park. Remains of a considerable mansion, nearly as old as Carreg-Cennen Castle, are about a mile S of it, at Cwrt-Bryr-y-Beirdd. Most of the parish, particularly the part immediately around the town, is richly 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. "Extending northward to Llangadeock and southward to Carmarthen, these flag-stones rise in the form of a broken elliptical mass from beneath over-lying strata on both banks of the Towy, thus marking an extensive line of excavation in which that river flows." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £512. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The p. curacies of Cwmanman and Taliaris are separate benefices.

The sub-district contains the parish of Llandyfeisant, and the part of the parish of Llandilo-fawr lying N of the river Cennen, together with the hamlet of Pentrecwm. Acres, 20,909. Pop., 4,546. Houses, 1,024.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Llandeibie, containing the rest of the parish of Llandilo-fawr, and the parishes of Llandeibie, Bettws, and Llanfihangel-Aberbythych; the sub-district of Llangathen containing the parishes of Llangathen and Llanegwad; the sub-district of Llanfynydd, containing the parishes of Llanfynydd, Brechfa, and Llanfihangel-Cilfargen; and the sub-district of Talley, containing the parishes of Talley and Llan-sawel. Acres, 97,207. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,212. Pop. in 1851, 17,968; in 1861, 17,222. Houses, 3,695. Marriages in 1863, 115; births, 504,—of which 49 were illegitimate; deaths, 279,—of which 63 were at ages under 5 years, and 22 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,306; births, 5,321; deaths, 3,366. The places of worship, in 1851, were 18 of the Church of England, with 5,888 sittings; 22 of Independents, with 3,374 s.; 11 of Baptists, with 1,607 s.; 13 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 2,963 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 988 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 100 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 100 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,284 scholars; 9 private day schools, with 328 s.; 56 Sunday schools, with 4,477 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 80 s. The work-house is in the town division of Llandilo-fawr parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 33 inmates.

LLANDILO-GRABAN, a parish in the district of Hay and county of Radnor; on the river Wye, at the boundary with Brecon, adjacent to the Llandiloes and Tallyllyn

railway, 5 miles SE by S of Builth. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 3,059. Real property, £1,831. Pop., 263. Houses, 47. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is hilly and wild. A beech on the border is seen at great distances around. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £72. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was reported in 1859 as very bad. Charities, £20.

LLANDILO-TALYBONT, a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; on the river Loughor, at the boundary with Carmarthen, adjacent to the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway, 6 miles NE of Llanelly. It contains the hamlets of Briskedwin, Glynloughor, Gwenlais, Tyr-y-Brentin, and Ynisloughor; and has a fair on the Monday after 15 Nov. Post-town, Llanelly. Acres, 7,401; of which 105 are water. Real property, £3,495. Pop. in 1851, 1,408; in 1861, 1,331. Houses, 303. The property is subdivided. Coal abounds. Traces of an ancient camp are near the river. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £140.* Patron, Howel Gwyn, Esq. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The bard Jenan Lawdden was a native of Glynloughor.

LLANDILO-VANE, or LLANDILO-AFAN, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Clifene, an affluent of the Usk, under Mynydd-Bwlch-y-Groes, near the boundary with Carmarthen, 8½ miles E by N of Llandovery r. station, and 11 WNW of Brecon. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 10,491. Real property, £1,946. Pop., 496. Houses, 90. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Strata-Florida abbey. Llandilo Hall belongs to the Lloyds. Much of the surface is upland. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £83. Patrons, the Coheirs of W. Jeffreys, Esq. The church was recently in disrepair.

LLANDILO-VERNALT. See BISHOPSTON.

LLANDINABO, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; 3½ miles W of Fawley r. station, and 6 NW of Ross. Post-town, Ross. Acres, 494. Real property, £1,030. Pop., 63. Houses, 12. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £104. Patron, H. Hoskins, Esq. The church is old but good, and has a tower.

LLANDINAM, a village and a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery. The village stands on the river Severn, adjacent to the Oswestry, Welshpool, and Llanilloes railway, 5½ miles NE by N of Llanilloes; is romantically situated on the brink of a cliff overhanging the river, and at the foot of the Llandinam mountains; and has a station on the railway and a head post-office, designated Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. The parish contains also the townships of Carned, Dethynydd, Eskirnaen, Gwermerin, Hengynwydd, Maesmawr, Rhyd-fas, and Trewythan. Acres, 18,064. Real property, £8,835. Pop., 1,574. Houses, 289. The property is much subdivided. The Llandinam mountains form a range, rising to the height of 1,895 feet. An ancient camp, about 600 feet long, is on Cefni-Carnedd; and there are three other ancient camps. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Banhaglog, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £500. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was built out of one of the ancient camps, has a curious wooden belfry, and was reported in 1859 as bad. Charities, £18.

LLANDINGAT, a parish in Llandovery district, Carmarthen; on the rivers Bran and Towy, around the town and r. station of Llandovery. It contains the borough of Llandovery, and the hamlets of Telych, Forest, and Ystrad; and its post-town is Llandovery, under Carmarthen. Acres, 8,107. Real property, £10,177. Pop. in 1851, 2,542; in 1861, 2,389. Houses, 480. Velindre and Llwyn-Bran are chief residences; and the former is the seat of E. Jones, Esq. The surface exhibits much pleasant scenery. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £254.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St.

Dingat; stands in Llandovery, on the site of a Roman camp, where coins and other Roman relics have been found; has a later English tower; contains a monument to Pritchard, the author of "Ilyr-y-Ficer," and was reported in 1859 as not very good. The p. curacy of Ystradffyn is a separate benefice. See LLANDOVERY.

LLANDINIR, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire; 4½ miles NW of Montgomery.

LLANDINORWIG, a chapelry in Llanddeiniolen parish, Carnarvonshire; in the S part of the parish, among the N heights of Snowdonia, around Dinas-Dinorwig, 5 miles WNW of Carnarvon r. station. It was constituted in 1858; and its post-town is Carnarvon. Pop. in 1861, 3,346. Houses, 733. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £200.* Patron, T. A. Smith, Esq. The church is modern. See LLANDDEINIOLEN.

LLANDISILIO, a sub-district in Aberayron district, Cardigan; containing Llandisilio-Gogo parish, and four other parishes. Acres, 33,730. Pop., 6,459. Houses, 1,518.

LLANDISILIO-GOGO, a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the coast, 7½ miles SW of Aberayron, and 16 WNW of Lampeter r. station. It is cut into two divisions, lower and upper; and the lower div. contains the village of Penybont. Post-town, New Quay, under Carmarthen. Acres, 10,224. Real property, £3,581. Pop., 1,315. Houses, 308. The property is much subdivided. 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 rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £313.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Tysilio; is ancient; contains a screen, a piscina, and an octagonal font; and was recently repaired. The p. curacy of Capel-Cynon is a separate benefice.

LLANDISSILIO, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Narberth; part of the parish in Carmarthenshire, and part in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on the river Cleddau, at the boundary between the counties, 1½ mile N of Narberth-r. station, and 4½ N of Narberth; and has a post-office under Narberth. The parish comprises 4,719 acres in Carmarthenshire, and 1,748 in Pembrokeshire. Real property, £4,935. Pop. of the C. portion, 630; of the P. portion, 406. Houses, 120 and 95. The property is subdivided. A Druidical circle is at Llwynybol; and ancient camps are at Partisparc and Casgwyn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £144. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church has an ancient inscription, exhumed in 1827; and was reported in 1859 as not good.—The sub-district contains also another parish in Carmarthenshire, and eight other parishes and part of another in Pembrokeshire. Acres, 25,686. Pop., 3,340. Houses, 701.

LLANDISSILIO, Anglesey, Denbigh, and Montgomery. See LLANDYSILIO.

LLANDOGO, a village and a parish in the district and county of Monmouth. The village stands on the river Wye, at the boundary with Gloucestershire, opposite Bigsweat, and under Beacon hill, 7 miles S by E of Monmouth town and r. station; is a pretty place amid beautiful surroundings; consists of cottages, rising above one another, interspersed with gardens and orchards, and backed by woods; and has a post-office under Colford. A small waterfall, called Cleiddon Shoots, is on the hillside near the village; but does not show well except in rainy weather. The parish comprises 1,843 acres. Real property, £2,673. Pop., 648. Houses, 148. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Whitebrooke, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £112.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Odoceus, and is good.

LLANDOUGH, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Cowbridge, 1 mile S of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 683. Real property, £853. Pop., 119. Houses, 25. The pro-

erty is all in one estate. Llandough House, a castellated mansion, including some remains of an ancient castle, belonged formerly to Col. Morgan, and belongs now to R. Boteler, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of St. Mary Church, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £325.* Patron, C. R. N. Talbot, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Dochwy; is in good condition; and contains an effigies of a Walche of the ancient Llandough Castle. Walters, the author of the Welsh dictionary, was rector.

LLANDOUH-JUXTA-PENARTH, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the river Ely, immediately above its influx to the mouth of the river Taf, 3 miles SSW of Cardiff r. station. It has a post-office, the name of Llandough, under Cardiff. Acres, 639. Real property, £1,376; of which £600 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 135; in 1861, 234. Houses, 44. The increase of pop. arose from proximity to Cardiff, and from connexion with the improvements in that town's harbour and trade. The property is divided among a few. Cogan was the seat of the Herberts, and is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Leckwith, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good.

LLANDOVERY, a town, a township, and a district in Carmarthenshire. The town is in Llandingat parish; stands on the river Bran, about a mile above its influx to the Towy, and adjacent to the junction of the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway with two lines which were in progress of formation in 1866 toward Brecon and Knighton, with communication thence to Hereford and to Shrewsbury; and is near the site of the Roman station at Llanfair-ar-y-bryn on the Sarn Helen way, and 26 miles NE of Carmarthen. Its situation is very fine, in a well-watered valley, encircled by hills clothed with wood. Its name was originally Llan-ym-Dylfrri, signifying "the meeting-place among the waters," and alluding to its position near the confluence of several streams; and was corrupted first into Llanytheverry, and next into Llandoverry. 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 eight smaller streets; and has undergone considerable recent improvement. A curious house at its E end was built, in 1620, by Pritchard, the author of "Llyr y Ficer." Several elegant villas, occupying romantic situations, are in the neighbourhood. Two bridges cross the Towy in the vicinity; the one called Pont-y-Prydd, with an arch 83 feet in span, erected by Edwards; the other a suspension bridge, constructed in 1892. A spacious market-house was recently erected. The church of Llandingat, with a later English tower, is in the town; and the church of Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, is on the N. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans; a classical and mathematical school, called the Welsh collegiate institution; and national and British schools. The collegiate institution was founded in 1849 by T. Phillips, Esq., of Brunswick Square, London; is a handsome edifice in the Tudor style; and provides a good education for Welsh boys. The town has a post-office; under Carmarthen, a railway-station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and county-courts, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 17th April, 5 June, 2 Aug., 22 Oct., and 16 Nov. 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, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve council-

lors. Its limits, and those of the township, are conteminate. Real property, £5,440. Pop. in 1851, 1,927; in 1861, 1,855. The district workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 44 inmates.

The district comprehends the sub-district of Llandingat, conteminate with Llandingat parish; the sub-district of Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, conteminate with Llanfair-ar-y-bryn parish; the sub-district of Myddfai, conteminate with Myddfai parish; the sub-district of Llanadwrn, containing the parishes of Llanadwrn and Llanwrda; the sub-district of Llangadock, conteminate with Llangadock parish; the sub-district of Llanddausaint conteminate with Llanddausaint parish; the sub-district of Gilycwm, conteminate with Gilycwm parish; the sub-district of Conwil-Cayo, conteminate with Conwil-Cayo parish; and the sub-district of Llanwrtyd, electorally in Brecon, and containing the parishes of Llanwrtyd and Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbot. Acres, 154,572. Poor-rates in 1863, £6,793. Pop. in 1851, 15,055; in 1861, 14,775. Houses, 2,935. Marriages in 1863, 101; births, 431,—of which 31 were illegitimate; deaths, 280,—of which 86 were at ages under 5 years, and 18 at ages above 35. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,020; births, 4,507; deaths, 2,726. The places of worship, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 4,069 sittings; 15 of Independents, with 4,686 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 1,595 s.; 12 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 3,474 s.; and 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 275 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,091 scholars; 5 private day schools, with 164 s.; and 53 Sunday schools, with 5,102 s.

LLANDOW, or LLANDWR, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; 3½ miles W by S of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 1,056. Real property, £1,235. Pop., 133. Houses, 24. The property is divided among five. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £226.* Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is ancient, but good.

LLANDOWROR, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; near the river Taf, 3 miles SW of St. Clears r. station, and 3¼ NW by N of Langharrow. Post-town, St. Clears. Acres, 1,733. Real property, £1,264. Pop. in 1851, 403; in 1861, 339. Houses, 75. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the discontinuance of a large hotel. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £132.* Patron, Lord Milford. The church contains a monument to a former rector, G. Jones, by Mrs. Bevan, the foundress of the Welsh circulating schools; and it was reported in 1859 as bad.

LLANDRE, a hamlet in Llangwunor parish, Carmarthenshire; near Carmarthen.

LLANDRILLO, a village and a parish in Corwen district, Merioneth. The village stands near the river Dee, in a fine vale, at Milltir-Gerrig pass, under the Berwyn mountains, 5 miles SSW of Corwen r. station; and has a post-office under Corwen, and fairs on 25 Feb., 3 May, —July, 28 Aug., and 14 Nov.—The parish comprises the townships of Cilau, Dinam, Faerdref, Garthiaen, Pennant, and Stryor. Acres, 23,200. Real property, £4,578. Pop., 776. Houses, 177. The property is divided among a few. The surface includes much grand scenery of glen and mountain; and the village is a good starting-point for several romantic touring excursions. Slate is quarried. There are a Druidical circle, a cromlech, and some other ancient British antiquities. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £329. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Trillo, and is ancient but good.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, a parish in the district of Conway, and counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh; on the coast and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, near Little Orme's Head, 3¼ miles NE by E of Conway. It contains the township of Eriais, in Carnarvonshire, and the townships of Gilycwm, Dinerth, Llwyloed, Mochtre, Rhiw, and Colwyn in Denbighshire; and the last of these townships has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Conway. Acres of the Carnarvon portion, 941; of which 110 are water. Real property, £1,245. Pop., 293. Houses, 65. Acres of the Denbigh portion,

5,140; of which 545 are water. Real property, £5,229; of which £151 are in quarries, and £15 in fisheries. Pop., 1,026. Houses, 219. The property is divided among a few. An old seat of the Vychaus and the Conways is under Bryn-Euryn; and an ancient palace of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, prior to his residing at Diganwy, is at Llys-Euryn. A well here, called Fynnon-Eilian, was formerly held in superstitious veneration. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £343.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church stands on an eminence; is a handsome later English edifice, with double aisles; has a tower, with double-stepped battlements; and contains a Norman font. Capel-Trillo, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant, is a rude structure, commonly thought to be of very high antiquity, but probably not really older than the 15th century. The p. curacy of Colwyn is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £14.

LLAN DRINDOD, a parish in the district of Builth and county of Radnor; on the Knighton and Central Wales railway, near the river Ithon, 7 miles N by E of Builth. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Penybont, Radnorshire. Acres, 2,639. Real property, £1,563. Pop., 243. Houses, 40. Much of the surface is wild heathy common. Llandrindod mineral springs here came into local repute, for their medicinal virtues, about the year 1695; began to be visited, by persons from various distances in 1726; rose to such celebrity that lodging-houses and a large hotel were erected in 1749, for the accommodation of visitors; and, though subsequently much damaged in reputation by causes alien to their own merits, are still considerably frequented by such invalids as are in quest of health, apart from appliances of frivolity. The hotel of 1749 became eventually such a resort of gamblers and other disreputable persons, that it had to be taken down; but two establishments, called the Pumhouse Hotel and the Rock House, still exist for the use of visitors. 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. 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 p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £43. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church stands on the spur of a hill, overlooking the joint plain of the Ithon, the Wye, and the Yron.

LLAN DRINIO, a parish in Llanyfyllin district, Montgomery; on Offa's dyke, the Montgomery canal, and the river Severn, at the influx of the river Yrnwy, adjacent to Salop, and near Four Crosses r. station, 9 miles S of Oswestry. It contains the townships of Llan and Trederwen, and has a post-office under Oswestry. Acres, 3,832. Real property, £4,671. Pop., 910. Houses, 157. The property is much subdivided. Llandrinio Hall and Penrhos were chief residences, but are now occupied by tenants. The tract adjacent to the Severn used to be subject to devastating inundations, but is now protected by expensive embankments. The Breidden hills are adjacent; and the most northerly of them is crowned by Rodney's pillar. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £530.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Trinio, is an ancient structure, and was restored in 1853. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and charities £15.

LLAN DRYGARN, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; 4 miles SW of Llanerchmedd r. station, and 6 NW of Llangefni. It contains Gwyndy, which has a post-office under Llangefni. Acres, 2,430. Real property, £2,161. Pop., 359. Houses, 77. The property is subdivided. Bodeychan was the seat of Rhys ap Ithelwyl, who was with Henry VII. at Bosworth field; but it is now represented by only fragmentary remains. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Bolevrog, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £223.* Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Trygan, and is 299d.

LLANDUDNO, a small town and a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon. The town stands on the coast, between Great Orme's Head and Little Orme's Head, at the terminus of a short branch railway of the Chester and the Holyhead, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Conway; was, so late as about 1841, only a very small village, roughly frequented by a few families for sea-bathing; is now a beautiful and fashionable watering place, rising rapidly into higher favour; 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 one of the bays, and parallel streets running across from it to the Conway sands; and has a head post-office, designated Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, a railway station with telegraph, four good hotels, a number of good lodging-houses, two churches, and several dissenting chapels. One of the churches is a modern erection, originally built in lieu of the ancient parochial one, situated on a neighbouring cliff. The other church was founded in 1865; is situated near the railway station; is in the early decorated English style, of blue native limestone, with freestone and Bath stone dressings, and was designed to be cruciform, measuring 133 feet from E to W, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 83 feet along the transepts,—to have three entrances and a tower and spire,—and to cost about £7,000; but, in the first instance, was to be erected to the extent of only the nave and aisles, at a cost of £3,900. One of the dissenting chapels is for Independents, and was enlarged in 1865. Steamers from Liverpool, and sometimes steamers from Beaumaris and Carnarvon, call at the town; and measures were adopted in the autumn of 1865 for the erection of a pier, suited both for landing and embarking passengers, and for promenading. The town is sheltered on two sides by Great Orme's Head and Little Orme's Head, but is unsheltered in other directions; and it suffers the disadvantage of lying in a comparatively wild and rocky seclusion, with little or no greenery to relieve the eye; but it commands a charming walk, about 6 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 is divided into the townships of L. Lower and L. Upper. Acres, 2,729; of which 315 are water. Real property, £12,038; of which £353 are in mines. Pop. in 1801, 313; in 1851, 1,131; in 1861, 2,316. The property is much subdivided. The manors belong to the Bishop of Bangor and the Mostyns. Copper mines are here, have long been worked, and are supposed to have been known to the Romans. A cave of Llauderdro mine, 120 feet long, was found, in 1849, to contain Roman benches and stone hammers. The ancient British fortress of Pen-y-Dinas overlooks the town, and still possesses portions of ancient wall, and numerous hut circles. A rocking-stone, called Cryd-Tudno, or the cradle of Tudno, is at one corner of the fortress; and remains of an avenue of standing-stones, called by a name which signifies "the High road of the deer," is near it. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of St. Tudno, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £363.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Merioneth. The old parochial church, situated on the cliff, is supposed to occupy the site of an oratory of St. Tudno of the 7th century; was itself erected in the 12th century, but afterwards acquired a later English chancel; went eventually into neglect and dilapidation; was restored in 1855, at the expense of H. Reece of Birmingham; and contains two incised coffin-lids of the 13th century, and an ancient circular font. Charities, £14.

LLANDUDNO JUNCTION, a railway station in North Wales; on the Chester and Holyhead railway, near the boundary between Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Conway. Two branch lines go off here; the one northward to Llandudno, the other southward to Llanrwst.

LLANDUDWEN, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; in the Llyn peninsula, 7 miles W by N of Pwllheli, and 19 SW of Nantlle r. station. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 1,331. Real property, £1,123. Pop., 94. Houses, 14. The property is divided among three.

Madrin is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the rectory of Rhiw, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Tudwen.

LLANDULAS. See LLANDDULAS.

LLANDULAS-IN-TYR-ABBOT, a parish in the district of Llandulavy, and county of Brecon; on the river Dulas, an affluent of the Wye, and on the Mountain Julian way, under Mynydd-Epynt, and adjacent to Carmarthenshire, 9 miles NE of Llandulavy r. station, and 13 SW of Builth. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 3,220. Real property, £365. Pop., 124. Houses, 19. The manor was given by Rhys ap Gruffydd to his abbey of Strata-Florida. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £43. Patron, Col. Gwynne.

LLANDULPH. See Llandulph.

LLANDURY. See CAPEL-LLANDURY.

LLANDWROG, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Carnarvon. The parish lies on Carnarvon bay, on the Sarn Helen way, and on the Carnarvonshire railway, 5 miles S by W of Carnarvon; has a village of its own name, with a post-office under Carnarvon; is cut into two divisions, lower and upper; and contains the villages of Bethesda and Tylon. Acres, 9,516; of which 200 are water. Real property of the lower div., £3,444; of the upper div., £7,153—of which £3,280 are in quarries, and £450 in mines. Pop. of the whole, 2,825. Houses, 614. Part of the property is subdivided; but most belonged formerly to the Glynnes, and belongs now to Lord Newborough. Glynllifon 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 at Drws-y-Coed, under Snowdon. Dinas-Dinlle, 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 strong double 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. Value, £491.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Twrog; was rebuilt in 1864, at a cost of £7,000, 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 L. St. Thomas, was constituted a separate charge in 1856; and, at the census of 1861, had a pop. of 2,114. The living of it is a p. curacy, with a parsonage, but the value not reported, in the patronage of the Rector. The church is recent. Mrs. Glynn's alms-houses, for twelve decayed maiden gentlewomen, were founded in 1727, and have an endowed income of £203; and there are other charities £18.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 40,556. Pop., 8,518. Houses, 1,866.

LLANDYBIE. See LLANDEBIE.

LLANDYDOG. See DOGMEELS (St.).

LLANDYFFEILOG. See LLANDEFFILOG.

LLANDYFEISANT, a parish in Llandilo-fawr district, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, 1 mile W of Llandilo-fawr r. station. Post-town, Llandilo-fawr, under Carmarthen. Acres, 1,551. Real property, £1,947. Pop., 258. Houses, 51. The surface shares in the interest of Dynevor Park. A spring, called Nant-y-Rheibis, or the charmed fountain, ebbs and flows twice a day. Roman coins have been found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, not reported. Patron, Earl Cadwor. The church is said to occupy the site of a Roman temple.

LLANDYFODOG, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on a branch of the river Ogmore, 5½ miles NE of Bridgend r. station. It contains the villages of Blackmill and Pantyrid; the former of which has a post-office under Bridgend. Acres, 6,503. Real property, £1,495. Pop., 254. Houses, 53. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. Coal and

iron ore are found; and there are mineral springs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £89. Patron, Miss E. Turberville. The church is dedicated to St. Tyrodwyg, and is tolerably good.

LLANDYFRIOG, a parish in Newcastle-in-Emlyn district, Cardigan; on the river Teifi, 2 miles ENE of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. It contains the township of Adpar, and the villages of Aber and Pendoll; and its post-town is Newcastle-Emlyn, under Carmarthen. Acres, 2,867. Real property, £2,647. Pop. in 1851, 959; in 1861, 807. Houses, 202. The decrease of pop. arose partly from the closing of a boarding-school. The property is much divided. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Llanfair-Trelygen, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £147.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Tyfriog, and is good.

LLANDYFRYDOG, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Anglesey. The parish lies on the river Dulas, 1½ mile NE of Llanerchymedd r. station. Post-town, Llanerchymedd, under Bangor. Acres, 3,819. Real property, £3,657. Pop., 706. Houses, 156. The property is much subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Parys copper mines. Two wells, formerly reputed holy, are near Lleidr-Dyrydog stone. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanfiangel-Tre'r-Beirid, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £457.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Tyvrydog; occupies the site of one founded in the 6th century; is an ancient structure; and was recently in disrepair. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £8.—The sub-district contains also eleven other parishes. Acres, 23,384. Pop., 4,580. Houses, 1,060.

LLANDYGWIDD, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Cardigan. The parish lies on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, and on the Newcastle-Emlyn and Cardigan railway, which was in progress of formation in 1866, 4 miles SE of Cardigan. Post-town, Llechryd, under Carmarthen. Acres, 5,595. Real property, £4,453; of which £15 are in fisheries. Pop., 1,023. Houses, 230. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Bishops of St. David's, who had a palace on it; and it passed to the Griffiths. Llwyndyrod, the seat of the Griffiths is on the site of the episcopal palace; and other chief residences are Stradmore-Vale, Noyadd-Trevaur, Penylan, and Blaenpant. A salmon leap is on the contiguous reach of the Teifi. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £130.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Dygwyydd; was recently rebuilt; is in the early English style, or local stone, with Bath stone dressings; and has a tower, with wooden spire, 130 feet high.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes in Cardiganshire, and two in Pembrokeshire. Acres, 19,860. Pop., 4,133. Houses, 970.

LLANDYLWYF. See LLANDELOY.

LLANDYNAM, a township in Llandysilio parish. Denbigh; on the river Dee, 2 miles NW of Llangollen. Real property, £2,208; of which £254 are in quarries. Pop., 83.

LLANDYRNOG, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The village stands about a mile from the river Clwyd, under Bryn-y-Cloddiau, 3½ miles E of Denbigh r. station; and has a post-office under Denbigh.—The parish comprises the townships of Ystrad, Banker, Caeriedwin, Cwmduylluan, Llan-Rhiw-bebyl, and Speddyd. Acres, 3,223. Real property, £4,239. Pop., 655. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. Glanvvern is the seat of Lieut. Col. Madocks. Vron Iw was the seat of the Madocks family, and is now a farm-house. An ancient British camp is on Bryn-y-Cloddiau. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £666.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Tyrog, and is good. Charities, £15.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 10,063. Pop., 1,326. Houses, 498.

LLANDYSIL. See LLANDYSSIL.

LLANDYSILIO, a village and a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey. The village stands on the Menai strait, near Menai suspension bridge, and near Menai-Bridge and Llanfair r. stations, 3 miles SW of Beaumaris; and is a populous place, inhabited chiefly by workmen in the slate quarries of Llanberis.—The parish comprises 827 acres of land, and 90 of water; and its post-town is Bangor. Real property, £3,155. Pop. in 1851, 1,243; in 1861, 1,353. Houses, 304. The property is divided among a few. Hugh Lopus landed here in 1096; and General Mytton in 1648. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfair-Pwllgwynnyll, in the diocese of Bangor. The old church was dedicated to St. Tysilio, and stood on Ben-Glas, which is alternately a peninsula and an island; and the new church is a recent edifice, larger but meaner than the old one, and stands on the mainland.

LLANDYSILIO, a village and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands on Offa's dyke, on the river Vyrnwy, adjacent to the Montgomery canal, the Oswestry and Welshpool railway, and the boundary with Salop, near Llanyrnwech and Four Crosses r. stations, 6 miles S by W of Oswestry; and is a seat of petty sessions.—The parish includes the townships of Domgar, Haughton, Rhusnant, and Rhantregynwen; and is traversed by a Roman road. Post-town, Oswestry. Acres, 3,141. Real property, £5,808. Pop. in 1851, 557; in 1861, 689. Houses, 130. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £430.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is old.

LLANDYSILIO, Carmarthen and Pembroke. See LLANDYSSILIO.

LLANDYSILIO, or LLANTYSILIO, a parish in the district of Corwen and county of Denbigh; on the river Dee, 2 miles NW of Llangollen r. station. It comprises the townships of Coedwrg, Cyranio, Llandynam, and Maestrychen; and its post-town is Llangollen. Acres, 7,919. Real property, £5,013. Pop. in 1851, 1,019; in 1861, 1,129. Houses, 223. Llandysilio Hall is a chief residence. The beautiful ruins of Valle Crucis abbey are here, but will be separately noticed. Limestone and slate are quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £115. Patron, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.

LLANDYSSIL, a parish in the district and county of Montgomery; near the river Severn, 2 miles SW of Montgomery town and r. station. It has a post-office under Montgomery; and it includes the townships of Rhandir-Bronywood, Bryntalch, and Bolbro. Acres, 4,071. Real property, £5,167. Pop., 799. Houses, 169. The property is much subdivided. Woollen weaving is carried on. Ancient British camps are on Goronddu hill and other places. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £373.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was recently in disrepair. Charities, £10.

LLANDYSSIL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Newcastle-Emlyn district, Cardigan. The village stands on the river Telfi, at the boundary with Carmarthenshire, and on the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway, 8½ E of Newcastle-Emlyn; and has a bridge, a railway station, and a post-office, under Carmarthen. A weekly market is held on Thursday; a monthly market, on the third Tuesday of the month; and fairs on 2 Jan., 11 Feb., the Thursday before Palm Sunday, the third Thursday after that day, 19 Sept., 31 Oct., and 11 Nov.—The parish is divided into Llandyssi-ls-Kerdin, which includes the hamlet of Llanfrenc; and Llandyssi-Uwch-Kerdin, which includes the hamlets of Dorthin, Capel-Ddewi, Faidref, Glandysilval, and Llanfair. Acres, 17,556. Real property of Ls-Kerdin, £3,167; of L-Uwch-Kerdin, £4,913. Pop. of the whole in 1851, 2,930; in 1861, 2,788. Houses, 632. The property is much subdivided. Allt-yr-Odyn, Waun-Ifor, Giffelwchen, and Llanfair are chief residences. Castell-Ilywel, once a mansion, is now a farm-house. Castell-Gwynfydyd stood near the church; Maelgwz's castle stood at Cilgygriag; and Humpfrey's castle stood on the rivulet Cletwr. There are several bar-

rows. The living is two-fold—a vicarage united with the chapelry of Capel-Ddewi, and a sinecure rectory—in the diocese of St. David's. Value of the vicarage, £220; * of the rectory £400. Patron of the former, the Bishop of St. David's; of the latter, Jesus' College, Oxford. The church is partly early English, and was recently in disrepair. There are three recently erected chapels of ease, and chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes in Cardigan and one in Carmarthen. Acres, 40,722. Pop., 5,934. Houses, 1,396.

LLANEDARN, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the river Rumney, at the boundary with Monmouth, and near the South Wales railway, 5 miles NE by N of Cardiff. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 2,635. Real property, £2,121. Pop. in 1851, 338; in 1861, 289. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. Cevn-Mably and Ruperra are chief residences. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St. Mellons, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Edlyrn, and was reported in 1859 as not good.

LLANEDWEN, a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey; on the Menai strait, near Porthamal ferry, 3 miles S by E of Llanfair r. station, and 6½ SW of Beaumaris. Post-town, Carmarvon. Acres, 1,939; of which 340 are water. Real property, £3,046; of which £230 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 327; in 1861, 273. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. Plas-Newydd, a modern mansion, amid finely sheltered grounds, belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey, and is occupied by the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke; 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 topstone of it measuring 12 feet in length, and 10 feet in breadth. Plas-Gwyn, to the W of Plas-Newydd, was the birthplace of the Rev. H. Rowlands, the author of "Mona Antiqua;" but it is now called Plas-Llywynon, and is the seat of A. C. Prettymann, Esq. Plas-Coch, to the S of Plas-Newydd, is a fine Tudor mansion of the 16th century; was built by the attorney-general Hugh Hughes; and is now the seat of W. R. Hughes, Esq. The Roman general Suetonius crossed the Menai strait, by a bridge of boats, at Porthamal 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-Beddau, 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-ben-Cefn, where there are vestiges of an ancient camp. The living is a p. 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; is very good; and contains a monument to the Rev. H. Rowlands. Charities, £5.

LLANEDY, a parish in Llanelly district, Carmarthen; on the river Llŵchwyr, at the boundary with Glamorgan, and adjacent to the Llanelly and Vale of Towry railway, to the N of Pontardulais r. station, 9½ miles NE by N of Llanelly. It has fairs on 18 June and 8 Nov.; and its post-town is Llanelly. Acres, 5,632. Real property, £4,136. Pop., 1,086. Houses, 219. The property is subdivided. Coal is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £330.* Patron, the Rev. D. Williams. The church is dedicated to St. Edith, 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 chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. Walters, the author of the "Welsh Dictionary," was a native.

LLANEGRYN, a village and a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth. The village stands on the river Dyswynny, 2½ miles from the coast, 3½ N by E of Torryn

r. station, and 12 SW of Dolgelly; and has a post-office under Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.—The parish includes the townships of Peniarth and Rhydyrhiv, and comprises 6,819 acres. Real property, £2,653. Pop., 652. Houses, 149. The property is divided among a few. Peniarth is the seat of W. W. E. Wynn, Esq. The surface is hilly; and several parts of it command fine views of Cader-Idris. Slate is found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £82. Patron, E. Titley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Egryn; was recently restored; and contains a very fine rood-loft, a remarkable Norman font, and monuments to the Owens. There are an endowed school and other charities, with jointly £105.

LLANEGWAD, a parish in Llandilo-fawr district, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, at the influx of the Cothi, near the Llanarthney station of the Carmarthen and Llandilo railway, 3 miles W by S of Llandilo-fawr. It contains the hamlets of Egwad, Hernin, Llechfraith, Llechgron, Llethergele, Miros, Monachty, and Ystrad; and its post-town is Llandilo, under Carmarthen. Acres, 12,330. Real property, £5,342. Pop., 1,920. Houses, 421. The property is subdivided. Much land was, not long ago, reclaimed and enclosed. Copper ore is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £259. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Egwad, and is good. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £100.

LLANEGHRAD. See LLANEGRAD.

LLANELHAIARN. See LLANAELEHAIARN.

LLANELIAN, a village and a parish in the district and county of Anglesey. The village stands on the coast, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile SW of Point Elianus, commonly called Point Llynas, and 2 E of Amlwch r. station. The parish comprises 2,393 acres; and its post-town is Amlwch, Anglesey. Real property, £2,033. Pop. in 1851, 1,295; in 1861, 1,282. Houses, 318. The property is much subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Parys copper mine. A lighthouse stands on Point Llynas; and a signal station which, prior to the time of electro-telegraphing, had one of the semaphores in the line of communication between Holyhead and Liverpool, stands on a considerable ascent about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the lighthouse. A palace of Caswallon Lawhir, who flourished about 443, 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, united with the chapels of Coedanna and Rhosbeirio, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £400. 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 is, or lately was, the scene of an annual wake on the first Friday of Aug. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £20.

LLANELIAN, a parish in the district of Conway and county of Denbigh; on the coast, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, near Colwyn r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E by S of Conway. It contains the townships of Llan, Llaithfaun, and Twman; it has fairs on the Monday after Easter week, 26 July, 5 Oct., and 8 Dec.; and its post-town is Colwyn, under Conway. Acres, 3,382. Real property, £2,970. Pop., 548. Houses, 117. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £249. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was recently in need of repair. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £8.

LLANELIDAN, a parish and a sub-district in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The parish lies near the head of the vale of Clwyd, adjacent to the boundary with Merioneth, and on the Denbigh and Corwen railway, around Nant-clwyd r. station, 5 miles S by W of Ruthin; it contains the townships of Llan, Nantclwyd, Brynneue, Garthyn-euadd, and Trewyn-Bodlowydd; and it has a post-office under Flint. Acres, 4,900. Rated property, £5,120.

Pop. in 1851, 953; in 1861, 848. Houses, 185. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Ehdan, is ancient and good; and contains monuments of the Thetwells and the Kerricks. There are chapels for Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans, and charities £32.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 13,840. Pop., 2,684. Houses, 580.

LLANELLEU, a parish in Hay district, Brecon; under Cradle mountain, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by E of Glasbury r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ SSW of Hay. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. Acres, 5,599. Real property, £284. Pop. in 1851, 1,111; in 1861, 93. Houses, 16. Most of the surface is waste and mountain. Several old seats were on it, but were changed into farm-houses. A flint spear-head, 7 inches long, and an ancient pot, have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £90. Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is dedicated to St. Elyw. The parish shares in the Bouglrood charities at Brecon.

LLANELLEN, a parish, with a village, in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the river Usk and the Brecon canal, near the Hereford and Newport railway, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles S of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 2,536. Real property, £2,529. Pop., 373. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £105. Patron, T. Swinnerton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Helen, and is old but good. Charities, £7.

LLANELLYD, or LLANYLTD, a village and a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth. The village stands on the river Maw, at the influx of the Wuion, amid magnificent scenery, overhung by Cader Idris, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Dolgelly r. station; and has a post-office under Corwen. Mr. Pratt says respecting the scenery,—“Its beauties are so manifold and extraordinary that they literally beggar description; now pastures of the most exuberant fertility; now woods rising in all the majesty of foliage; the road itself curving in numberless unexpected directions,—at one moment shut into a verdant recess, so contracted that there seems neither carriage nor bridle way out of it,—at another the azure expanse of the main ocean filling the eye; on one side, rocks glittering in all the colours of that beauty which constitutes the sublime, and of a height which diminishes the wild herds that browse or look down upon you from the summit, where the largest animal appears insignificantly minute; on the other hand, plains, villas, cottages, or copses, with whatever belongs to that milder grace which belongs to the beautiful.” A main group of features in this scenery is presented 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 6,673 acres. Real property, £1,838; of which £60 are in mines. Pop., 465. Houses, 103. The property is subdivided. Much of the surface is upland; and a considerable portion is barren. Copper ore is found; and supplies of peat are obtained. Cymmer Abbey, which we have noticed in its own alphabetical place, is near the village. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £62. Patron, Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Iltyd, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANELLY, a parish and a sub-district in Crickhowell district, Brecon. The parish lies on the rivers Clydach and Usk, on the Brecon and Newport canal, and on the Abergavenny and Merthyr-Tydvil railway, around Clydach r. station, and adjacent to Monmouthshire, 3 miles SSE of Crickhowell; comprises the parcels of Aberbaiden and Maesgwatha; and includes parts of Brynmaur and Clydach,—the latter of which has a post-office under Abergavenny. Acres, 5,183. Real property, £23,833; of which £237 are in quarries, £55 in mines, £5,023 in iron-works, and £1,899 in the canal. Pop. in 1801, 637; in 1831, 4,041; in 1851, 9,644; in 1861, 9,603. Houses, 2,043. The increase of pop.,

prior to 1851, arose from the flourishing condition of the Clydach iron-works. The surface includes much upland, some good scenery, and two waterfalls. Part of the upland rises so high as 1,200 feet above sea-level; and, though mainly bleak moor and barren morass, and though at the beginning of the present century all a sheep walk, without one human abode, 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; exhibits highly picturesque features, "high cliffs springing up from the water's edge, jutting out in bold relief, covered with brushwood, or fringed with delicate ferns;" is worked, in the sides, with quarries of limestone, and with mines of iron and coal; and is occupied, at intervals, with "large iron furnaces, forges, and rolling-mills, placed at such a depth below the road, that the traveller looks down upon the blackened roofs, and hears the groaning of engines and beating of hammers, while the steam is seen bursting out in white jets, and the smoke rolling forth in murky clouds." The chief of the two waterfalls is called Pwl-y-cwn, 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 p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is dedicated to St. Ellyw. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and charities £30.

LLANELLY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Carmarthenshire. The town stands on the river Burry, or estuary of the Loughor, at the influx of the Lliedi, on the South Wales railway, and at the terminus of the Llanelly and Vale of Towry railway, 4 miles W of the boundary with Glamorganshire, and 17 SE by S of Carmarthen. It was only a village so late as about 1813; but, in consequence of its advantageous site near the sea, for the outlet of a large portion of the South Wales coalfield, and for the extensive trade of the Cambrian copper-works, it has grown into a large, bustling, and prosperous seat of population and of commerce. It is irregularly built, but has undergone very great improvement. Many old and unsightly habitations have been removed; new buildings, with ranges of handsome shops, have been erected on their site; and large recent extensions, in new streets with respectable houses, have been formed. The chief public buildings are a town-hall, a convenient market-house, a custom-house, a banking-office, churches, chapels, a workhouse, railway stations, and the smelting-house of the Cambrian copper-works. The parish church, near the centre of the town, is a fine old edifice, with two steeples, the one terminated by a spire, the other by an embattled turret. Three other churches, St. John's, Trinity, and St. Paul's, are modern erections; and another, St. Peter's, was projected in 1865. The Park Congregational chapel was completed near the end of 1865; is in the early decorated English style, of furnace-dressed rubble with Bath stone dressings; has a tower and spire 104 feet high; and comprises a lower level, with large school or lecture-room,—and an upper level, with the chapel-proper, containing space for about 638 sittings. There are chapels also for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics; and there are likewise national and other schools. The workhouse has accommodation for 200 inmates. The Cambrian copper-works are surmounted by a chimney 231 feet high, which is a conspicuous object for miles around. A head post-office is in High-street; and a receiving post-office is at the docks. There are a telegraph office and three chief inns. Markets are held on Thursdays and Saturdays; fairs are held on Holy Thursday, 29 July, 30 Sept., and 11 Nov.; and there are foundries, tin-works, and a pottery.

The harbour is protected by a breakwater; admits ships of 600 tons' burden; and has three excellent docks, furnished with loading stages,—an admirably constructed graving dock,—and well-contrived appliances for preventing silting up, and for carrying on all the current

business of the port. Acts for improving and managing the harbour, in costly methods, were obtained in 1813 and 1843; and another act, with further powers, was introduced in 1853,—to divert the streams, called the Pwll, the Yard, and the Cille, by means of a new cut, into the river Lliedi, for scouring purposes,—to make three several reservoirs to discharge into the three several docks,—to maintain, extend, and improve the breakwater,—and to make and maintain a branch railway from the South Wales line, near the old Castle colliery, to the Carmarthen dock, and to the end of the breakwater. The chief imports are copper ore and grain; and the chief exports are coal, culm, copper cake, copper sheeting, iron, and fire clay. The port includes, as sub-ports, Carmarthen, St. Clears, Laugharne, and Pembrey. The vessels belonging to it, at the commencement of 1864, were 31 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 925 tons; 48 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 5,726 tons; and 4 steam-vessels, of aggregate 38 tons. The vessels which cleared in 1863, were 24 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 5,225 tons, to British colonies; 310 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 35,655 tons, to foreign countries; 455 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 31,704 tons, to foreign countries; 2 British steam-vessels, of jointly 212 tons, to foreign countries; 2,164 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 145,250 tons, coastwise; and 111 steam-vessels, of aggregate 11,457 tons, coastwise. The vessels which entered, in 1863, were 25 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 5,533 tons, from British colonies; 6 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 291 tons, from British colonies; 271 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 33,995 tons, from foreign countries; 402 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 28,861 tons, from foreign countries; 1 British steam-vessel, of 106 tons, from foreign countries; 1,275 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 77,784 tons, coastwise; and 123 steam-vessels, of aggregate 12,163 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1862, was £2,964; the amount of light dues, £893.

Llanelly is a borough by prescription; is mentioned in a document of the time of Edward II. as then a borough, but has no extant charter; and was so ill defined in its borough character, at the time of the parliamentary boundary commission, that the inhabitants seemed scarcely to know in what sense it was a borough. It is governed nominally by a portreeve and burgesses; and it unites with Carmarthen in sending a member to parliament. Its old limits were supposed to be contained within what was called Llanelly hamlet; but its limits, under the reform act, include also part of Hengoed hamlet. It is a seat of county courts, and a polling-place. Electors of Llanelly and Carmarthen boroughs, in 1833, 684; in 1863, 853. Pop. of Llanelly hamlet or old borough, in 1851, 8,415; in 1861, 11,084. Houses, 2,126. Pop. of the borough as now constituted, in 1851, 8,710; in 1861, 11,445. Houses, 2,195. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the coal, iron, tin, and copper trades.—The parish contains also the rest of Hengoed hamlet, and the hamlets of Westia, Berwick, and Glyn. Acres, 13,073; of which 2,575 are water. Real property of Llanelly hamlet or old borough, in 1860, £28,821; of which £7,349 were in mines, £11 in quarries, £7,774 in railways, and £250 in gas-works. Real property of Hengoed, £5,543,—of which £350 were in mines, and £51 in quarries; of Berwick, £8,500,—of which £3,545 were in mines, £56 in quarries, and £593 in railways; of Glyn, £2,924,—of which £277 were in mines. Pop. of the parish in 1851, 13,663; in 1861, 17,279. Houses, 3,321. Llanelly House is the seat of W. Chambers, Esq.; Llancarnek House, of the Earl of Warwick; Stradey, of D. Lewis, Esq.; and Glamor, of R. Neville, Esq. An ancient camp, supposed to be British, is in the vicinity of the town. The head living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of St. John and Trinity, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £96.* Patron, R. G. Thomas, Esq. St. Paul's chapelry is a separate benefice, constituted in 1846; the pop. within its limits in 1861, was 5,009; and the living of it is a p. curacy, of the value of £150,* in the patronage of alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

The sub-district contains the old borough and the hamlets of Hengoed and Westfa. Pop., 14,619. Houses, 2,805. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Loughor, containing the hamlet of Berwick, and the parishes of Llaugennech and Loughor, the latter ectorally in Glamorgan; the sub-district of Llannon, containing the hamlet of Glyn, and the parishes of Llannon and Llanelly; and the sub-district of Pembrey, containing the parishes of Pembrey and Kidwelly. Acres, 73,451. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,225. Pop. in 1851, 23,507; in 1861, 27,979. Houses, 5,513. Marriages in 1863, 229; births, 1,140,—of which 67 were illegitimate; deaths, 509,—of which 170 were at ages under 5 years, and 24 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,023; births, 9,272; deaths, 5,065. The places of worship, in 1851, were 11 of the Church of England, with 4,020 sittings; 13 of Independents, with 4,369 s.; 14 of Baptists, with 3,072 s.; 7 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 2,134 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,005 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 160 s. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 1,399 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 743 s.; and 43 Sunday schools, with 5,784 s.

LLANELLY AND VALE OF TOWY RAILWAY, a railway chiefly in Carmarthenshire, but partly in Glamorganshire; from Llanelly north by eastward, up the Vale of the Loughor, to a junction with a line from Carmarthen, eastward up the Vale of the Towy, at Llandilofawr, and thence north-northeastward, up the Towy, to Llandoverly. A portion of it at Llanelly, connected with the docks there, was authorized in 1828; the line thence to Landilo, with branches to Cwmanman-Spith, Mynydd-mawr, and Brynamman, was authorized in 1835; branches from Gellei-Gelle farm to Cylynchan and Pistillishaff, were authorized in 1853; and the portion from Landilo to Llandoverly was originally a separate undertaking, and was opened in 1858. The main line forms a junction with the South Wales at Llanelly, and has an aggregate extent of 23½ miles; and the portion from Llandilo to Llandoverly is continuous with it, and has a length of 11½ miles. The two went under one management in 1853, and were united by perpetual lease in 1860. The company were authorized, in 1861, to construct a line to Swansea, with branches to Llanrhidian and to the Carmarthen and Cardigan,—aggregate 30 miles long; and were further authorized, in 1863, to construct other works, the chief of which was a branch, 5 miles long, to the S side of the S docks at Swansea; in 1864, to construct a connecting-line of ½ a mile with the Great Western at Swansea; and in 1865, to form an extension of 2½ miles to Mumbles. Their interests are affected also by the Central Wales Extension, from Llandrindd to Llandoverly; by the Mid Wales Extension, from Newbridge, near Builth, to points near Brecon; and by the Manchester and Milford, from Llanilloes to the Carmarthen and Cardigan.

LLANELWEDD, a parish in the district of Builth and county of Radnor; on the river Wye, at the boundary with Breconshire, ¼ a mile NE of Builth town and r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 2,020. Real property, £1,345; of which £10 are in fisheries. Pop., 227. Houses, 37. Llanellwedd Hall was an old seat of the Gwynnes. Wellfield is the seat of E. D. Thomas, Esq.; has a beautifully wooded park, on high ground above the Wye; and commands a fine view. Penocerrig House, or Pen-y-Cerig, 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 p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100.* Patron, E. D. Thomas, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew, and is beautifully situated on the Wye. There is an endowed school, with £17 a-year; and the parish shares in the Boughrood charities at Brecon.

LLANELWEY. See ASAPH, ST.

LLANENDDWYN, a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth; on the coast, and on the Barnholm and Carnarvon railway, 5 miles N by W of Barnholm. It has a post-office, of the name of Dyffryn, under Carnarvon. Acres, 7,777; of which 660 are water. Real property,

£3,745. Pop. in 1851, 981; in 1861, 891. Houses, 222. The property is subdivided. Manganese is found, and has been worked. Several Druidical remains are on the hills. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanddwywe, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Enddwyg; is an ancient structure; was reported in 1859 as very bad; has recently undergone some repair; and was the burial-place of Jones of Nanteos, one of the judges of Charles I. There are chapels for Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans, a British school, an endowed national school with £8 a-year, and other charities £11.

LLANENGAN, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; at the SE extremity of the Lleyn peninsula, between St. Tudwall's bay and Hell's Mouth bay, 7 miles SW of Pwllheli, and 24 SW of Nantlle r. station. It contains the villages of Llanengan and Abersoch, each of which has a post-office, under Pwllheli. Acres, 4,354; of which 633 are water. Pop., 1,021. Houses, 236. 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 Hell's Mouth bay was the scene of the shipwreck of the "Transit" in 1829. Lead mines are at Penrhyn-mawr. Three ancient camps, and some other antiquities, are within the parish. Two small islands, called St. Tudwall's, 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. Value, £450.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Einion; occupies the site of one built in the 6th century; is a fine structure of the early part of the 16th century; was recently restored; contains a very richly carved screen; and has bells said to have been brought from Bardsey. Charities, £6.

LLANENGHENEL. See LLANNYNGHENDEL.

LLANERCHAYRON, a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the river Ayron, 2 miles SE of Aberayron, and 11 NW of Lampeter r. station. Post-town, Aberayron, under Carmarthen. Acres, 1,606. Real property, £983. Pop., 228. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. Llanerchayron House belonged to the Parrys, and passed to the Lewises. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £73. Patrons, the Earl of Lisburne and the Lewis family. The church is tolerable.

LLANERCH-DERWEN. See DERWEN-LLANERCH.

LLANERCHYDDA, a township in Llanyonoddywy parish, Merioneth; ¼ miles NE of Dinas-Mowddwy. Real property, £646. Pop., 174.

LLANERCHGOEDIOL, a township in Towy and Talylynn parishes, Merioneth; near Towy. Real property, £518. Pop., 64.

LLANERCHILLA, a township in Llansaintffraid parish, Montgomery; ¼ miles ENE of Llanfyllin. Pop., 94.

LLANERCHLLWYDOG. See LLANYCHLWYDOG.

LLANERCHROCHWELL, a township in Guilsfield parish, Montgomery; within Welshpool borough. Real property, £1,971. Pop., 215.

LLANERCHIRUGOG, a place in the SE of Denbigh; 2 miles NNW of Ruabon.

LLANERCHYDOL, a township in Welshpool parish, Montgomery; 1¼ mile W of Welshpool. Pop., 232.

LLANERCHYMEDD, a small town, a village, and a chapelry, in the district and county of Anglesey. The town stands on the Anglesey Central railway, near the source of the river Dulais, 14 miles ENE of Beaumaris; consists chiefly of two streets, crossing each other at right angles; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Bangor, and a good inn. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs are held on 1 Jan., 10 March, 4 April, 6 May, the three Wednesdays before 7 Aug., 14 Aug., 2 Oct., and 13 Nov.; the manufacture of snuff, in imitation of Lundyfoot, is carried on; and rope-making and hide-curing employ a few hands.—The ville is part of the town, and comprises 15 acres. Pop., 67. Houses, 14.—The chapelry in, includes the ville, and parts of the parishes of Amwlch-

Gwredog, Llechynfarwydd, and Rhodogeidio; and was constituted in 1853. Pop. in 1861, 1,164. Houses, 289. Pop. of the Amlwch portion, 734; of the Gwredog portion, 11; of the Llechynfarwydd portion, 150; of the Rhodogeidio portion, 202. The property is much subdivided. Llwydiarth 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 p. curacy, united with the chapelries of Gwredog and Rhodogeidio, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was recently restored; and has a tower with a deep embattled parapet. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists, and a national school.

LLANERCHYMRIS, a township in Llansaintfrmaid parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles E of Llanfyllin. Pop., 128.

LLANERFYLL, a village and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands on the river Banw, near the Sarn Sws Roman way, 5 miles NW by W of Llanfair, and 10 SW of Llanfyllin r. station; and has a post-office under Welshpool. The parish includes the townships of Cefylllys-Isaf, Cefylllys-Uchaf, Crane, Llyssin, Coedatog, and Cenllywl. Acres, 16,255. Real property, £5,291. Pop., 885. Houses, 183. The property is chiefly divided between two. Newadd-Wen was the seat of Meredydd ap Cyman; 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 Moelddol-wyn; numerous barrows are on the hills; and three pools, at one of which is a stone inscribed with the date 1430, are on Mynydd-Drum. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £435.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Erval; and is early English, in fair condition. A stone with a very old inscription, and a well formerly reputed holy, are near the church. There is an endowed school, with £32 a-year.

LLANEUGRAD, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Anglesey; near Red Wharf bay, 5½ miles E of Llanerchymedd r. station. Post-town, Penræth, under Bangor. Acres, 2,695. Real property, £1,095. Pop., 276. Houses, 65. The property is divided between two. There are an ancient manor-house and park, with a curious Tudor pigeon-house. Limestone and marble are found. Roderic Mawr obtained a victory here, in 803, over the Danes. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanallgo, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £216.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Eugrad, and was recently restored. Charities, £3.

LLANFAEON, a parish in Merthyr-Tydvil district, Glamorgan; on the rivers Taff and Rumeay, near the Taff Vale railway, the Merthyr-Tydvil canal, and the boundary with Monmouth, 5½ miles NNW of Caerphilly. It contains the hamlets of Garth and Glynrumney; and its post-town is Pontypridd. Acres, 5,369. Real property, £11,915; of which £39 are in quarries, and £8,184 in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 1,925; in 1861, 2,360. Houses, 493. The surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £120. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Mabon; was rebuilt in 1863; is in the early geometric pointed style; and consists of nave, chancel, and vestry.

LLANFACHRETH, a village and a parish in the district and county of Anglesey. The village stands on the river Alaw, near Holyhead bay, 4 miles E of Holyhead; and has a post-office under Holyhead. The parish comprises 1,497 acres of land, and 390 of water. Real property, £1,825. Pop., 532. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land is under cultivation. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Llan-yngheudell and Llanfugl, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £638.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mackraeth, and was reported in 1859 as bad.

LLANFACHRETH, a village and a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth. The village stands on the river Mawddach, at the N foot of Moel-Orthwrn, 34 miles NNE of Dolgelly r. station; and has a post-office under Corwen, and fairs on 22 April, 30 June, 15 Aug., and 23 Oct. The parish comprises the townships of Nannau-Isafon and Nannau-Uwchafon. Acres, 10,006. Real property, £5,333; of which £272 are in mines, and £17 in fisheries. The property is divided among a few. Nannau is a modern mansion, the seat of John Vaughan, Esq.; was built by the late Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart.; succeeded an ancient edifice, which was the residence of Hywel Sele, the relation 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-Orthwrn. 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 Hywel 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 40 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 stiled the hollow oak of demourie.”

Moel-Orthwrn 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 celtian. 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £92. Patron, John Vaughan, Esq. The church was partly restored in 1820, and is good. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and charities £9. Rice Jones, the Welsh bard, was a native.

LLANFAELOG, a village and a parish in the district and county of Anglesey. The village stands near the coast and near Ty-Croes r. station, 3½ miles NNW of Aberffraw. The parish contains also the hamlet of Pengornisiog; and its post-town is Gwindy, under Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 2,752; of which 430 are water. Real property, £1,889. Pop., 763. Houses, 172. The property is subdivided. There are two cromlechs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbenlan, 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 is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANFAELRHYS, a parish, with a village, in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; at the extremity of the Llyn peninsula, under Mynydd-Rhiw, adjacent to Hell's Mouth bay, 12 miles SW by W of Pwllheli, and 27 SW of Nantlerr station. Post-town, Aberdaron, under Pwllheli. Acres, 1,679. Real property, £1,075. Pop., 203. Houses, 40. There are manganese mines. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Aberdaron, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Maelfrys. Charities, £14.

LLANFAENOR. See LLANVANOS.

LLANFAES, or **LLANVAES**, a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey; on Beaumaris bay, and partly within Beaumaris borough, 1 mile N of Beaumaris, and 6½ NE of Menai-Bridge r. station. Post-town, Beaumaris, Anglesey. Acres, 2,297; of which 1,057 are water. Pop., 243. Houses, 55. Pop. of the B. borough portion, 192. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. Baron Hill, near Beaumaris, is the seat of Sir R. B. Bulkeley, Bart. The Friars is another house belonging to him; and took its name from a Franciscan friary, founded, in 1237, by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, to the memory of his wife Joan. The friary was re-

founded 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 Beamaris, Llanbeblig, Llandegai, and Pennynydd; 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 afterwards taken into careful preservation. Henllys, situated on wooded banks above the church, is the seat of J. L. Hampton Lewis, Esq.; and has an ancient bedstead, which belonged to Owen Tudor. Tro'r Castell, near the shore, within Penmon, is a recent mansion, but includes portions of an ancient one of the time of Edward I.; and that ancient one was a chief seat of the Tudor family, and supplied from its cellars some famous methelin to Queen Elizabeth. Tro-sr-Afon, also within Penmon, is the seat of R. Williams, Esq. Castell-aber-Llieniawg, situated on a rising ground densely covered with thicket, likewise within Penmon, is a square fort, with a circular tower at each angle; was founded, in 1093, by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, when he overran Anglesey; and was occupied in 1645. 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 battle field." 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 p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Penmon, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £153. Patron, Sir R. E. W. Bulkeley, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1845, is in the decorated English style, has a broach spire, and contains ardual bearings of the Whytes. Charities, £38.

LLANFAES, Brecon. See DAVID (Sr.), Brecon.

LLANFAETHLY, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on Holyhead bay, 5 miles NE of Holyhead r. station. It has a post-office under Holyhead. Acres, 2,629; of which 230 are water. Real property, £2,294. Pop., 415. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. A station of the Holyhead and Liverpool semaphore telegraph line was here. Fuller's earth is found. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanfwrog, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £636.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Maethlu, and is tolerable. Charities, £9.

LLANFAGLAN, or LLANFAGLADEN, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Carnarvon; on the Menai strait, 2 miles SW by S of Carnarvon r. station. Post-town, Carnarvon. Acres, 1,834; of which 612 are water. Real property, £1,231. Pop., 253. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanwnda, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Baglan, contains an ancient inscribed stone, and was recently in a very dilapidated state.

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 railway, near Llanfair-Pwllgwyn-gyll village, between the Britannia Bridge and the Gaerwen Junction.

LLANFAIR, a sub-district in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery; containing Llanfair-Caereinion parish, and five other parishes. Acres, 71,059. Pop., 6,375. Houses, 1,289.

LLANFAIR, a parish in Festiniog district, Merioneth; on the coast, and on the Barmouth and Carnarvon railway, 1 mile S of Harlech. Post-town, Harlech, under Carnarvon. Acres, 5,196. Real property, £1,943. Pop., 426. Houses, 83. The property is much subdivided. 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. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Charities, £5. Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus slept here in 1188. Edmund Prvs. who translated the Psalms into Welsh,

was a native; and E. Wynne, the author of "Bardd-Cwsg," was rector.

LLANFAIR, Brecon. See BUILTIL.

LLANFAIR, Cardigan, &c. See LLANVAIR.

LLANFAIRARYBRYN, a parish and a sub-district in Llanfodery district, Carmarthen. The parish lies on the Sarn Helen way, on the Llanfodery and Knighton railway, and on the rivers Eran and Towy, at the S end of Cilcwm forest, 1 mile N of Llanfodery; has a post-office of the name of Llanfair, under Carmarthen; and contains the hamlets of Rhandir-Abbot, Rhandir-Isaf, Rhandir-Canol, and Rhandir-Uchaf. Acres, 23,457. Real property, £9,405; of which £2,500 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,705; in 1861, 1,559. Houses, 303. The property is not much divided. There are lead mines, belonging to the Earl of Cawdor. A Roman camp is on an eminence round the site of the church, and has furnished Roman coins, bricks, and other relics. The name Llanfairarybryn signifies "Mary church on a hill." The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llandinog, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is tolerably good.—The sub-district is coterminate with the parish.

LLANFAIR-CAEREINION, a small town and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The town stands on the river Eion, 8½ miles WSW of Welshpool r. station, and 11 NW of Montgomery; takes the latter part of its name from the ancient British camp of Castell-Caereinion, about 3 miles to the E; is neatly built and picturesquely situated; forms a good centre for anglers in the Banw, the Eion, and the Vyrnwy; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a post-office, † under Welshpool, two good inns, a town-hall, a church, five dissenting chapels, and charities £6. The church is early English, contains the effigies of a knight, and was about to be restored in the early part of 1867. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, 13 May, 26 July, 3 Oct., 1 Nov., and the Friday before Christmas. The parish contains the townships of Brynellen, Brynglas, Dolgeal, Gelligasson, Gwacynog, Heniarth, Kilyruch, Llanudol-Isaf, Llanllwlan-Uchaf, Penarth, Penytrech, Rhewhirieth, and Rhosallo. Acres, 16,157. Rated property, £10,052. Pop. in 1851, 2,727; in 1861, 2,584. Houses, 543. The property is subdivided. 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 were found in 1740. There are two woollen factories. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £358.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, a parish in Lampeter district, Cardigan; on the river Teifi, 3 miles NE of Lampeter r. station. Post-town, Lampeter, under Carmarthen. Acres, 4,815. Real property, £1,586. Pop., 614. Houses, 128. The property is divided among a few. The manors belong to the Earl of Lisburne and Lord Carrington. Lead mines are on Lord Carrington's estate, and have yielded a large quantity of silver. Copper ore also is found. The Teifi is crossed by a bridge here. Standing stones, cairns, and ancient camps abound in this parish, and in the neighbouring one of Cellan; and indications exist of a junction with the Sarn Helen Roman way. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £65. Patron, alternately the Earl of Lisburne and Lord Carrington. The church was recently in disrepair.

LLANFAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh; on the upper part of the river Clwyd, adjacent to the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen railway, 2 miles SE of Ruthin. It has a post-office under Ruthin; and it contains the townships of Derwen, Llanerch, Euarth, Paynol, and Garthgynan. Acres, 5,023. Real property, £7,423. Pop., 1,263. Houses, 272. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Bangor. An ancient camp, called Y Caeran, occupies about 7 acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is later English, has some stained glass windows, and

contains some old monuments. The chapel of Jesus Chapel is a separate charge, a p. curacy of the value of £60, in the patronage of R. Parry, Esq. Charities, £87.

LLANFAIRFECHAN, a village and a parish in Bangor district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the coast, adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, under Penmaen-Mawr, 6½ miles E by N of Bangor; is a pretty place; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bangor. The parish comprises 4,255 acres of land, and 2,265 of water. Real property, £2,822. Pop. in 1851, 809; in 1861, 1,199. Houses, 234. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of stone quarrying, the influx of summer visitors, and extensive improvements effected by J. Platt, Esq. The property is much subdivided. Most of the water area is in the Laven sands. Penmaen-Mawr rises to the altitude of 1,545 feet; projects boldly to the shore; presented serious difficulties to the forming of the railway round its foot; and is crowned by the ancient British fort of Braich-y-Ddinas, with traces of circular uncemented stone walls about 12 feet thick, and traces also of cyttiau. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £430. * Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The parochial church is good; and there is a chapel of ease for service in English.

LLANFAIR-IN-BUALLT. See **BULLTH**.

LLANFAIR-IS-GAER, a parish in the district and county of Carnarvon; on the Menai strait and on the Carnarvon railway, 2½ miles NE by N of Carnarvon. It contains the village of Brynffynon and the seaport village of Port-Dinorwig, the latter of which has a post-office under Carnarvon. Acres, 2,474; of which 565 are water. Real property, £2,312. Pop. in 1851, 687; in 1861, 1,960. Houses, 201. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of slate quarrying; and 120 of that in 1861 were persons on board vessels. The property is divided among very few. Plas-Llanfair is a chief residence. Port-Dinorwig is a shipping place for slates from the Snowdonian quarries; and is reached, through the parish, by a tram railway. 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £77. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. 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 to the late J. G. Griffith, Esq.

LLANFAIR-JUXTA-HARLECH. See **LLANFAIR**, Merioneth.

LLANFAIR-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Anglesey; on Red Wharf bay, 5 miles E of Llanerchymedd r. station, and 7 WNW of Beaumaris. Post-town, Beaumaris, Anglesey. Acres, 1,949; of which 35 are water. Real property, £1,577; of which £25 are in quarries. Pop., 757. Houses, 182. The property is much subdivided. Coloured marbles and millstones are quarried. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddyfnan, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is good. The churchyard contains a mutilated ancient cross, and a modern carnedd or artificial cavern, used as a burying-place. Goronwy Owen, the Welsh bard and linguist of the last century, was a native.

LLANFAIR-NANT-GWYN, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; on the river Nevern, under Mynydd-Preseley, 6 miles S of Cardigan r. station. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 1,633. Real property, £1,008. Pop., 159. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. Quartzose rock abounds in the valley; and hence the name Nant-Gwyn, signifying "the white vale." The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £70. Patron, T. Bowen, Esq. The church is good.

LLANFAIR-NANT-Y-GOP, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Gwayne, 3 miles S by E of Fishguard, and 10 NW by N of Carlbeston-Road r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haver-

fordwest. Acres, 2,597. Real property, £1,457. Pop., 245. Houses, 47. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Letterston, in the diocese of St. David's.

LLANFAIR-ORILLWYN, a parish in Newcastle-in-Emlyn district, Cardigan; on the river Teifi at the boundary with Carmarthenshire, 4 miles E by N of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. Post-town, Newcastle-Emlyn, under Carnarthen. Acres, 1,744. Real property, £1,163. Pop., 427. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £155. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is good.

LLANFAIR-PWLLGWYNGYLL, a village and a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey. The village stands near the Chester and Holyhead railway, and near the Menai strait, 5 miles SW of Beaumaris; takes the latter part of its name, signifying "raging pool," from the Swelly rocks whirlpool in the strait; and has a station, of the name of Llanfair, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Llanfair-Pwllgwyngyll, under Bangor.—The parish contains also the small seaport of Pwllfanog. Acres, 952; of which 100 are water. Real property, £1,403. Pop. in 1851, 753; in 1861, 695. Houses, 170. The property is divided among a few. Plas-Llanfair is the seat of Lord Clarence Paget. Plas-Newydd demesne, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, noticed in our article LLANDEWEN, also is adjacent. Craig-y-Ddinas, 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 late Marquis of Anglesey, and bearing aloft a colossal bronze statue by Noble, set up in the autumn of 1860. Building-stone is quarried and shipped. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llandysilio, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £250. 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 died during the construction of the Menai bridge.

LLANFAIR-TALLHAIRN, a village and a parish in St. Asaph district, Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Elwy, opposite the wooded park of Garthwin, and beautiful scenery, 6 miles SSW of Abergelle r. station, and S½ WNW of Denbigh; and has a post-office under Abergelle, Denbighshire, and an inn.—The parish includes the townships of Barog, Botrel, Bryscoed, Brodrachwyn, Bont, Cornwall, Drebach, Melai, Pysyllgoed, Talhaiarn, Trebarsg, Cillie, Cynnant, and Garthwin. Acres, 11,114. Real property, £5,766. Pop. in 1851, 1,386; in 1861, 1,309. Houses, 290. The property is divided among a few. Garthwin is the seat of B. W. Wynne, Esq. A moated seat of Hedd Molywng, a prince of one of the ancient Welsh tribes, was within the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £326. * Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Talhaiarn, is in good condition, and contains monuments of the Wynnes. Charities, £22.

LLANFAIR-TREF-HELYGEN, a parish in Newcastle-in-Emlyn district, Cardigan; near the river Teifi at the boundary with Carmarthenshire, 5 miles NE by N of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. Post-town, Newcastle-Emlyn, under Carnarthen. Acres, 648. Real property, £375. Pop., 81. Houses, 19. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Llanddyfrig, in the diocese of St. David's. The church has long been in ruin.

LLANFAIR-YN-ENBWLL, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on the strait opposite Holy Island, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, near Valley r. station, 5 miles SE of Holyhead. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 1,279; of which 220 are water. Real property, £557. Pop., 357. Houses, 79. The property is much subdivided. Two pools are near the church, and gave rise to the name Yn-Enbwll. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhôscolyn, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is early perpendicular English, and good.

LLANFAIR-YN-GHORNWY, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; near Carnlyn bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llanerchymedd r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Holyhead. Post-town, Gwindy, under Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 2,135. Real property, \pounds 1,718. Pop., 293. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. Verd-antique, asbestos, and soapstone are found. The antiquities are Castell-Ronin Danish camp, and meini-hirion or hero stones. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddausaint, in the diocese of Bangor. The church has traces of Norman, was reported in 1859 as not very good, and contains monuments of the Williamses.

LLANFAIR-YN-Y-CWMMWD, a parish in the district of Carnarvon and county of Anglesey; on the river Brain, 2 miles NE by N of Newborough, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Gaerwen-Junction r. station. Post-town, Newborough, under Bangor. Acres, 166. Real property, not separately returned. Pop., 57. Houses, 3. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is good.

LLANFALLTEG, a parish in the district of Narberth and counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen; on the river Taff, and on the South Wales railway, near Narberth-Road r. station, and 4 miles NE by N of Narberth. It contains the village of Hyreth; and its post-town is Narberth. Acres of the Pembroke portion, 418; of the Carmarthen portion, 1,448. Real property of the whole, \pounds 1,775. Pop. of the P. portion, 66; of the C. portion, 287. Houses, 12 and 70. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, \pounds 205. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mallteg, and is good.

LLANFARETH. See LLANVARETH.

LLANFAWB, or LLANFOR, a village and a parish in Bala district, Merioneth. The village stands on the river Dee, near its efflux from Bala lake, and adjacent to the Corwen, Bala, and Dolgelly railway,—which was in course of formation in 1867,—1 mile NE of Bala; and has fairs on 14 Aug. and 20 Sept.—The parish is divided into the townships of Bettws, Ciltalgarth, Garn, Llan, Nantlerdiog, Penmaen, Rhiwvaedog-Isafon, Rhiwvaedog-Uwchafon, and Uchedre. Post-town, Bala, under Corwen. Acres, 20,030. Real property, \pounds 3,235. Pop. in 1851, 1,719; in 1861, 1,531. Houses, 308. Most of the property is in one estate. Rhiwlas, a fine old mansion, is the seat of the Price family; and stands amid grounds traversed by the rapid rivulet Tryweryn, running to the Dee. A battle was fought within the parish between the Saxons and Llywarch-Hen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, \pounds 306.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is early English, in very bad condition; and contains monuments of the Prices. A new church was in contemplation in 1867. The p. curacy of Trinity, or of Rhos-y-Gwalia, is a separate benefice; and serves for a chapelry which was constituted in 1856, and had a pop. of 356 in 1861. Value, \pounds 158. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. A part of the chapelry of St. Mark, or of Fron-Goch, also is within the parish, and, in 1861, had a pop. of 413. A part of the chapelry of St. James, or Llaur-y-Bettws, constituted in 1863, likewise is within the parish. Charities, \pounds 73. Llywarch-Hen, the poet and warrior, who lost 24 sons in battle, and died at the age of 150, is said to have been buried in the parish church.

LLANFECHAN, a village and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands on the river Cain, adjacent to the Llanfyllin railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Llanfyllin; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Oswestry.—The parish contains the townships of Bodyvyl, Treirllun-Issa, Treirllan-Ucha, Tre-Lys, and Ystyngynnon. Acres, 4,462. Rated property, \pounds 4,392. Pop., 640. Houses, 141. The property is much subdivided. Bodyvyl House is the seat of E. B. M. Maurice, Esq.; Bryngwyn is the seat of M. Williams, Esq.; and Broughtain was the seat of the Griffiths. There are ancient British camps, and a reputed holy well. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value,

\pounds 530.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaf. The church is tolerable; and there are charities \pounds 12.

LLANFECHAN, a township in Tregynon parish, Montgomery; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Newtown. Real property, \pounds 2,850. Pop., 237.

LLANFECHAN, a township in Llanwrin parish, Montgomery; in the vale of the Dyff, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Machynlleth. Real property, \pounds 1,016.

LLANFECHAN, Brecon. See LLANFAN-FECHAN.
LLANFECHHELL, a village and a parish in the district and county of Anglesey. The village stands near the coast, 5 miles WSW of Amlwch, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Llanerchymedd r. station; and was once a market-town; and now has a post-office under Bangor, and fairs on Holy Thursday, 5 and 25 Nov., and 25 Dec.—The parish contains also the village of Trefgo, and comprises 3,637 acres. Real property, \pounds 1,730. Pop. in 1851, 1,085; in 1861, 958. Houses, 245. Verd-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. Value, \pounds 300.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mechell; and is later English, in good condition. Charities, \pounds 11, and poor's cottages.

LLANFEDDIGED, a township in Llangelynnin parish, Merioneth; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Towyn. Pop., 98.

LLANFEDW, a hamlet in Michaelstone-le-Vedw parish, Monmouth, 6 miles SW of Newport. Real property, \pounds 1,962. Pop., 293.

LLANFERRAS, a parish, with a village, in Ruthin district, Denbigh; on the river Alyn, 4 miles SW of Mold r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Ruthin. Post-town, Mold, Flintshire. Acres, 3,754. Real property, \pounds 5,466; of which \pounds 3,000 are in mines. Pop., 751. Houses, 156. The property is all in one estate. Lead mines are largely worked. The summit of a hill-range, to the S of the village, commands a fine view of the vale of the Alyn and of the town of Ruthin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, \pounds 313.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Berres, and is good. Charities, \pounds 20. Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh and Latin dictionary, was rector in 1630.

LLANFFINAN, a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Llangefni r. station. Post-town, Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 1,267. Real property, \pounds 1,041. Pop., 133. Houses, 26. The property is divided between two. Plas-Peunmyrdd is a house of the 14th century, and was the birth-place of Owen Tudor, who married Catherine of France, the widow of Henry V. Limestone is worked. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llanfihangel-Esceifog, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Fimnan; stands in a very picturesque situation; and is a modern edifice, in very poor imitation of Norman. The parish shares in some school and almshouse charities of two neighbouring parishes.

LLANFFLEWYN, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; 6 miles NW of Llanerchymedd r. station, and S NE of Holyhead. Post-town, Gwindy, under Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 1,265. Real property, \pounds 1,094. Pop., 123. Houses, 20. Some Roman antiquities have been found; and there are traces of ancient camps. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Flewyn, and is very ancient.

LLANFFYD. See LAMPHEY.

LLANFIGAEL, or LLANFUGAIL, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on the river Alaw, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Valley r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E of Holyhead. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 481. Real property, \pounds 223. Pop., 121. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfachreth, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is tolerable; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

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 hamlet in Llanfihangel-Bryn-Pabuan parish, Brecon; on the river Wye, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Builth. Acres, 3,395. Pop., 246. Houses, 54.

LLANFIHANGEL, a hamlet in Talley parish, Carmarthen; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Llangattock. Pop., with Cilwri, 253.

LLANFIHANGEL, a railway station in Monmouth; on the Hereford and Abergavenny railway, 1 mile SSW Llanvihangel-Crucorney, and 4 N by E of Abergavenny.

LLANFIHANGEL, a railway station in Cardigan; on the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway, in Llanfihangel-Gener-Glynn parish, 6 miles NNE of Aberystwith.

LLANFIHANGEL, or LLANFIHANGEL-YN-GWYNFA, a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery; on the Caer Sŵm Roman way, 5 miles SW by W of Llanfyllin r. station. It contains a village of its own name; is cut into two divisions, lower and upper; and includes the townships of Cefceleisio, Cydwnfa, Dolwar, Fachwen, Farchwell, Fynnonarthw, Gartlucha, Hafllen, Llaeth-bwlch, Llwydiarth, Nanty-Candy, and Rhieffes. Post-town, Llanfyllin, under Oswestry. Acres, 10,005. Real property, £5,002. Pop., 950. Houses, 171. The surface is hilly, and much of the land is enclosed. The parish was formerly part of Gwynfa, within the principality of Powysland. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £401. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The p. curacy of Post Dolanog is a separate benefice. There are an endowed school, with £18 a-year, an apprenticeship charity of £10 a-year, and other charities £8.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH, a parish in Llandilo-fawr district, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, near the influx of the Eyrhio, and on the Carmarthen and Llandilo-fawr railway, 3 miles SW by W of Llandilo-fawr. It contains the hamlets of Llan, Berrach, Bryngwyn, Calliver, Cathargoed, Cathilas, Cilygernant, and Glynn; and its post-town is Llandilo, under Carmarthen. Acres, 6,633. Real property, £4,236. Pop., 524. Houses, 192. The manor belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. Dryslwyn Castle, Drnevot Castle, Golden Grove, and Grongar hill are in the neighbourhood. Good limestone is found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £72. Patron, Earl Cawdor. The church was built in 1617.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERCOWIN, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Taif, at the influx of the Cowyn, 2 miles N of Laugharne, and 3 SSE of St. Clears r. station; is a considerable place; and has fairs on 12 May and 19 Oct. The parish contains also the village of Pentre; and its post-town is Laugharne, under St. Clears. Acres, 5,150. Real property, £6,555; of which £110 are in quaries. Pop., 893. Houses, 187. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Mydrin, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is tolerable. Three rudely sculptured stones, called the Pilgrims' stones, are in the churchyard. There are chapels for Calvinistic Methodists and Wesleyans, and charities £10.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERGWESSIN, a parish, with a small village, in Builth district, Brecon; on the river Irvon, at the influx of the Gwessin, under Drogarn mountain, 12 miles W by N of Builth. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 6,836. Real property, £652. Pop., 355. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. Lwyn Maboc is a chief residence. Most of the land is moorish and mountainous. Drogarn mountain has an altitude of 2,671 feet. Slate and lead ore are found. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Llanddewi-Abergwessin, in the diocese of St. David's. Value and patron, not reported. The church is tolerable. Charities, £13.

LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ATH, a village and a parish in the district of Newcastle-in-Emlyn and county of Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardigan, near Pencader r. station, 12

miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn; and has a bridge, and fairs on 12 May and 10 Oct. The parish contains also the hamlets of Blaenon, Cwmares, Gwyddil, Gwyddgrug, Pencader and Vro; and its post-town is Carmarthen. Acres, 15,993. Real property, £6,507. Pop. in 1851, 1,836; in 1861, 1,795. Houses, 419. Ilywel was defeated here in 1039, by Gruffydd ab Llewelyn; 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. Value, £150. Patron, T. Elliott, Esq., alternately with W. P. Lewis, and W. O. Brigstoke, Esqs. The church stands on a site with a fine view; and the churchyard contains a monument to "Llacaenus filius Senomacil."

LLANFIHANGEL-BACHELLAETH, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; in the Lleyn peninsula, under Carn-Fadrin, 5 miles W by S of Pwllheli, and 19 SW of Nantlle r. station. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 2,915. Real property, £1,881. Pop., 312. Houses, 63. The property is not much divided. A seat of the Gwynedd's was here. Carn-Fadrin has an altitude of 1,290 feet. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedrog, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is tolerable.

LLANFIHANGEL-BEGUILDY. See BEGUILDY.

LLANFIHANGEL-BRYN-PABUAN, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; on the rivers Wye and Wherwif, and on the Llanidloes and Builth railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Builth. It contains the hamlets of Llanfihangel and Rhosferig; and its post-town is Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 4,715. Real property, £917. Pop., 341. Houses, 63. Parc-ar-Irvon is an old seat of the Lloyds. A mineral spring, with a small pump-room, is near that place. Good trout-fishing is got in the rivers. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanafan-fawr, in the diocese of St. David's.

LLANFIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER. See LLANFIHANGEL-GENER-GLYNN.

LLANFIHANGEL-CILFARGEN, a parish in Llandilo-fawr district, Carmarthen; on the river Dulais, an affluent of the river Towy, 5 miles WNW of Llandilo-fawr r. station. Post-town, Llandilo, under Carmarthen. Acres, 516. Real property, £411. Pop., 58. Houses, 10. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £113. Patron, Earl Cawdor. The church was reported in 1859 as not very good.

LLANFIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY. See LLANFIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY.

LLANFIHANGEL-CWMUDU, a parish in Crickhowel district, Brecon; on an affluent of the river Usk, and on the Via Julia montana, under the Black mountains, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW by N of Crickhowel, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Talgarth r. station. It is divided into the parcels of Blayney, Cenol, Cilyvch, and Tretower; and it contains the village of Cwmud, which has a post-office under Crickhowel. Acres, 10,068. Real property, £5,987. Pop., 1,056. Houses, 240. Pennyarth is a chief residence. Tretower Castle was the seat of the Picards, lords of Ystradgry; was fortified in the time of Henry IV.; and now consists of merely a circular keep, and some ruinous walls. Tretower Court is a mansion of the 15th century, and presents some good features of later English architecture. Vestiges of a Roman station, called the Gwer, contiguous to the Via Julia, are a short way above Cwmud village. Roman coins, bricks, and other relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £40. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church was rebuilt in 1830; has an unbattled tower; and includes a Roman stone, brought from the Roman station, and bearing an inscription to "Catacus." The p. curacy of Tretower is a separate benefice.

LLANFIHANGEL-ESCEIFIOG, or LLANFIHANGEL-PENTE-BREW, a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey; on the river Cefni, 2 miles SE of Llangefni r. station. It contains the village of Garbren; and its post-town is Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 2,859. Real property, £3,176. Pop. in 1851, 1,161; in 1861, 1,026. Houses, 251. Coal mines are here; and they communicate by a railway, 7 miles long, with Red Wharf

buy. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Llanffinan, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient. Charities, £9.

LLANFIHANGEL-FACH. See **LLANFIHANGEL-HELYGEN.**

LLANFIHANGEL-TECHAN, a chapelry in Llandefaillog-fach parish, Breconshire; on the river Honddu, 5 miles N of Brecon r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 2,211. Real property, £1,258. Pop., 178. Houses, 33. 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 Altarnog. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandefaillog-fach, in the diocese of St. David's. The church contains monuments of the Powells.

LLANFIHANGEL-GENEUR-GLYNN, or **LLANFIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER,** a parish chiefly in Aberystwith district and partly in Machynlleth district, Cardigan; on the coast between the rivers Dyfi and Leri, opposite the Sarn-Gwallog, and on the Sarn-Helen way and the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway, round Llanfihangel r. station, 6 miles NNE of Aberystwith. It contains a considerable village of its own name, and includes the townships of Henllys, Cynull-mawr, Cenlanymaes-mawr, Cyfoethybrenin, Tyrynynach, and Scyrbocod. Post-town, Aberystwith. Acres, 32,825; of which 2,680 are water. Real property, £11,673. Pop. in 1851, 3,926; in 1861, 3,979. Houses, 862. The property is not much divided. Gogerthan is a chief residence. A castle was built in the parish by Walter Longsword, the founder of Kirkham abbey; and was demolished in 1135. Lead ore has been mined in the hills. A cromlech called Gwely-Taliesin, or Taliesin's bed, is on Pen-Sarn-Ddu; and there are many other Druidical remains. Some of the inhabitants are employed in flannel-weaving. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £221.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is later English, cruciform, and good. The p. curacy of Eglwys-fach is a separate benefice. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and a slightly endowed school.

LLANFIHANGEL-GLYN-MYFYR, a parish in the district of Corwen and counties of Merioneth and Denbigh; on the river Allwen, 6½ miles NW of Corwen r. station. Post-town, Corwen. The Merioneth portion consists of Cefnpost township; and the Denbigh portion comprises the townships of Gysulog, Llysan, and Maesyr-Odyn. Acres of the M. portion, 3,538; of the D. portion, 664. Rated property of the whole, £1,920. Pop. of the M. portion, 70; of the D. portion, 394. Houses, 16 and 67. The property is much subdivided. Most of the surface is hill and pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £215.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is tolerable. The name Glyn-Myfyr, or Glyn-y-Myfyr, signifies "the vale of meditation," and gave name to Jones's "Myvyrian Archaeology."

LLANFIHANGEL-HELYGEN, or **LLANFIHANGEL-FACH,** a parish in Rhayader district, Radnor; on the rivers Ithon and Dulais, 4 miles W of Penybont r. station, and 5½ SE by S of Rhayader. Post-town, Penybont, Radnorshire. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £664. Pop., 110. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Llanyte, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £250. Patron, alternately the Bishop of St. David's and the Vicar of Nantmel. The church is good.

LLANFIHANGEL-LANTARNAM. See **LLANFIHANGEL-LANTARNAM.**

LLANFIHANGEL-LLEDROD, or **LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-TROED,** a parish in Treguon district, Cardigan; on the river Ystwith, near a railway which was in course of formation in 1866 from the Central Wales line to Aberystwith, and 7 miles NNW of Treguon. 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 Aberystwith. Acres, 8,692. Real property,

£3,486. Pop., 1,125. Houses, 239. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Crown. Ffos-y-Bleddeial was a seat of the Lloyds, and is now a farm-house. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £112. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church contains a monument to the poet Evan Evans, author of "Specimens of the Welsh Bards;" and was recently in disrepair.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRANE, a parish, with a small village, in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Bran, an affluent of the Usk, 8 miles NW by W of Brecon r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 9,161. Real property, £2,516. Pop., 453. Houses, 96. The property is subdivided.—The parish is cut into two sections, Lower and Upper. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £66. Patrons, the Coheirs of the late W. Jeffreys, Esq. The church is tolerable; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-MELLAN. See **LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-MELLAN.**

LLANFIHANGEL-NEAR-ROGGIET. See **LLANFIHANGEL-NEAR-ROGGIET.**

LLANFIHANGEL-NIGH-USK. See **LLANFIHANGEL-NIGH-USK.**

LLANFIHANGEL-PENBEDW, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; at the head of the river Nevern, 4½ miles SE of Cardigan r. station. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 2,410. Rated property, £1,252. Pop., 257. Houses, 228. The property is much subdivided. Kilrhue belongs to the Lloyds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £89. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

LLANFIHANGEL-PENTRE-BERW. See **LLANFIHANGEL-ESCEFFIG.**

LLANFIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE. See **LLANFIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE.**

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOS-Y-CORN, a parish in the district of Lampeter and county of Carmarthen; on an affluent of the river Cothi, 10 miles NW of Llandilofawr r. station. Post-town, Carmarthen. Acres, 9,012. Real property, £2,201. Pop., 634. Houses, 146. The property is much subdivided. Forest was a seat of the Rudds, and is now a farm-house. Most of the land is hill and mountain. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanllwly, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is good.

LLANFIHANGEL-RYDITHON, a parish and a township in Knighton district, Radnor. The parish lies between the rivers Aran and Ithon, adjacent to the Knighton and Central Wales railway, 3 miles NE of Penybont, and 6½ NW of New Radnor. Post-town, Penybont, Radnorshire. Acres, 3,207. Real property, £2,266. Pop., 378. Houses, 65. The surface was once a forest; and much of it is still unenclosed. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llandewi-Ystradenny, in the diocese of St. David's. The township includes all the parish of Llanfihangel-Rydithon, and part of that of Llandewi-Ystradenny. Pop., 404. Houses, 68.

LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYN, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the Hereford and Brecon railway, and on Llyn-Savaddan lake, 5 miles E of Brecon. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 1,233. Real property, £1,305. Pop., 149. Houses, 36. The manor belonged to Bernard Newmarch; passed to the Walwyns, the Wynters, the Phillipses, and others; and belongs now to the Bolds of Hamlin Hall. Llyn-Savaddan lake 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 in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £158. Patron, the Rev. Hugh Bold.

LLANFIHANGEL-TRE'R-BEIRDD, a village and a parish in the district and county of Anglesey. The village stands 2 miles E of Llanyrhydmedd r. station; was a favourite retreat of the Welsh bards; took form that circumstance the latter part of its name; and has a

post-office under Bangor.—The parish comprises 1,570 acres. Real property, £1,221. Pop., 356. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. A cromlech, with a table-stone 10 feet long and 5 feet broad, is on Bodafon hill; and another, of small size and in a fractured state, is near Barras. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandyfydog, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is later English and single-aisled, and was recently in disrepair. An ancient cross is in the churchyard.

LLANFIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD. See LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD.

LLANFIHANGEL-TYN-SYLWY, a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey: on the coast, 4 miles N by W of Beaumaris, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Llanfair r. station. It includes part of Beaumaris borough. Post-town, Beaumaris, Anglesey. Acres, 833. Real property, £472. Pop., 54. Houses, 8. Pop. of the part in Beaumaris borough, 6. Limestone is quarried. There are an ancient British camp, called Dinas-Sylwy, and part of a stone circle, popularly called Arthur's Round Table; and coins of Nero and Vespasian have been found. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llanoged, in the diocese of Bangor.

LLANFIHANGEL-UWCH-GWILLY, a chapelry in Abergwyll parish, Carmarthenshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Carmarthen r. station. Post-town, Abergwyll, under Carmarthen. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £75. Patron, the Vicar of Abergwyll.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN, a village, two townships, and a parish in Aberystwith district, Cardigan. The village stands on an affluent of the river Ystwith, near a railway which was in course of formation in 1856 from the Central Wales line to Aberystwith, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Aberystwith; and is neatly built and of considerable size. The townships are Lower L. and Upper L. Acres of Lower L., 6,592. Real property, £3,330. Pop. in 1851, 931; in 1861, 978. Houses, 195. Acres of Upper L., 15,961. Real property, £6,326; of which £4,103 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,388; in 1861, 1,796. Houses, 342. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of lead-mining.—The parish consists of the two townships; and it includes the chapelry of Eglwys-Newydd, which is conteminate with Upper L. and has been separately noticed. Post-town, Aberystwith. The property of Lower L. is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £184. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is tolerable; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANFIHANGEL-YN-HOWYN, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; near Cymmeran bay, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, near Valley r. station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Holyhead. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 1,404; of which 330 are water. Real property, £624. Pop., 222. Houses, 41. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhoscolyn, in the diocese of Bangor. The church was reported in 1859 as very bad.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a parish, with a village, in the district of Festiniog, and county of Carnarvon; under Moel-Hebog, adjacent to the Carnarvonshire railway, 4 miles NW by N of Tremadoc. It includes the hamlet of Cenin; and its post-town is Tremadoc, under Carnarvon. Acres, 8,844. Real property, £1,736; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 665; in 1861, 753. Houses, 141. Brynkir is a chief residence. Moel-Hebog has an altitude of 2,584 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £127. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Charities, £3.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth; on the river Dysywy, under Cader-Idris, 6 miles E of Llwyngwrl r. station, and 8 SW of Dolgelly. It contains the townships of Llanlhwylan, Maestrefnant, and Uwehygareg, and part of Cedris; and its post-town is Dolgelly, under Corwen. Acres, 8,321. Rated property, £1,900. Pop., 368. Houses, 88. The property is subdivided. Caerberllan

Hall is a chief residence. Beye or Teberri fort was built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; and was captured from Llewelyn by William de Valence. Cader-Idris is the grand feature, and has been separately noticed. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £46. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church contains an old font, and is good.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSEIUIOG. See LLANFIHANGEL-ESCEFIOG.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN. See LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSTRAD, a village and a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan. The village stands near the river Ayron, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Aberayron, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Lampeter r. station. The parish contains also the village of Capel; and its post-town is Lampeter, under Carmarthen. Acres, 7,467. Real property, £4,287. Pop., 1,162. Houses, 264. The property is divided among a few. Remains of a Runic pillar are at Maes-Mynach. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £96. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is ancient and tolerable, and has an ancient font. There is an Independent chapel.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAEATHAU, a parish and a sub-district in Festiniog district, Merioneth. The parish lies on the coast, at the mouth of the river Dwyryd, and on the Barmouth and Carnarvon railway—which was completed about the end of 1866— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Harlech. Post-town, Harlech, under Carnarvon. Acres, 7,567; of which 2,656 are water. Real property, £5,107. Pop. in 1851, 1,587; in 1861, 1,687. Houses, 385. The property is divided among a few. The surface near the river is marshy, and inland is hilly. A battle was fought, in 1073, at Bron-yr-Erw, between Trehaern-ab-Caradoc and Gruffydd-ab-Cynan. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llandecwyn, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £210. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church occupies a pleasant site; succeeded one which was founded in the time of King Edgar, by W. Dermae de Deler; has a monumental stone for that person; and is good. The p. curacy of Penryhyn-Dendraeth is a separate benefice. There are two chapels for Calvinistic Methodists. The Festiniog work-house is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 32 inmates.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 31,954. Pop., 3,658. Houses, 813.

LLANFILO. See LLANVILLO.

LLANFINNACH. See LLANFYRNACH.

LLANFOIST, a village and a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth. The village stands adjacent to the Brecon and Abergavenny canal, under the Bloerage, and near the river Usk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Abergavenny; commands a charming view of Abergavenny; and of the Skyrriid and Sugarloaf mountains; and has a post-office under Abergavenny. The parish comprises 3,238 acres. Real property, £10,713; of which £2,000 are in mines. Pop., 1,472. Houses, 263. The property is divided among a few. Llanfoist House is a chief residence. The Abergavenny hounds are kennelled in the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £280.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St. Faith, and is good. A part of the parish, containing a pop. of 1,016, is included in the chapelry of Blaenavon.

LLANFORDA, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop; near Offa's dyke, 2 miles SW of Oswestry. Real property £23,333; of which £500 are in mines. Pop., 304. Llanforda House is the seat of H. B. W. Wynne, Esq.

LLANFRENÉ, a hamlet in Llandyffil parish, Cardigan; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 589.

LLANFROTHERN, a village and a parish in Festiniog district, Merioneth. The village stands near the river Traeth-Mawr, and near the Carnarvonshire railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Harlech; and has a post-office under Carnarvon. The parish comprises 7,355 acres of land, and 127 of water. Real property, £2,846; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop., 830. Houses, 156. Much land was reclaimed from the sea, in 1810, by Maddocks of Tanyrallt. Roman relics have been found at Ynys-Gwyddel.

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £115.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Brothen. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel and a school.

LLANFRYNACH. See LLANFRYNACH.

LLANFUGAIL. See LLANFIGAEL.

LLANFWROG, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on Holyhead bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Holyhead r. station. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 2,017; of which 395 are water. Real property, £1,560. Pop., 246. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfaethly, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mwrog, and is ancient and indifferent. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANFWROG, a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh; on the river Clwyd, and on the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen railway; containing part of Ruthin borough, and including the townships of Pen-y-Coed, Cil-y-Groestwyd, Bodlyngharad-Isaf, Bodlyngharad-Uchaf, and Caltgla. Post-town, Ruthin, Denbighshire. Acres, 3,068. Rated property, £4,455. Pop., 1,425. Houses, 355. Pop. of the part in Ruthin borough, 1,151. Houses, 293. The property is not much divided. Pool Park is a seat of Lord Bagot, was rebuilt in 1823, 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. Value, £456. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is double-bodied, and has some rather singular arcades. There are a Baptist chapel, an hospital with £100 a-year from endowment, and other charities £9. The hospital is for ten poor persons, was erected in 1708, and was founded and endowed by Lady Jane Bagot.

LLANFYLLIN, a small town, a parish, a district, and a hundred, 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, and 15 NW by N of Montgomery; is a neat and pleasant place, with a principal street running E and W; was chartered by Llewellyn ap Gruffydd, in the time of Edward II.; is governed by a high steward, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, 14 burgesses, a town-clerk, and 2 sergeants-at-arms, unites with Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, Llandilo, and Machynlleth, in sending a member to parliament; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; and has a post-office, a railway station, a banking-office, a hotel, a bridge over the Cain, a town-hall, a church, four dissenting chapels, national and British schools, an endowed school with £133 a-year, a workhouse, and charities £25. The town-hall is a neat 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. The workhouse has accommodation for 150 inmates. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, 24 May, 23 June, 10 Aug., 5 Oct., and 8 Dec.; 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." Pop. of the town, in 1861, 1,068. Houses, 261.

The parish includes the townships of Bachic, Bodfach, Bodran, Bolyddon, Brynellwyn, Cammon, Gardigell, Globwll, Greenhall, Nantlalam, Rhiuwnachor, and Rhyscog. Acres, 7,923. Real property, £11,752. Pop. in 1851, 1,932; in 1861, 1,880. Llwyn, situated close to the town, is the seat of J. Dugdale, Esq. Bodfach belonged to the Kyffins, passed to the Mostyns, and is now the seat of J. Lomax, Esq.; 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. Value, £650.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. T. Richards, a distinguished latinist, was rector. Charles I. was at Llanfyllin, in 1644, on his way to Chirk Castle.

The district comprehends the sub-district of Llansaintffraid, containing the parishes of Llanfyllin, Llansaintffraid, Llanfechan, Meifod, Llandrinio, Llanysilio, Gullfield, and the Carreghofa township of Llanymynech;

the sub-district of Llanfair, containing the parishes of Llanfair-Caereinion, Llangynyw, Llanertyl, Llangadfan, Garthbeibio, and Llanfihangel; and the sub-district of Llanrhaidar, containing the parishes of Hirnant, Llanwddyn, Pennant, Llangynyw, Llanrhaidar-yn-Mochnant, Llanarmon-Mynydd-mawr, Llancaedvalladr, and Llan-gelwin,—the fifth partly and the three last wholly in electoral Denbighshire. Acres, 187,870. Poor-rates in 1863, £10,526. Pop. in 1851, 21,935; in 1861, 21,699. Houses, 4,403. Marriages in 1863, 136; births, 605,—of which 93 were illegitimate; deaths, 443,—of which 120 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,296; births, 5,513; deaths, 3,895. The places of worship, in 1851, were 20 of the Church of England, with 5,822 sittings; 25 of Independents, with 4,005 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 555 s.; 29 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 3,509 s.; 36 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,455 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 70 s.; and 1 undefined with 100 s.; The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,299 scholars; 9 private day schools, with 260 s.; and 93 Sunday schools, with 5,865 s.—The hundred contains seven parishes, and part of another. Acres, 62,955. Pop. in 1851, 7,858; in 1861, 7,545. Houses, 1,537.

LLANFYNYDD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Llandilo-fawr district, Carmarthen. The village stands on an affluent of the river Towy, 6 miles NW of Llandilo-fawr r. station; and has fairs on 5 July, 13 Aug., and 11 Nov. The parish contains also the hamlets of Briskin, Cathlas, Clynynnos, Craehyty, Eskercan, Eskerew, Cilangwr, Eskergarn, Gohlyon, Pantarfon, Coronevran, Penrhos, and Cwmban; and its post-town is Dryslwyn, under Carmarthen. Acres, 10,744. Real property, £4,917. Pop. in 1851, 1,376; in 1861, 1,230. Houses, 253. The decrease of pop. arose from the migration of agricultural labourers to mining and manufacturing localities. The property is subdivided. There are remains of an ancient camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Egdaw, and was restored in 1861. There are an endowed school with £37 a-year, and other charities £23.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 11,790. Pop., 1,410. Houses, 239.

LLANFYNYDD, a chapelry in Hope parish, Flint; near Caergwle r. station. It was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Caergwle, under Wrexham. Pop. in 1861, 1,133. Houses, 137. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £250.* Patron, the Vicar of Hope.

LLANFYRNACH, or LLANVERNACH, a village and a parish in the district of Newcastle-in-Emlyn and county of Pembroke. The village stands on the river Taff, near the boundary with Carmarthen, under Llanfyrnach hills, near Precelly mountain, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station; and is a considerable place. The parish comprises 6,323 acres; and its post-town is Cardigan. Real property, £3,770; of which £200 are in mines. Pop., 934. Houses, 212. The property is divided among a few. Lead ore is mined, and there are mineral springs. Tumuli and standing stones are near the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £176.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Iyrnach, and was reported in 1859 as not good.

LLANGADFAN, a township and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The township lies on the river Vyrnwy, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Llanfair, and 12 SW of Llanfyllin r. station. The parish contains also the townships of Blowly, Bryngraeddau, Cowny, Cyffin, Maesllynastan, and Moellifarth; it extends beyond the river Bann, and is partly watered by the considerable rivulet Nant-y-Eira; and it has a post-office, of the name of Cam Office, under Welshpool. Acres, 16,929. Real property, £4,234. Pop., 1,028. Houses, 208. The property is divided among a few. Llwydiarth Hall belonged formerly to the Vaughans, and belongs now to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. A monastic establishment, a cell to Santa 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 occasion of the visit of Vavasour Powell to sequester the benefices of the county. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Cadvan, is early English, and was recently in disrepair. Charities, £7.

LLANGADOCK, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Llandoverly district, Carmarthen. The town stands between the rivers Sefni and Sawdde, tributaries of the Towy, near the Via Julia Montana, and near the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway, under offshoots of the Black mountains, 5½ miles SW of Llandoverly; is an ancient but decayed place; had a castle, which was taken in 1204 by Rhys ap Gruffydd; had also a college founded in 1253 by Bishop Bee; is governed by a portreeve and 8 burgesses; and has a post-office; under Carmarthen, a railway-station with telegraph, a church, three dissenting chapels, and a British school. The church stands on a rising ground; was plundered, and converted into a stable, by the English soldiers in the time of Edward I.; and was reported in 1859 as then needing repair. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on 16 Jan., 12 March, the last Thursday of May, 9 July, 1 Oct., and 11 Dec.—The parish comprises the hamlets of Above-Sawthe, Dyffryn-Cidrick, and Gwynfe-Quarter-Pach. Acres, 15,642. Real property, £10,302. Pop., 2,759. Houses, 590. The property is much subdivided. Glasnevin and Tanyrallt are chief residences. Coal and limestone are worked; and traces of iron and lead ores are observed. 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 Trichrug, about 3 miles SW of the town. "One of the largest faces is a natural wall of quartz rock, the beds of which dipping to the NW, present a bold precipitous face to the vale of the Towy; and the other walls, which in places are still from 20 to 30 feet high, have been formed by piling large and shattered blocks, which, from their angularity, give a cyclopean character to these desolate and venerable ruins." The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanthousaint, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £267.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The p. curacy of Gwynfe or Crinannan is a separate benefice.—The sub-district is conteminate with the parish.

LLANGADWALADR, or EOLWYSÆL, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Anglesey; ¾ of a mile SW of Bodorgan r. station, and 2¼ ENE of Aberffraw. Post-town, Aberffraw, under Bangor. Acres, 4,718; of which 1,230 are water. Real property, £2,017. Pop., 526. Houses, 119. The property is much subdivided. Bodowen was formerly a seat of the Owens. Bodorgan is the seat of F. O. Meyrick, Esq.; and was, at one time, famous for remarkably fine gardens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £215.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Cadwaladr; occupies the site of one built about 650; is itself early perpendicular English; 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 lintel of the nave's S doorway, an inscribed stone of the 7th century to St. Cadwaladr's grandfather, who is styled "Catamannus Rex sapientissimus opimatissimus omnium regum." There are a village school, and charities £16.

LLANGAFELACH, or LLANGYFELACH, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Glamorgan. The village stands near the river Tawe, the Swansea canal, and the Vale of Neath railway, 4 miles WNW of Llansamlet r. station, and 3½ N of Swansea; and has a fair on 1 March.—The parish contains also the village of Morriston, which has a post-office under Swansea; and it includes the hamlets of Clase, Penlery, Mawr, and Rhydw-y-Celch. Acres, 27,305. Real property, £31,751;

of which £6,470 are in mines, and £3,074 in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 10,897; in 1861, 13,219. Houses, 2,687. The property is much subdivided. 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-works and collieries employ a large proportion of the inhabitants; and they greatly disfigure the landscape. The fluorite 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 Howell, prince of South Wales, was beaten. Some Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Gorseion, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Cyvelach; is a modern edifice, separated from the tower of an ancient one; and contains monuments to the Llewelyns of Penleryare. The p. curacies of Morriston and Clydach are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans, and charities £29.—The sub-district contains only the Clase hamlet of the parish, including the village of Morriston; but contains also the parish of St. John-near-Swansea, and the higher division of Swansea parish; and is in Swansea district. Pop., in 1851, 9,812; in 1861, 14,553. Houses, 2,990.—The hundred contains the parishes of Llangafelach, Llansamlet, and Llangueik. Acres, 48,690. Pop. in 1851, 11,829; in 1861, 17,923. Houses, 3,611.

LLANGAFFO, a parish in the district of Carnarvon and county of Anglesey; on the Chester and Holyhead railway, 2 miles WSW of Gaerwen-Junction r. station and 4½ S by W of Llangefni. Post-town, Gaerwen, under Bangor. Acres, 1,590. Real property, £2,032; of which £600 are in mines. Pop., 122. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. Bodwyr was a mansion of the 16th century, but is now reduced to slight remains. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llangeinwen, 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. Charities, £4.

LLANGAIN, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Carmarthen; on the river Towy, 3½ miles S by W of Carmarthen r. station. Post-town, Carmarthen. Acres, 2,660. Real property, £2,288. Pop., 393. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £55. Patron, F. Bludworth, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Syniu, and is good.

LLANGAMMARCH, a village and a parish in Builth district, Brecon. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Gammarch and Irvon, near a reach of the Mid-Wales railway which was in progress of formation in 1866, and under Mynydd-Epynt mountain, 7½ miles WSW of Builth; and has a post-office under Builth, Breconshire. The parish includes the hamlets of Treflis and Penbualt, and comprises 11,748 acres. Real property, £2,555. Pop., 1,078. Houses, 209. The property is divided among a few. Llwynmadoc, situated on the Gammarch, is the seat of H. Thomas, Esq. Caerau was a seat of the Lloyds; and Llancadwgan was a seat of the Cadogans. A mineral spring is adjacent to the village. An ancient British camp, 240 feet in circuit, is near Caerau. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Llanwrtyl, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £209. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Gammarch, and was recently rebuilt. Charities, £24. Bishop Howell's father and James Howell, author of "Familiar Letters," were natives and vicars; and T. Evans, author of a Welsh History of the Britons, also was vicar.

LLANGAN, a parish in the district of Narberth and counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen; on the river Taf and on the South Wales railway, 2 miles WNW of Whitland r. station, and 5½ NE by E of Narberth. It contains the village of Canyddin; and its post town is

Whitland, under Narberth. Acres of the Pembroke portion, 194; of the Carmarthen portion, 4,758. Real property of the whole, £3,256. Pop. of the P. portion, 37; of the C. portion, 604. Houses, 6 and 129. The property is divided among a few. Whitland Abbey, a modern mansion, on the site of the monastic Abba Landa, is the seat of the Hon. W. Yelverton. 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. Ty-Gwyn-ar-Tar, or the White House of Howel Dha, stood near the monastery's site; consisted of withy rods; and was the place where Howel Dha's 13 wise men, in 926, composed the laws of Wales. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £86. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Canna, and is tolerable.

LLANGAN, or LLANGANNA, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the rivers Canna and Ewenny, 3½ miles ESE of Bridgend r. station. It contains the village of Treves; and its post-town is Bridgend. Acres, 1,175. Real property, £1,510. Pop., 232. Houses, 50. The property is much subdivided. Limestone is quarried, and lead ore is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £244.* Patron, the Dowager Countess of Dunraven. The church was rebuilt in 1861. There are two old crosses, the one very ancient, the other on four steps. Charities, £6.

LLANGANHAFAL, or LLANGYNHAFAL, a village and a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The village stands under Moel-Fainmau mountain, 1½ mile E of the river Clwyd, and 3 N by E of Ruthin r. station; and has a post-office under Ruthin, Denbighshire. The parish is divided into the townships of Rhos, Hendre-Wydd, and Nant-y-Nef. Acres, 2,363. Real property, £2,556. Pop., 497. Houses, 115. The surface is hilly. Moel-Fainmau has an altitude of 1,845 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £407.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Cynhaval.

LLANGANNA. See LLANGAN, Glamorgan.

LLANGANTHEN, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; on the river Vhevri, an affluent of the Irvon, 2½ miles W by N of Builth town and r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 2,258. Real property, £1,085. Pop., 159. Houses, 27. Llewelyn was slain and buried in the neighbourhood. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £64. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Canten or Catherine. Charities, £5.

LLANGAR, a township and a parish in Corwen district, Merioneth. The township lies on the river Dee, at the influx of the Alwen, 1½ mile SW of Corwen r. station. The parish contains also the townships of Bryn, Cymmer, and Gwynodli; and its post-town is Corwen. Acres, 3,578. Real property, £1,903; of which £90 are in quarries. Pop., 211. Houses, 43. Much of the land is waste. Traces of an ancient fort are at Caervern. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Cynwyd, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £160.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The parish shares in the charities of Corwen.

LLANGARREN, a village and a parish in Ross district, Hereford. The village stands on the rivulet Garren, a tributary of the Wye, 5½ miles WSW of Ross r. station; and has a post-office under Ross. The parish comprises the townships of Kilreague, Llanguncock, Tredoughan, Tretilla, Trecilla, and Langstone-with-Tre-Evan. Acres, 5,605. Real property, £3,054. Pop., 1,215. Houses, 255. There are several manors. Llangarren Court and Langstone Court are chief residences. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of St. Weonard, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, not reported. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is mainly Norman; was recently repaired and enlarged; comprises ancient nave and chancel, and modern aisle, with ancient porch and tower; and contains several monuments. There are chapels for Inle-

pendents and Wesleyans, a national school, a share in Mrs. F. Scudamore's charity, and other charities £4.

LLANGASTY-TALYLLYN, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the romantic lake of Llangorse, under the Brecknock Beacons, 5½ miles SE by E of Brecon r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 2,119. Real property, £1,833. Pop., 200. Houses, 34. The manor belongs to the Crespignys. An ancient camp is at Allt-yr-Esgair, and commands a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £207. Patron, the Ven. R. W. P. Davis. The church is dedicated to St. Gastyn, was recently restored, is a handsome small edifice, and has a fine peal of bells.

LLANGATHEN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Llandilo-fawr district, Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Towy, near the Carmarthen and Llandilo railway, and near Grongar Hill, 3 miles W of Llandilo-fawr; and has fairs on 16 April, and 22 Sept. The parish contains also the hamlets of Berthlwyd, Brynhafod, Dryslwyn, Alltgar, Tregynin, Llan-Blaenyis, Cwmysfarowg, Ysgwyn, and Mountain; and its post-town is Llandilo, under Carmarthen. Acres, 5,513. Real property, £5,992. Pop., 977. Houses, 206. The property is divided among a few. Aberglasney 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 Towy's valley; and is now represented by extensive earth-works, ivy-covered walls, and a tower. Grongar hill possesses interest in connexion with verses of the poet Dyer. Limestone and lead ore are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £130. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Cathan, is in good condition, and contains a monument to Bishop Rudd. Charities, £12.—The sub-district contains also Llanegwad parish. Acres, 17,843. Pop., 2,897. Houses, 627.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish and a sub-district in Crickhowell district, Brecon. The parish lies on the river Usk, opposite Crickhowell, 4½ miles NW by N of Clydach r. station; is connected by a bridge with Crickhowell, and intersected by the Brecon canal; comprises the parcel of Penallt, and the parcel of Prisk and Killey; and includes part of the chapelry of Beaufort. Post-town, Crickhowell. Acres, 9,597. Real property, £14,666; of which £2,780 are in iron-works, and £400 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 5,415; in 1861, 5,759. Houses, 1,254. Pop. of the Beaufort chapelry portion in 1861, 2,992. Houses, 693. The property is not much divided. Llangatock Park, Glanusk Park, Glanusk Villa, and Daury-Park are chief residences. Limestone, ironstone, and coal abound; and the Beaufort iron-works are in the S. A cistvaen was found on Carnohill; and a battle was fought there, in 723, between the Britons and King Ethelbald. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llangevry, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £905.* Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is dedicated to St. Catwg; and is early decorated English, in good condition. There is an Independent chapel. Crickhowell workhouse also is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 119 inmates. Bishops Lloyd and Davies were rectors.—The sub-district is continuative with the parish.

LLANGATTOCK, a township and a parish in Newport district, Monmouth. The township lies on the river Usk, adjacent to Caerleon, 2 miles NE of Newport r. station. Real property, £2,816. Pop., 276. Houses, 54.—The parish contains also the township of Caerleon, which has a post-office under Newport, Monmouth. Acres of the parish, 2,537. Real property, £6,605; of which £10 are in fisheries. Pop., 1,544. Houses, 308. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church stands in Caerleon; is an ancient structure, with interesting features; and was restored in 1867, at a cost of £2,500. A new parsonage was built in 1863, and new charity schools in 1864. The schools have an endowed income

of nearly 21,600 a-year; and give free education to upwards of 200 children, and clothing and education to upwards of 160 other children. Charities, £22. See CAELLEDON.

LLANGATTOCK-LLINGOED, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the river Trothy, 2½ miles SE by S of Pauly r. station, and 5½ NE of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 1,926. Real property, 41,644. Pop., 206. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £144.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Cadoc, and is good. Charities, 46.

LLANGATTOCK-NIGH-USK, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, and on the Hereford, Abergavenny, and Newport railway, 3½ miles SSE of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 1,618. Real property, £2,229. Pop. in 1851, 178; in 1861, 252. Houses, 44. The property is subdivided. Llangattock House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £274.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is a primitive structure, in tolerable condition; and contains monuments of the Evanses. Charities, 24.

LLANGATTOCK-VIBON-AVEL, a parish in the district and county of Monmouth; 1½ mile W of the river Monnow at the boundary with Herefordshire, and 4 NW of Monmouth r. station. Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, 4,914. Real property, £4,100. Pop., 497. Houses, 106. The property is divided among a few. The Hendre is the seat of J. E. W. Rolls, Esq. Limestone is worked. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Llanvannat and St. Maughan, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £365.* Patron, J. E. W. Rolls, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £23.

LLANGEDWYN, a township and a parish in the district of Llaniŷyllin and county of Denbigh. The township lies on the river Tanat, at the boundary with Montgomery, 3 miles N of Llanfechan r. station, and 4½ NE of Llaniŷyllin; and has a post-office under Oswestry.—The parish contains also the township of Scrwgan, and comprises 1,627 acres. Rated property, £2,146. Pop., 297. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. Llangedwyn Hall is a seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. Slate is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £130. Patron, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Cedwyn, and is tolerable. Charities, 413.

LLANGEDWYN, Carmarthen. See LLANGLYDWEN.

LLANGFELACH. See LLANGAFELACH.

LLANGEFNI, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Anglesey. The town stands on the river Cefni, on the Roman road to Holyhead, and on the Anglesey Central railway, in a pleasant vale, 4½ miles NNW of Gaerwen-Junction, and 9 W by S of Beaumaris; was only a small hamlet in the latter part of last century; has risen to provincial importance, in consequence of the advantageousness of its situation as a marketing centre; was raised, by the reform act, to the rank of a borough, uniting with Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Amlwch in sending a member to parliament; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place; and has a head post-office, 7 designated Llangefni, Anglesey, a railway station, a banking-office, a hotel, a two-arched bridge over the Cefni, a market-house, a church, four dissenting chapels, and a public school. The 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 on 14 March, 17 April, 10 June, 17 Aug., 15 Sept., 23 Oct., and the six market days before Christmas; and some industry, in woollen-manufacture, leather-dressing, and malting is carried on. Pop. in 1851, 1,342; in 1861, 1,317. Houses, 321.—The parish comprises 2,426 acres. Real property, 24,533. Pop. in 1851, 1,799; in 1861, 1,696. Houses, 415. The property is not much divided. 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 farm-house. Edwyfed Fychau, the misis-

ter of Llewelyn, 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 at Tregarnedd, and sustained a siege in the fortified mansion. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Tregoyan, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £446.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.—The sub-district contains also nine other parishes. Acres, 23,259. Pop., 5,431. Houses, 1,263.

LLANGEINOR, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the rivers Ogmore and Garw, 5 miles N by E of Bridgend r. station. It contains the villages of Abergarw, Newmill, and Roughmill; and its post-town is Bridgend. Acres, 6,710. Real property, £1,395.* Pop., 363. Houses, 75. Coal, iron, and limestone abound. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £71. Patron, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Gwinear. Charities, 12.

LLANGEINWEN, a parish in the district of Carnarvon and county of Anglesey; on the river Brain and on the coast, near the Menai ferry, 3 miles WNW of Carnarvon, and ¼ SW of Gaerwen-Junction r. station. Post-town, Carnarvon. Acres, 5,358; of which 900 are water. Real property, £4,261. Pop., 913. Houses, 221. The property is much subdivided. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llangaffo, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £664. Patron, the Rev. W. Williams. The church is dedicated to St. Ceinwen, and was enlarged in 1842. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.

LLANGEITHO, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Tregaron district, Cardigan. The village stands on the river Aryn, under the hills, near the Sarn Helen way, 4 miles W of a reach of the Central Wales railway, which was in progress of formation in 1816, and ½ N by E of Lampeter; and has a post-office under Carmarthen. The parish contains also the hamlet of Bonteyn. Acres, 2,150. Real property, £1,397. Pop., 453. Houses, 97. The property is much subdivided. Cwrt-Mawr, an old mansion, is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £106. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Ceitho; was rebuilt in 1821; was reported in 1859 as then needing repair; and contains a monument to Rowland, once rector of the parish, and founder of the Rowlandites. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £50.

LLANGELER, a village and a parish in the district of Newcastle-Emlyn, and county of Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardigan, near the Newcastle-Emlyn and Lampeter railway, and under the Penboyr hills, 5 miles E by S of Newcastle-Emlyn; and has a post-office under Carmarthen. The parish is cut into two sections, lower and upper; and comprises 7,999 acres. Real property, £5,128. Pop. in 1851, 1,681; in 1861, 1,573. Houses, 366. The property is subdivided. Llys Newydd belonged formerly to the Lloyds, and is now the seat of W. Lewis, Esq. Dolhaid-fach is the seat of Captain Elliot. The living is twofold, a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of St. David's. 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 College. The church is dedicated to St. Celert; 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. Celert's well, is near the church.

LLANGELYNN, a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon; under Penmaen-fach hill, and on the river Conway, 2½ miles SSW of Conway r. station. It contains the townships of Glyn, Penraelt, and Cae-Gorlan; and its post-town is Conway. Acres, 2,017; of which 185 are water. Real property, 21,797. Pop., 234. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £225.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Celynin, and is good. Charities, 23.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth; on the coast, and on the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Towyn. It is cut into two sections, lower and higher; and it contains the townships of Bodgafan, Croggenant, Morfa, Llanfeddigid, and Llwyngwrl, — the last of which has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Corwen. Acres, 11,004; of which 2,445 are water. Rated property, £3,588. Pop., 891. Houses, 197. The property is subdivided. A seat of Edeuowain ab Bradwen, a chief of one of the 15 Welsh tribes, was at Croggenant. A cave at Ogrowain is said to have been a hiding-place of Owen Glendower. Cairns, tumuli, meini-heirion, and an ancient camp, called Castell-y-gaer, are on the hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £400. Patron, R. H. J. Parry, Esq. The present church stands at Llwyngwrl, and was built in 1846. The old church stands 2 miles to the S, and was restored in 1867. The charities include a school endowment, and amount to £20.

LLANGENDEIRNE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands on Gwendraeth-fach rivulet, 5 miles SE of Carmarthen r. station; is a considerable place; and has a post-office under Kidwelly, and fairs on 5 and 6 Aug., and 1 Nov. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bleine, Cilcaru, Glynn, Gwempa, Terracoed, and Velyndre. Acres, 11,810. Real property, £9,733; of which £200 are in mines, and £96 in quarries. Pop. in 1841, 2,624; in 1861, 2,355. Houses, 540. The decrease of pop. arose partly from the stoppage of collieries and iron-works. The property is subdivided. Coal, iron-ore, limestone, and good marble are found. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Pont-yates, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £88. Patron, R. G. Thomas, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cyndeyrn, and was reported in 1859 as not good. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and an endowed school with £22 a-year. — The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 48,591. Pop., 9,034. Houses, 1,923.

LLANGENECH, a parish in Llanelly district, Carmarthen; on the river Loughor, and on the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Llanelly. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Llanelly. Acres, 2,394; of which 50 are water. Real property, £2,463. Pop., 923. Houses, 182. The property is divided among a few. Llangennech Park belonged to the Stepneys, passed to the Tunnos, and belongs now to W. H. Nevill, Esq. Good coal is exported. The Loughor here is a sluggish and mud-banked stream. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £82. Patron, E. R. Tunno, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynog, and is very good.

LLANGENNITH, or LLANGENYDD, a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; in the Gower peninsula, on Rhossili bay, 10 miles SW by W of Loughor r. station, and 15 WSW of Swansea. Post-town, Swansea. Acres, 3,479; of which 400 are water. Real property, £1,453. Pop., 384. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £71. Patron, T. Penrice, Esq. 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.

LLANGENNY, a parochial-chapelry in Crickhowell district, Brecon; at the influx of the Gwreyny to the Usk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Crickhowell, and 4 NW of Peaufort r. station. Post-town, Crickhowell. Acres, 2,789. Real property, £3,269. Pop., 470. Houses, 104. Cwrt-y-Gollen is a chief residence. Paper-making and iron-founding are carried on. A meini-heirion, 13 feet high, is near Cwrt-

y-Gollen. The living is a p. 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.

LLANGENYDD. See LLANGENNITH.

LLANGERNIEW, a village and a parish in Llanwrst district, Denbigh. The village stands on the river Llwy, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Tal-y-Cafn r. station, and 7 NE of Llanwrst; and has a post-office under Llanwrst, Denbighshire, and fairs on 29 March, 16 May, 29 June, 29 Sept., and 29 Nov. The parish is cut into two divisions, lower and upper; and contains the townships of Bodgownel, Bodrach, Dwy-Afon, Hafodunos, Marchalad, Branar, Nanerth, Pant-y-Manus, Pentre-Wern, and Ranbir. Acres, 7,763. Real property, £4,159. Pop., 1,245. Houses, 265. The property is divided among a few. Hafodunos House, a Tudor mansion, is the seat of the Lloyds. The land is hilly; and the rocks contain lead and copper ores. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £300.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Digan, is very good, and contains monuments of the Lloyds. Charities, £23.

LLANGVIEW, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on an affluent of the river Usk, adjacent to the Monmouth and Pontypool railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Usk r. station. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,454. Real property, £1,720. Pop., 159. Houses, 40. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £81. Patron, the Rev. J. Blower. The church is dedicated to St. David, and is good. The parish has an interest in the charities of Roger Edwards at Usk.

LLANGIAN, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; at the S extremity of the Llyn peninsula, between St. Tudwall's road and Hell's mouth bay, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Pwllheli, and 23 SW of Nantlle r. station. Post-town, Llanegan, under Pwllheli. Acres, 4,835; of which 330 are water. Real property, £3,464. Pop. in 1851, 1,161; in 1861, 1,038. Houses, 251. The property is not much divided. Nanhoron is a chief residence. The inhabitants are largely employed in fishing. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedrog, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Cian, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANGIBBY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Pontypool district, Monmouth. The village stands near the Roman way to Caerleon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Usk r. station, and has a post-office under Newport, Monmouth. The parish comprises 1,443 acres. Real property, £5,092; of which £35 are in limestone quarries. Pop., 525. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. Llangibby House is the seat of W. A. Williams, Esq., and was built by Inigo Jones. Some remains exist of Llangibby Castle, which, in the time of Sir Trevor Williams, was besieged and taken by the Parliamentary forces. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the castle are some slight remains of an ecclesiastical building, called Tregrwg. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £526. Patron, W. A. Williams, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cybi, and is good. A small but neat church, for a separate charge, was built, in 1861, at Common, Coed-y-Paen. A well, arched over with very ancient masonry, is near the parish church. There are two schools. — The sub-district contains also three other parishes and part of another. Acres, 12,695. Pop., 3,620. Houses, 696.

LLANGINNING, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; on the river Cynin, near the river Taf, and on the South Wales railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of St. Clears r. station, and 11 W by S of Carmarthen. Post-town, St. Clears. Acres, 3,270. Real property, £2,556. Pop., 378. Houses, 79. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £80. Patron, C. G. Phillips, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cynin.

LLANGIRRIQ, or **LLANGWIRIG**, a village and a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery. The village stands in the vale of the Wye, 2½ miles from the boundary with Radnor, 5 SW of Llanidloes r. station, and 8½ SE of the summit of Plynlimon; is surrounded by charming scenery, and much visited by tourists; and has a post-office under Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. The parish contains also the villages of Carnoed and Glynant, and the townships of Cefnhabodan, Glynhafren-Uchcoed, Glynbrochan, Llanyfyny, and Glyngyu-with-Llan-ywared. Acres, 50,000. Rated property, £4,178. Pop. in 1851, 1,802; in 1861, 1,641. Houses, 285. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is upland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £310. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Curig, and is ancient and tolerable.

LLANGISTIOLUS. See **LLANGISTIOLUS**.

LLANGLYDWEN, a parish in the district of Narberth, and county of Carmarthen; on the river Taf, at the boundary with Pembroke, 6 miles NNE of Narberth Road r. station, and 9 NNE of Narberth. Post-town, St. Clears. Acres, 1,334. Real property, £933. Pop., 286. Houses, 68. Dôlwyllim is chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £96. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Clewlin, and is good.

LLANGOED, a village and a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey. The village stands on the coast, 2½ miles N by E of Beaumaris, and 5½ by water NW of Aber r. station; and has a post-office under Beaumaris, Anglesey. The parish comprises 1,543 acres. Real property, £1,705. Pop., 618. Houses, 144. The property is much subdivided. Limestone and good marble are quarried. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacies of Llaniestyn and Llanihangel-Tyn-Sylwy, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £130. Patron, R. J. Hughes, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cawdrav, and is an inferior edifice. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £10.

LLANGOED CASTLE, a seat in the NE of Radnor; 5½ miles NNW of Talgarth. It belonged to the Wogans, and passed to the Williamses and the Macnamaras.

LLANGOEDMORE, or **LLANGOEDMAWR**, a parish in the district and county of Cardigan; on the river Teifi and on the Cardigan railway, at the boundary with Pembroke, 1 mile E by S of Cardigan. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 4,946. Real property, with Lluchryd, £5,050. Rated property of Llangoedmore alone, £3,775. Pop. in 1851, 990; in 1861, 902. Houses, 217. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Langleys; passed to the Mortimers and the Lewises; and belongs now to the Lloyds. Coedmore, in a charming situation, nearly opposite Cilgerran Castle, is the seat of T. E. Lloyd, Esq.; and Llangoedmore, of Mrs. Millingchamp. Trevorjan also is a chief residence. Slate is found. A well and a cave called St. Cynllo's, are near the church; and there are some Druidical stones. A battle was fought, in 1135, near Crugnawr, between Gruffydd ab Rhys and the English. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £440. Patron, R. D. Jenkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cynllo; was repaired in 1830; and was restored in 1850.

LLANGOLLEN, a small town, a vale, and a parish, in the district of Corwen and county of Denbigh. The town stands on the river Dee, on a branch of the Ellesmere canal, and on the Llangollen railway, 2 miles E of the boundary with Merioneth, 6 NW of Chirk, and 26 NW of Shrewsbury; is a pleasant place, amid remarkably beautiful environs; presents a clean, well-arranged, and prosperous appearance; is much frequented by tourists, both for sake of the scenery around it, and as a starting-centre for great part of North Wales; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, two good hotels, a town-hall, a large market-hall, a remarkable bridge, water-works, two churches, six dissenting chapels, several public schools, and charities, £90. Its streets are good, though generally edified with

small houses; and several new building operations were projected or begun in 1865. The town-hall and market-hall were erected in that year. 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 water-works were constructed, under the direction of a local board, in 1865-6. The church is dedicated to St. Collen; has a good carved oak roof of late perpendicular English 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, at a cost of £2,500. The church-yard contains a monument to Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, who resided in the neighbouring cottage ornee of Plas Newydd, acquired great local reputation as the "maids of Llangollen," and died in 1829 and 1831. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs are held on the last Friday of Jan., 17 March, 31 May, 21 Aug., and 22 Nov.; and brewing, flannel-making, and woollen-cloth-making, are carried on. Pop. of the town, about 3,000.

The vale extends about 8 miles E and W from Eglwys-eg vale to Wynnstay, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.; bears the alternative name of Glynwdwy; 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 a canal aqueduct, 2,600 feet long and 126 feet high, constructed in 1795-1805, by Telford, at a cost of £47,018,—and a railway viaduct 1,531 feet long; and other objects of interest are Eliseg pillar, 8 feet high, Valle Crucis abbey ruins, Llanyddillo Hall, a tower near Crow castle, the ruin of Rhydydris, the Eglwysg rocks, the Castell-Dinas ancient British camp, perched on an eminence 610 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. The L. T. div. comprises the townships of Llangollen-Abbots, Llangollen-Fawr, Llangollen-Fechan, Bache, Cysyllte, Dniben, Eglwys-Eagle, Pengwern, Rhysgog, Trevor-Issa, Trevor-Ucha, and Vivod; and the G. T. div. comprises those of Cil-cochwin, Crogen-Iddon, Croegen-w-Ladies, Erwallo, Havodgynfawr, Nautygwryd, and Talygarth. Acres, 20,176. Real property, £19,876; of which £2,041 are in quarries, £285 in railways, and £50 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,260; in 1861, 5,799. Houses, 1,296. The property is subdivided. Sychnaint, or Sycharth, is said to have been the seat of Owen Glendower. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The p. curacies of Pontfadog and Trevor are separate benefices.

LLANGOLLEN RAILWAY, a railway in Denbigh and Merioneth; up the vale of the Dee, from Ruabon to Corwan; and consisting of two portions, the Vale of Llangollen and the Llangollen and Corwen, meeting in a joint-station at Llangollen. The V. of L. portion is 5 miles long, and was authorized in 1859, and opened in 1862; and the L. and C. portion is 10 miles long, and was authorized in 1860.

LLANGOLMAN, or **CAPEL-GOLMAN**, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; on the river Cleddau, under Precelly mountain, 5 miles N of Narberth-Road r. station, and 8 N of Narberth. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 2,912. Real property, £1,218. Pop., 282. Houses, 58. The property is much subdivided. Slate is found. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Llandilo, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £97. Patron, H. W. Bowen, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Gollman, and was reported in 1850 as very bad.

LLANGONOYD, or **LLANGYNYD**, a parish in Neath and Bridgend districts, Glamorgan; on the upper part of the river Llynvy, and on the Llynvy railway, on

which it has a station, 6 miles NNW of Bridgend. It comprises the hamlet of Higher Llangonoyd in Neath district, and the hamlets of Middle Llangonoyd, Lower Llangonoyd, and Cwmdru in Bridgend district; and it contains the villages of Maesteg and Spelter-Works, each of which has a post-office under Bridgend. Acres of Higher L., 6,544. Pop. in 1851, 1,495; in 1861, 2,187. Houses, 409. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the iron and coal trades. Acres of Middle L., 3,076. Pop. in 1851, 329; in 1861, 324. Houses, 60. Acres of Lower L., 2,027. Pop. in 1851, 304; in 1861, 337. Houses, 68. Acres of Cwmdru, 3,513. Pop. in 1851, 3,350; in 1861, 4,154. Houses, 797. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the iron manufactory. Real property of the parish, £20,921; of which £7,270 are in mines, and £8,903 in iron-works. The surface is hilly. Cevn 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. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Baidan, Maesteg, and Spelter-Works, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Cynwyd. There are a chapel of ease at Maesteg, several dissenting chapels, a national school, and three British schools. A ruined chapel is in Baidan.

LLANGORSE, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Brecon. The parish lies on Llangorse lake or Llyn-Savaddan, and on the river Llynyi, 3½ miles S of Tallylyn-Junction r. station, and 6½ ESE of Brecon; and has a post-office under Hereford. Acres, 2,806. Real property, £2,214. Pop., 414. Houses, 85. The property is much subdivided. Cwrt-y-Prin belonged to Brecon priory. Llangorse lake measures about 5 miles in circuit; displays scenery of a mixedly gloomy and beautiful character; is much frequented for pike-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 city. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £160.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Palinus, has a good cradle roof, and was recently repaired. Charities, £5.—The sub-district contains also ten other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 23,322. Pop., 2,900. Houses, 594.

LLANGORWEN, a chapelry in Llanbadarn-Fawr parish, Cardigan; near Aberystwith r. station. It was constituted in 1864; and its post-town is Aberystwith. Pop., 1,025. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £93. Patrons, Trustees.

LLANGOVEN, a parish in the district and county of Monmouth; 2½ miles S by E of Raglan-Footpath r. station, and 5½ SW of Monmouth. Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, 1,859. Real property, £1,634. Pop., 137. Houses, 24. The property is much divided. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Pen-y-Clawdd, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £120.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Goven, and is good. Charities, £13.

LLANGOWER, a parish comprising the townships of Llangower-Isafon and Llangower-Uwchafon in Bala district, Merioneth; on the E side of Bala lake, under the Berwyn mountains 2½ miles S by W of Bala r. station. Post-town, Bala, under Corwen. Acres, 5,059. Real property, £881. Pop., 345. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £136.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyr, is good, and has a tower. E. Lloyd, author of "Meddygmaeth," was rector.

LLANGRANOG, a village and a parish in Newcastle-in-Eynly district, Cardigan. The village stands on the coast, 9 miles N of Newcastle-Eynly r. station; is a sea-bathing resort; and has a post-office under Carmar-

then. The parish comprises 4,338 acres of land, and 45 of water. Real property, £2,237. Pop., 850. Houses, 227. Pigeon-stord and the Rectory are chief residences. A rock, resembling a huge chair, is called Yr-Fistellhfa; and there is a barrow. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £240.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Caranog, and stands under a high rock in a little dingle ¼ of a mile from the shore. There is a parochial school.

LLANGREDIFEL. See PERYMYND.
LLANGRISTIOLUS, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on the Anglesey Central railway, 1½ mile S of Llangefni. Post-town, Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 3,936. Real property, £4,003. Pop., 851. Houses, 212. The property is subdivided. Coal and building-stone are found. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Cerregeinwen, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Crispiolus; was built on the site of one erected in 610; and is good. The charities consist chiefly of poor's cottages. Maurice, the Margaret professor of Divinity, was a native.

LLANGRWYDDON, or LLAN-Y-GWYRYFON, a parish in Aberystwith district, Cardigan; on the river Wyrail, under Mynydd-Bach hill, 7½ miles S by E of Aberystwith r. station. Post-town, Aberystwith. Acres, 3,846. Real property, £2,073. Pop., 557. Houses, 131. Turf fuel is obtained. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £176. Patron, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Ursula, and has an ancient pillar-cross.

LLANGSTONE. See LANGSTONE, Monmouth.

LLANGUA, a parish in the district of Hereford and county of Monmouth; on the river Monnow, adjacent to the Hereford and Abergavenny railway, at the boundary with Herefordshire, 1½ mile SSW of Pontrilas r. station, and 10 NE of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 695. Real property, £833. Pop., 114. Houses, 23. The property is subdivided. A small monastic establishment was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £129. Patron, J. L. Scdamore, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 as bad.

LLANGUICK, or LLANGIWC, a parish in Neath district, Glamorgan; on the river Tawe, the Swansea canal, and the railway up the Tawe valley, 5½ miles NV by N of Neath. It contains the hamlets of Alltgeir, Blaenegeir, Caergwrain, and Mawr; and its post-town is Neath. Acres, 12,550. Real property, £13,991; of which £4,487 are in mines, £2,000 in ironworks, and £66 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 4,229; in 1861, 7,983. Houses, 1,530. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the opening of new collieries, and from the extension of the iron trade. The property is subdivided. Coal, culm, anthracite, and ironstone are worked. The living is a p. curacy, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £103. Patron, F. E. Lloyd, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cwg, and is of fair character. A portion of the chapelry of Cwm-amman, with a pop. of 1,645 in 1861, is within the parish.

LLANGUNOR. See LLANGEINOR.

LLANGUNIDER, or LLANGYNDER, a parish and a sub-district in Crickhowell district, Brecon. The parish lies on the river Usk, the Brecon canal, and the Trilvel tram railway, 4½ miles W by N of Crickhowell, and 6 N of Nantyglo r. station; includes a mountain mass called Mynydd-Llangunider; contains a small but beautifully situated village of its own name; contains also the parcel of Vro, and the parcel of Blainey-with-Duffryn; and has a post-office under Crickhowell. Acres, 13,968. Real property, £9,244; of which £1,356 are in quarries, and £122 in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,246; in 1861, 3,591. Houses, 761. Limestone and coal are worked; and many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring Clydach ironworks. Some scenery, particularly at Buckland-Mill and Duffryn-Crownan, is very fine. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £415.* Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is dedicated to St. Cynidr. Charities, £8.—The sub-district is cotermineate with the parish.

LLANGUNLLO, a parish in Newcastle-in-Emlyn district, Cardigan; 3½ miles NE of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. Post-town, Newcastle-Emlyn, under Carmarthen. Acres, 3,650. Real property, £2,075. Pop., 587. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. Bronwydd and Gernôs are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £148.* Patrons, the Freeholders. The church is dedicated to St. Cynllo, and is good.

LLANGUNLLO, or LLANGYNLLO, a township and a parish in Knighton district, Radnor. The township lies on the river Lug, at a branch-junction of the Central Wales railway, 5½ miles WSW of Knighton; has a station on the railway; and is cut into two sections, lower and upper. Real property, £1,460 and £2,017. Pop., 447. Houses, 70. The parish contains also part of the township of Heyop; and its post-town is Knighton, Radnorshire. Acres, 5,627. Pop., 599. Houses, 90. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £98.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was recently in need of some repair. Charities, £8.

LLANGUNNOCK, or LIANGYNSOC, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; 3 miles S of the South Wales railway, and 6 SW of Carmarthen. Post-town, Carmarthen. Acres, 4,879. Real property, £3,883. Pop., 717. Houses, 158. The property is much subdivided. The manor bears the name of Penrin, and belongs to the Morris of Cwm. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanstephan, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog, and is tolerable. There are an endowed school with £25 a year, and other charities £11.

LLANGUNNOE, a township in Llangarren parish, Hereford; 5½ miles SW of Ross. Pop., 71.

LLANGUNNOR. See LLANGWNNOR.

LLANGWILLOG. See LLANGWYLOG.

LLANGWM, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; on an affluent of the river Usk, 3½ miles E of Usk r. station. It is cut into two divisions, Icha and Ucha; and its post-town is Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 3,159. Real property of L. Icha, £731; of L. Ucha, £2,309. Pop. of L. Icha, 57; of L. Ucha, 328. Houses, 9 and 62. The property of L. Icha is divided among a few; and that of L. Ucha is much subdivided. 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. Value, £83.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Hierom; is early decorated English; comprises fine nave and chancel, with a handsome tower on the chancel N side; presents features of unusual interest; was restored in 1860; and contains an elaborately carved rood-loft and screen. The parish has a share in Usk endowed school.

LLANGWM, or LANGWM, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on Milford Haven, 4 miles ESE of Johnston r. station, and 5 SE by S of Haverfordwest. It has a ferry on the haven, and a post-office, of the name of Langwm, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 2,434; of which 410 are water. Real property, £3,020; of which £213 are in mines. Pop., 900. Houses, 188. The property is divided among a few. There is a good oyster fishery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100.* Patron, alternately Mrs. O. Barlow and Sir J. Owen, Bart. The church is early English, in good condition; and contains monuments of the Roches.

LLANGWM, or LLANGWYN, a township and a parish in the district of Corwen and county of Denbigh. The township lies on an affluent of the river Dee, 7½ miles W by N of Corwen r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Langwm, under Corwen, and fairs on 8 March, 18 April, and 11 Aug. The parish contains also the townships of Cefn-Cymer, Disgarth, Llan, Llyslidmel, Mofre, Nant-Haulog, Penyfoel, and Rhos-y-Mambrych. Acres, 10,578. Real property, £4,215. Pop., 986. Houses, 194. Much of the surface is waste upland. A battle was fought within the parish, in the 10th century,

between Eidwal and Meredydd, princes of Wales. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. There are two chapels for Independents, two for Calvinistic Methodists, one for Wesleyans, and charities £8.

LLANGWNADLE, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; in the Lleyen peninsula, 12 miles WSW of Pwllheli r. station, and SW by S of Nevin. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 1,243. Real property, £994. Pop., 272. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £50. Patron, the Rev. G. A. Salusbury. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynodll; is a fine triple-aisled edifice; and contains a good sculptured font. Charities, £8.

LLANGWNNOR, or LLANGYNYR, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; on the river Towy, near the South Wales railway, 1 mile E of Carmarthen. It contains the hamlets of Coedginn, Llandre, Velyndre, Penddailwyn, and Penewm; and its post-town is Carmarthen. Acres, 5,795. Real property, £6,677; of which £2,000 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,157; in 1861, 1,250. Houses, 262. The property is much subdivided. Ty-gwyn, now a farm-house, was the seat of the Scurlock family, a daughter of whom was the second wife of Sir R. Steele; and it is said to have been the place where he wrote his "Constant Lover." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £221.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Cynry; stands among some fine old yew-trees, on a spot commanding a magnificent view of the Towy's valley; is a small and primitive-looking edifice; contains a monument to Steele; and was recently in disrepair. Charities, £5.

LLANGWRIG. See LLANGIRRIC.

LLANGWSTENNIN, or LLAN-CYSTENYN, a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon; on the Chester and Holyhead railway, and on the river Conway, at the isthmus of the Rhos peninsula, 3 miles ENE of Conway. Post-town, Conway. Acres, 1,314; of which 64 are water. Real property, £1,757. Pop., 674. Houses, 161. Copper ore is mined. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £145.* 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. Charities, £16.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on the coast, 1 mile W of Aberffraw, and 3½ WSW of Bodorgan r. station. Post-town, Aberffraw, under Bangor. Acres, 1,823; of which 82 are water. Real property, £1,155. Pop., 200. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Limestone and marble are quarried; and mats are made from sea-weed. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Treidraeth, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Cwryan; 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. Charities, £25.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish in Ruthin district, Denbighshire; on an affluent of the river Clywd, under Moel-Arthur, 5 miles E by S of Denbigh r. station. It contains the townships of Llan, Cefn-y-gwrdy, Coydlog, and Gales; and its post-town is Denbigh. Acres, 1,336. Real property, £1,459. Pop., 246. Houses, 52. Glanwyn is a chief residence. Much of the land is hill. Moel-Arthur has an altitude of 1,491 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £209.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

LLANGWYLLLOG, a parish, with a railway station, in the district and county of Anglesey; 3½ miles SSE of Llanerchymedd. Post-town, Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 2,301. Real property, £2,127. Pop., 207. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £155. Patron, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Cwyllog, and is good.

LLANGWYN. See **LLANGWY**, Denbigh.
LLANGYBI, a parish, with a village, in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; in the Lleyn isthmus, near Avonwen r. station, and 5 miles NNE of Pwllheli. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 4,519. Real property, £3,162; of which £42 are in quarries. Pop., 622. Houses, 127. The property is subdivided. Slate is quarried. A mineral well is at the village. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Llanarmon, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £500. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Cybi, and was reported in 1859 as bad. There are an Independent chapel, two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and charities £27.

LLANGYBI, a parish in Lampeter district, Cardigan; 4 miles NE by N of Lampeter r. station. It has a post-office under Carmarthen. Acres, 1,809. Real property, £807. Pop., 292. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. An ancient camp is at Castell-Goedref. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £60. Patron, alternately the Earl of Lisburne and Lord Carrington. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel, and two Calvinistic Methodist chapels.

LLANGYNDEYRN. See **LLANGENDEIRNE**.

LLANGYNELLO. See **LLANGUNLLO**.

LLANGYNFELIN. See **LLANGYNFELIN**.

LLANGYNHAFAL. See **LLANGANHAFAL**.

LLANGYNIDER. See **LLANGYNIDER**.

LLANGYNIW, a township and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The township lies on the river Einion, a little above its influx to the Vyrnwy, 2½ miles NE of Llanfair, and 7 W by N of Welshpool r. station. The parish contains also the townships of Cynlhinfa, Gwaenyngog-Isaf, and Malthyralfal; and its post-town is Llanfair-Caereinion, under Welshpool. Acres, 4,513. Real property, £5,991. Pop., 602. Houses, 119. 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 turlary. There are two ancient British camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £500.* 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 chapelries of Pont-Dolanog and Pont-Robert are within the parish. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, a national school, and charities £7.

LLANGYNNIN. See **LLANGYNNIN**.

LLANGYNLLO. See **LLANGUNLLO**, Radnor.

LLANGYNNOG. See **LLANGENNOCK**.

LLANGYNOG, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; under Mynydd-Ppynt mountains, 3½ miles S by E of Builth r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 1,429. Real property, £363. Pop., 51. Houses, 11. The surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £69. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog.

LLANGYNOG, a village and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Tanat and Eiarth, on a picturesque site, under lofty hills, 7½ miles NW of Llanfyllin r. station; and has a post-office under Oswestry, and fairs on 6 May, 9 Aug., and 3 Sept. The parish includes the townships of Tre-y-Llan and Tre-Rhiwarth. Acres, 3,223. Real property, £1,244; of which £360 are in quarries. Pop., 601. Houses, 125. Llechweddgarth is a chief residence. Craig-Rhiwarth soars murally 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 was opened in 1692, at Craig-y-Mwyn; belonged to the Powys family; was worked, for many years, at an annual profit of about £20,000; suffered an interruption of water, which stopped its operations; was resumed, after a time, by a company; and has subsequently been worked with varying success. There are likewise other mines, and a

slate quarry. A project has been ventilated to prolong the Llanfyllin railway to Llanguygog. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £126.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog. Remains of an ancient chapel of St. Monocella are at Pennant-Melangell.

LLANGYNWYD. See **LLANGYNOYD**.

LLANGYNYR. See **LLANGWYNNOR**.

LLANHAMLACH, or **LLANAMWICH**, a village and a parish in the district and county of Brecon. The village stands on the river Usk, the Brecon canal, and the Via Julia montana, under the Brecknock Beacons, and near the Hereford and Brecon railway, 3½ miles SE of Brecon; and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish contains also the hamlet of Llechfaen; and its post-town is Brecon. Acres, 1,867. Real property, £1,972. Pop., 304. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Bernard Newmarch, went to the Wallbeofes, and belongs now to the Powells. Peterstone is the residence of C. Myers, Esq. The remnant of a cromlech, called Ty-llryd, is at Manest Court. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. T. Powell. The church was rebuilt in 1802, retains the tower of a previous edifice, and is shaded by massive yew-trees.

LLANHARAN, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Ewenny and on the South Wales railway, 3 miles WNW of Llantrissant r. station, and 7½ NE by E of Bridgend. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 3,050. Real property, £1,835. Pop., 299. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. Llanharan House is a chief residence. Coal, limestone, iron, and lead are found. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanlilid, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church was rebuilt in 1860; is in the geometric decorated style; and consists of nave and chancel, with vestry and bell-turret. Charities, £10.

LLANHARY, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; 3½ miles SW of Llantrissant r. station, and 4 N of Cowbridge. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 1,554. Real property, £2,962; of which £1,600 are in mines. Pop., 275. Houses, 63. The property is much subdivided. Coal is worked; and a stratum of ironstone, 5 feet thick, and accompanied with remains of Roman workings, was recently discovered. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £120.* Patron, Mrs. B. Jenkins. The church is dedicated to St. Aran, and was reported in 1859 as bad. Charities, £10.

LLANHENNOCK, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 1½ mile NE by N of Caerleon, and 4 N by W of Llanwern r. station. Post-town, Caerleon, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,506. Real property, £1,639. Pop., 225. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £64. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is good.

LLANHIDDEL, or **LLANHILLETH**, a parish, with a village, in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the river Ebbw, and on the Western Valleys railway, near Aberbeeg Junction r. station, and 4½ miles WNW of Pontypool. Post-town, Pontypool. Acres, 2,013. Real property, £4,212; of which £1,807 are in mines, £11 in quarries, and £10 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 899; in 1861, 1,020. Houses, 203. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the presence of workmen employed in the Viaduct works. The property is divided among a few. Coal is worked. There are an ancient British camp and tumuli. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £109.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St. Nityd, and is good; and some old yew-trees are near it.

LLANHIR. See **LLANYRE**.

LLANHOWELL, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; 4½ miles NE by E of St. David's, and 12 NW of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, Llandclej, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,381. Real property, £1,016. Pop., 184. Houses, 37. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to

the vicarage of Llandeloy, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Hoel, and is good.

LLANHYCHAN. See LLANCYHAN.

LLANIDAN, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Carnarvon and county of Anglesey. The parish lies on the Menai strait, 4 miles NNE of Carnarvon, and 4 SSW of Llanfair, station; and contains the village of Brynshenkin. Post-town, Bangor. Acres, 4,645; of which 354 are water. Real property, with Llanfair-yn-Cwmwd, £5,187. Pop., 1,323. Houses, 319. The property is divided among a few. Llanidan House is a seat of Lord Boston. The parish is notable, both for large connexion 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'r Driv, the spot where the Archdruid resided,—Brein-gwyn, a circular hollow where the Druidic tribunals were held,—a cromlech, 9 feet long and 7 feet broad, at Perthidun,—a smaller but well-preserved cromlech at Bodowyr,—semicircular dykes, at Gwydryn and Castell-Edris,—vestiges of a Roman station at Caerleh,—and traces of a Roman road going thence to the Menai. Another great notability was the Maen-Morddydd, 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 thaumaturgically 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 p. curacies of Llandedwyn, Llandaniel-Fab, and Llanfair-yn-Cwmwd, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £292. Patron, Lord Boston. The church stands near Brynshenkin, 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 a Calvinistic Methodist chapel and a public school. Rowland, the antiquary, was vicar; and he described the antiquities of the parish in his "Mona Antiqua." Williams, the manager of the Parys copper mine, was a resident.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 19,199. Pop., 3,313. Houses, 807.

LLANIDLOES, a small town, a parish, two sub-districts, and a hundred, in Montgomeryshire. The town stands on the river Severn, at the influx of the Clywedog, and on the Mid Wales railway, at the junction of the lines toward Builth and Lampeter, amid an almost complete circle of hills, 11 miles E of the summit of Pliu-limmon, and 19 SW of Montgomery; comprises two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and several inferior streets; was formerly edified mainly with 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 sake of the surrounding scenery in general, and for the ascent of Pliu-limmon; and has a head post-office, designated Llanidloes, Montgomery, a railway station with telegraph, three chief inns, two bridges across the Severn, a town-hall, a church, four dissenting chapels, a national school for both sexes, and charities £53. The line of railway from it toward Lampeter was in course of formation in 1856-7. 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. Idloe; 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 17 winged figures holding shields; and is said to have got these decorations from the monastery of Abbey-cwm-Hir. The dissenting chapels are for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a fair is held on the Saturday before the last Tuesday of every month; the manufacture

of flannel is carried on; and some trade exists in connexion with corn and spinning mills, and with slate and stone quarries. The town was chartered in the time of Edward III., by the lords of Powys; received a charter from Henry VIII.; is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; unites with Montgomery, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, Newtown, and Welshpool in sending a member to parliament; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place. Pop. in 1851, 3,045; in 1861, 3,127. Houses, 732.

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, Croeslwybir, Glynhafren, Hengynwithlach, Manleth, Treflyn, Ystradynod, and Cillmachallt. Acres, 15,790. Real property, £12,262; of which £343 are in mines, £2,000 in railways, and £50 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,604; in 1861, 3,937. Houses, 867. Pop. in 1861 of the lower div., 1,965; of the upper div., 2,022; of the part of the lower div. within the borough, 1,803; of the part of the upper div. within the borough, 1,824. Some fine spots and charming views are within the parish; and a lake of about 100 acres, called Llyn-y-Bbyr, 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. Value, £220.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.—The two sub-districts are Lower L. and Upper L.; the former containing the lower div. of Llanidloes parish, and all Trefeglwys parish; the latter containing the upper div. of Llanidloes parish and all Llangurig parish; and both in the district of Newtown. Pop. of the lower sub-d., 3,666, of the upper sub-d., 3,663. Houses, 717 and 743.—The hundred contains seven parishes. Acres, 124,923. Pop. in 1851, 9,402; in 1861, 8,518. Houses, 1,489.

LLANIDLOES AND NEWTOWN RAILWAY, a railway in Montgomeryshire; from a junction with the Mid Wales line at Llanidloes, 12½ miles north-eastward, to a junction with the Oswestry and Chester line at Newtown. It was authorized in 1853, on a capital of £60,000; it acquired further powers in 1856, 1859, 1861, and 1862; and it has working agreements with the Shropshire Union, the Mid Wales, and the London and North-western.

LLANJESTYN, a parish in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey; near Red Wharf bay, 3 miles NW of Beaumaris, and 7 NE by N of Llanfair r. station. Post-town, Beaumaris, Anglesey. Acres, 1,663. Real property, £1,363. Pop., 212. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llangod, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Jestyn; was rebuilt on the site of one which belonged to Llanfaes priory; is early perpendicular English, in very poor condition; 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.

LLANJESTYN, a village and a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon. The village stands in the Lleyn peninsula, under Carn-Fadrin, 7½ miles W by S of Pwllheli r. station, and 6 SSW of Neryn; is a considerable place; and has a post-office under Pwllheli.—The parish comprises 4,256 acres. Real property, £3,596. Pop., 1,012. Houses, 242. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Owen Gwynedd. Cevin-Amwlch is a chief residence. Carn-Fadrin has an altitude of about 1,200 feet, and is crowned by an ancient camp. Lead ore is found. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llandegwning, in the diocese of Bangor; and, till 1863, was united also with Penlech. Value, £595.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church has traces of Norman, and is very good. Charities, £19.

LLANIGOGH, a place 1 mile from Holyhead in Anglesey; with a post-office under Holyhead.

LLANIGON, a hamlet and a parish in Ilay district, Brecon. The hamlet lies near the river Wye, the Hereford and Brecon railway, the boundary with Herefordshire, and the Black mountains, 2 miles SSW of Hay.

Real property, £3,459. Pop., 429. Houses, 91.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Glynfach; and its post-town is Hay, under Hereford. Acres, 9,256. Real property, £3,810. Pop., 484. Houses, 104. The property is much subdivided. Llanigon House, or Llanthomas, belonged to Earl Ferrers, and passed to the Gwynes. Penyrwllod was the seat of the Watkines, and is now a farm-house. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £202. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Eigion, and is good. There is an endowed school, with £10 a-year; and the parish shares in Powell's charity at Brecon.

LLANILAR, a parish in Aberystwith district, Cardigan; on the river Ystwith, adjacent to the Aberystwith, Tregaron, Lampeter, and Carmarthen railway, 5½ miles SE of Aberystwith. It comprises the two townships of L.-Lower and L.-Upper; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Aberystwith. Acres, 6,403. Real property, £3,834. Pop., 947. Houses, 189. The property is divided among a few. Birch Grove and Castle Hill are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £95.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary, and is good. There are an endowed school with £9 a-year, and other charities £5.

LLANILID, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; near the river Ogmere and the South Wales railway, 4 miles W by S of Cowbridge Junction, and 5 N by W of Cowbridge. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 1,574. Real property, £1,065; of which £110 are in mines. Pop., 150. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. Coal is worked. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanharan, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £324.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Ild, and is tolerable.

LLANILTERNE, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on a branch of the river Ely, near the Taff Vale railway, 6 miles NW of Cardiff. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 1,080. Real property, £952. Pop., 150. Houses, 32. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the rectory of St. Fagan, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd, and stands near the ruin of a previous church.

LLANILTYD. See ILSTON and LANITWIT.

LLANINA, a hamlet and a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan. The hamlet lies on New Quay bay, 4½ miles SW of Aberayron, and 14 NW of Lampeter r. station. Pop., 259. Houses, 58.—The parish contains also the parcel of Cydplwyf; and its post-town is Llanarth, under Carmarthen. Acres, 1,953; of which 133 are water. Real property, £1,057. Pop., 498. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Gwynes of Mool-Ifor. Llanina House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llanarth, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Ina, and is tolerable.

LLANIO, a township in Llanddewi-brefi parish, Cardigan; on the river Teifi, and the Sarn Helen way, 2 miles SW of Tregaron. Acres, 1,228. Pop., 122. Houses, 19. The Roman station *Loventium* 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 Cardiff district, Glamorgan; near the river Taff and the Taff Vale railway, 4 miles N by W of Cardiff. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 2,915. Real property, £2,484. Pop., 449. Houses, 81. Llanishen House belonged to the Vaughans, passed to the Lewises, and is now a ruin. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £46. Patrons, alternately Baroness Windsor and C. K. Tynte, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Isan. There are an endowed school and other charities, with aggregate £33.

LLANISHIEN, a parish in the district and county of Monmouth; near Olway brook, 4 miles E by S of Llan-denny r. station, and 6½ SSW of Monmouth. Post-town, Chepstow. Acres, 1,742. Real property, £1,904. Pop., 320. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lan-

daff. Value, £64. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is good. Charities, £22.

LLANISTWENDY. See LLANYSTYNDWY.

LLANITHEON, a township in Pettwys parish, Montgomery; 4½ miles N of Newtown. Pop., 181.

LLANITHOG, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Hereford; near Ross. Acres, 40. Pop., 17.

LLANKILKEN, or TRELLAN, a township in Cileen parish, Flint; under Moel-Arthur, 7 miles S of Holywell.

LLANLLAWDDOG, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; on a branch of the river Gwili, 6½ miles E by N of Conwil r. station, and 7½ NNE of Carmarthen. It contains the village of Rhydyrgane; and its post-town is Carmarthen. Acres, 7,013. Real property, £2,808. Pop., 696. Houses, 152. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage united with the vicarage of Llanpumpsaint, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Aber-gwilly. The church is dedicated to St. Llawddog, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANLLAWER, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Gwayn, 2 miles ESE of Fish-guard, and 12 NNW of Carbeston-Road r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,202. Real property, £687. Pop., 117. Houses, 21. Court House is a chief residence. Much of the surface is hill. There are Druidical and other antiquities. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanychlwydog, in the diocese of St. David's.

LLANLLECHID, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Bangor district, Carnarvon. The village stands near the river Ogwen, 3½ miles SW by S of Aber r. station, and 3½ SE of Bangor; and has a post-office under Bangor, and a fair on 29 Oct.—The parish contains also the villages of Talybont and Bethesda, and the hamlets of Braichmelyn, Caelywngydd, Carneddi, Lliidiart-y-Gwenyn, and Pant-y-frydys. Acres, 18,111. Real property, £9,960; of which £850 are in quarries, and £60 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,948; in 1861, 7,846. Houses, 1,561. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of slate and stone quarrying. The property is divided among a few. Cochwillan was the birth-place of Bishop Williams, and the residence of Archbishop Williams. The surface runs up the northern offshoots of Snowdonia, and includes Carnedd Llewellyn and Carnedd Davydd, which have altitudes of 3,469 and 3,427 feet. The slate quarries are similar to the neighbouring ones of Penrhyn. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £465.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Llechid, and was rebuilt in 1845. The vicarage of Glanogwen is a separate benefice. There are eleven dissenting chapels, two national schools, two British schools, and charities about £20.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 33,465. Pop., 9,127. Houses, 1,911.

LLANLLEON-VEL, a hamlet and a parish in Builth district, Brecon. The hamlet lies on the rivers Irvon and Dulas, 6½ miles W by S of Builth r. station. Acres, 2,834. Real property, £980. Pop., 183. Houses, 33.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Gwaraog; and it is traversed by the Sarn Helen way, sometimes called *Leon*, and seemingly the origin of part of the parish's name. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 2,900. Real property, £1,327. Pop., 250. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. Garth was the seat of the Gwynnes, and is now a farm-house. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £60. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church contains some mural monuments of the Gwynnes, and was reported in 1859 as not good.

LLANLLIBIO, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; near the Chester and Holyhead railway, 3 miles SE of Holyhead. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 826. Real property, £500. Pop., 59. Houses, 11. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. 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 Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 2 miles SSE of Usk r. station. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 796. Real property, £382. Pop., 87. Houses, 16. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £130. Patron, the Rev. F. A. Williams. The church is good.

LLANLUGAN, a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery; on the river Rhiw, 4 miles SW of Llanfair, and 7½ NW of Newtown r. station. Post-town Llanfair-Caecrien, under Welshpool. Acres, 3,945. Real property, £1,550. Pop., 304. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here in 1239; was given, at the dissolution, to the D'Arcys; and has left no traces. Much of the parish is upland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £90. Patron, the Lord of the Manor. The church is early English, and was recently in disrepair.

LLANLLWCH, a chapelry in Carmarthen-St. Peter parish, Carmarthenshire; 2 miles SW of Carmarthen r. station. It was constituted in 1843; and its post-town is Carmarthen. Pop., 896. Houses, 196. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the coast, at New Quay bay, 5½ miles SW of Aberayron, and 15 NNE of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. It contains the seaport village of New Quay, which has a post-office under Carmarthen. Acres, 3,249; of which 68 are water. Real property, £2,818. Pop., in 1851, 1,733; in 1861, 1,976. Houses, 471. The property is divided among a few. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £256.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Llwechafarn; was rebuilt in 1865, at a cost of £1,100; and is in the decorated English style, with 200 sittings.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery; on a Roman way, the river Severn, the Montgomery canal, and the Oswestry and Newtown railway, 1½ mile NE of Newtown r. station. It contains the townships of Aberbechan, Kilcoewen, Gwestydd, and Hendidley; the two latter of which are within Newtown borough. Post-town, Newtown. Acres, 4,426. Rated property, £7,372. Pop. in 1851, 2,775; in 1861, 2,394. Houses, 576. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the migration of canal boatmen, owing to the opening of the railway. The property is much subdivided. Newydd Fraith is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £355.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was rebuilt in 1816.

LLANLLWYDAN, a township in Llanfihangel-y-Pennant parish, Merioneth; 7½ miles SW of Dolgelly. Pop., 37.

LLANLLWNY, a parish, with a village, in the district of Lampeter and county of Carmarthen; on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardigan, 9 miles SW of Lampeter r. station. Post-town, Carmarthen. Acres, 6,624. Real property, £2,588. Pop., 776. Houses, 181. The property is much subdivided. Maes Criggie and Perthyrddan are chief residences. Monastic houses were at Maes Nonny and Hen Briordy; and a barrow is at Y Castell. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. e. racy of Llanfihangel-Rhoysoern, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £103.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Llony, and was recently in disrepair.

LLANLLYAN, a township in Llanarthney parish, Carmarthen; under Mynydd-Mawr mountain, 7½ miles W of Llandilo-fawr. Pop., 677.

LLANLLYFNI, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarvon. The village stands on the river Llyfni, adjacent to the Carmarvonshire railway, under Llywd-Mawr, 7 miles S of Carmarvon.—The parish comprises 7,521 acres. Post-town, Carmarvon. Real property, £4,201; of which £156 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,010; in 1861, 2,362. Houses, 523. The property is divided among a few. The surface includes

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, and copper and manganese ores are found. An old house, in Neath glen, is supposed to occupy the site of a residence of Edward I. in 1234. 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. Value, £240. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient, cruciform, and substantial. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANLLYR, a seat in the S of Cardigan; on the river Ayrn, 6½ miles SW of Lampeter. A monastic establishment, a cell to Strata Florida abbey, stood here; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Sackvilles.

LLANLODIAN (ISAF and UCHAF), two townships in Llanfair-Caecrien parish, Montgomery; near Llanfair. Real property, £2,104. Pop., 144 and 60.

LLANMADOCK, a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; on the coast of the Cower peninsula, at the mouth of the river Rury, 9½ miles WSW of Longhor r. station, and 14 W of Swansea. Post-town, Swansea. Acres, 6,727; of which 5,335 are water. Real property, £711. Pop., 225. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. Llanmadock hill is crowned with a triple-trenched Roman camp, and commands a fine view. A bone-cave is on the coast, at Spritsail Tor; and bones of a human jaw, a rhinoceros, and hyenas were found in it in 1839. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £112. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Madoc, and was recently in disrepair.

LLANMAES, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; near the coast, 4 miles SSW of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 1,055. Real property, £1,403. Pop., 164. Houses, 38. The property is subdivided. Some remains exist of an ancient castle of the Mellifonts. The parochial 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. Value, £275. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. The church was recently repaired. The register records the death of two females, of the name of Yorath, in 1621 and 1668, at the ages of 180 and 177.

LLANMAREWIC. See LLANMEREWIC.

LLANMARTIN, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; near the South Wales railway, 2½ miles NE by E of Llanwern r. station, and 4 ESE of Caerleon. It contains the hamlet of Llandeudau; and its post-town is Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 941. Real property, £1,422. Pop., 181. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Wilerick, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £250.* Patron, W. P. Herrick, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Martin, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The parish has an interest in the alms-house of Chepstow.

LLANMEREWIC, a parish in the district and county of Montgomery; on the Oswestry and Newtown railway, adjacent to the river Severn and the Montgomery canal, 3½ miles NE by E of Newtown. Post-town, Newtown. Acres, 978. Real property, £1,340. Pop., 143. Houses, 28. The property is divided among four. 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. Value, £133. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good.

LLANMHHANGEL, or ST. MICHAEL, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; 2 miles SSW of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 586. Real property, £794. Pop., 29. Houses, 4. Llanmihangel Place was the seat of Judge Franklin; and passed, through the Thomases, to the Earl of Dunraven. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £142.* Patron, the Earl of Dunraven.

LLANNEYDD, or LLANYDD, a village and a parish in St. Asaph district, Denbighshire. The village stands on the Aled brook, near the river Elwy, 5 miles W of Trefnant r. station, and 5½ NW of Denbigh; and

has a post-office under Rhyll.—The parish contains the townships of Benaighn, Berron, Bodys-Gaw, Bodys-Gawen, Brydsgaw, Carredfynydd, Dinas-Gadfel, Llechryd-Ty-Celyn, Motouog, Penfroun-chill, and Tal-y-bryn. Acres, 7,444. Rated property, £4,270. Pop., 1,136. Houses, 246. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £280. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew, and was restored in 1859. A handsome national school was built in 1867.

LLANNON, a hamlet in Llansantffraid parish, Cardigan; near the coast, 5½ miles NE of Aberayron.

LLANNON, a parish and a sub-district in Llanelly district, Carmarthen. The parish lies under Mynydd-Mawr mountain, 4½ miles NW of Pontardulais r. station, and 6 NE of Llanelly; contains the hamlets of Bleyne, Glyn, Goytre, and Ismorlais; and has a post-office under Carmarthen, and fairs on 6 July and 12 Dec. Acres, 11,446. Real property, £6,658; of which £235 are in mines. Pop., 1,656. Houses, 323. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to R. G. Thomas, Esq. Mynydd-Mawr has an altitude of 912 feet. Coal and ironstone are mined, and building-stone is quarried. A tram road goes hence to Llanelly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £120. Patron, R. G. Thomas, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Non, and is good.—The sub-district contains also Llancedy parish, and Glyn-Llanelly hamlet. Pop., 3,593. Houses, 712.

LLANNOR, a parish, with a village, in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; in the Lleyn peninsula, 3 miles NW of Pwllheli r. station, and 4 ESE of Nevin. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 5,553. Real property, £5,197. Pop. in 1851, 1,117; in 1861, 1,023. Houses, 233. Bodgroes belonged to the Glynnes, and passed to the Griffiths. There are some inscribed stones of the 6th century. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Denio or Pwllheli, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £195.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, a national school, and charities £14.

LLANOVER, a village and a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth. The village stands on the river Usk, near Penpergwm r. station, 3½ miles SSE of Abergavenny; 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 part of the chapelry of Blaenavon. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres of the lower div., 1,877. Real property, £3,061. Pop., 348. Houses, 64. Acres of the upper div., 2,865. Real property, £13,420; of which £6,816 are in iron-works, and £80 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,600; in 1861, 3,942. Houses, 779. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company's works. Pop. in 1861, of the part in Blaenavon chapelry, 3,816. Houses, 747. The property is not much divided. Llanover Court is the seat of Lord Llanover. Part of the land is hilly, and is overhung by the Bloreng. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is a small uninteresting building, and was reported in 1859 as not good. The p. curacy of Blaenavon is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists, a free school supported by Lady Llanover, and an endowed school with £150 a-year.

LLANPENAL. See BLAENPENAL.

LLANPUMPSAINT, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; in the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway, 6½ miles N of Carmarthen. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Carmarthen. Acres, 4,079. Real property, £2,464. Pop., 543. Houses, 120. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llanllawddog, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is dedicated to five saints, and was recently in disrepair. The name Llanpumpaint signifies "a church of five saints."

LLANRHAIDR, a railway station and a sub-district in Ruthin district, Denbighshire. The r. station

is on the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen railway, within Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch parish, near the river Clwyd, 3½ miles SE of Denbigh.—The sub-district contains Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch parish, four other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 21,897. Pop., 2,611. Houses, 562.

LLANRHAIDR, a sub-district in Llanfyllin district, Montgomeryshire; containing four parishes electorally in Montgomeryshire, three parishes electorally in Denbighshire, and Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant parish, partly in M. and partly in D. Acres, 62,716. Pop., 5,101. Houses, 1,069.

LLANRHAIDR-IN-KINMERCH, a village and a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The village stands adjacent to Llanrhaiadr r. station, 2½ miles SE of Denbigh; and has a post-office, of the name of Llanrhaiadr, under Rhyll, and a fair on 17 Oct. The parish contains the townships of Llan, Cader, Trefydd, Bychan, Lewesog, Llech, Llwyn, Clcudeg, Prion, and Segrwyd. Acres, 16,976. Real property, £11,688. Pop., 1,888. Houses, 416. Llanrhaiadr Hall is the seat of the Price family. The eminence called Gwladus' chair commands a fine view. There is a water-fall; and from that arose the name Llanrhaiadr, which signifies "a church of a water-fall." Limestone, agates, and traces of copper ore are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £609.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is partly later English, partly earlier; has a good timber roof, and a famous E window, elaborately showing the genealogy of Christ; and contains a curious monument to Maurice Jones, Esq. The vicarage of Prion is a separate benefice. There are three Calvinistic Methodist chapels, an endowed school with £7 a-year, an hospital for eight poor persons with £160, and other charities with £63.

LLANRHAIDR-YN-MOCHNANT, a village and a parish in the district of Llanfyllin and counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. The village stands on the Denbighshire side of Llanrhaiadr rivulet, at the boundary between the counties, 4 miles NNW of Llanfyllin r. station; is a small but beautifully situated place; and has a post-office, of the name of Llanrhaiadr, under Oswestry, a good inn, and fairs on the first Friday of March, 5 May, 24 July, 28 Sept., and 8 Nov. The parish contains also the townships of Aber-Marchnant, Britthrid, Castellmoch, Cefn-Coch, Glanavon-fach, Glanavon-fawr, and Nantfyllon, in Montgomeryshire, and the townships of Llanrhaiadr, Benhadlaf-Isaf, Benhadlaf-Uchaf, Gartherry, Henfache, Homlet, Trebrys-fach, Trebrys-fawr, Trefeliw, and Trewern in Denbighshire. Acres, 23,294. Rated property, £11,217. Pop. of the Montgomery portion, in 1851, 989; in 1861, 772. Houses, 181. The decrease of pop. arose mainly from the removal of miners. Pop. of the Denbigh portion, in 1851, 1,539; in 1861, 1,532. Houses, 325. The property is much subdivided. The surface is largely upland; includes some grand scenery; and culminates, at the boundary with Merioneth, on the summit of Cader-Berwyn, which has an altitude of 2,562 feet. The Rhaiadr rivulet issues from a small tarn called Llyn-Caws, in a deep coom at the skirt of Cader-Berwyn; traverses a deep and savage glen to the vicinity of the village; falls, soon afterwards, into the Tanat; and has altogether a southeasterly course of about 6 miles. A remarkable waterfall, called Pistyll-Rhaiadr, occurs on it, about 1½ mile from its source; 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. Value, £520.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is tolerable. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and other charities £90. Bishop Morgan, who translated the Bible into Welsh, Bishop Lloyd, and Dean Powell, were vicars.

LLANRHIAN. See LLANRHIAN.

LLANRHIDIAN, a parish, comprising the hamlets L.-Lower and L.-Higher, in Swansea district, Glamor-

gan; on the coast of the Gower peninsula, 3 miles SSW of Loughor r. station, and 10 W of Swansea. It includes the chapelry of Penclawdd, which has a post-office under Swansea; and it has fairs on Palm-Monday, 20 June, and 20 Oct. Acres of L.-Lower, 12,955; of which 4,190 are water. Real property, £1,500. Pop., 525. Houses, 111. Acres of L.-Higher, 9,106; of which 3,155 are water. Real property, £1,725. Pop., 1,463. Houses, 233. Well-preserved remains of Weobley Castle stand on an eminence overlooking the river Burry. Copper ore, limestone, and freestone are worked. 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 Druidical circles. 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 20 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 p. curacy of Penclawdd, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £99. Patrons, the Trustees of G. Morgan, Esq. There are two churches.

LLANRHIDIAN, Pembroke. See LLANRITHAN.

LLANRHIN-BEBYL, a township in Llandyrnog parish, Denbighshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Denbigh.

LLANRHŴYDRYS, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on the coast between Camlyn bay and Carmels Point, 8 miles W of Amlwch r. station, and 9 NW of Llanerchymedd. Post-town, Gwindy, under Llangefni. Acres, 1,143. Real property, £1,035. Pop., 136. Houses, 26. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Rhwydr.

LLANRHYCHWYN, a parish, with a village, in the district of Llanrwst and county of Carnarvon; on the river Conway at the boundary with Denbigh, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by N of Llanrwst r. station. Post-town, Llanrwst, Denbighshire. Acres, with Trefriw, 9,576. Real property of L. alone, £1,799; of which £124 are in mines. Pop., 532. Houses, 113. The property is all in one estate. A seat of the bard Taliesin was at the End of Llyn-Gerrionydd. The land is hilly. Slate is quarried, and lead ore is mined. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Trefriw, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Rhychwyn, and was reported in 1859 as not good.

LLANRHYDD, a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by S of Ruthin r. station. It includes part of Ruthin borough, and contains Ruthin workhouse. Post-town, Ruthin, Denbighshire. Acres with Ruthin parish, 1,939. Real property of Llanrhydd-Ucha, £1,520. Pop. of the entire parish, 965. Houses, 209. Pop. of the part within Ruthin borough, 886. Houses, 191. The property is much subdivided. Plas-Llanrhydd is the seat of G. Johnson, Esq. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Ruthin, in the diocese of St. Asaph. The church was recently restored, and contains a fine monument to the Thelwalls. Charities, £6.

LLANRHYDDLAD, a parish, with a fishing village, in the district and county of Anglesey; on Holyhead bay, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles by water NE of Holyhead, and $\frac{7}{8}$ N of Valley r. station. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 2,679; of which 94 are water. Real property, £2,301. Pop., 790. Houses, 181. Moel Rhyddlad is a prominent hill. Copper and manganese ores are found. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Llanflewlyn and Llanrhydyrllys, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £530. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Rhyddlad. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £29. Speaker Williams was a native, and his father was rector.

LLANRHYSTYD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Aberystwith district, Cardigan. The village stands at the mouth of the river Gwyr, 7 miles SSW of Llanrhystryd-road r. station, and 2 miles SE of Aberystwith; and it has a post-office under Carnarthen, and two annual fairs.—The parish comprises the

townships of Hamingog and Mefenydd. Acres, 8,770; of which 155 are water. Real property, £5,427. Pop., 1,533. Houses, 327. Mabusis is the seat of J. L. Phillips, Esq. 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 Madogyn 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. Value, £140. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Rhystyd, and is recent and handsome.

LLANRIAN, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the coast, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles NE of St. David's, and 14 NW of Haverfordwest r. station. It contains the large village of Trevine, which has a post-office under Haverfordwest. Acres, 3,683. Real property, £4,165; of which £69 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,178; in 1861, 1,017. Houses, 249. The property is much subdivided. 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 in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £105. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Rheanus, and is good.

LLANRITHAN, or LLANRHIDIAN, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Solva, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NE by E of St. David's, and 11 NW of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, Solva, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,719. Real property, £1,307. Pop., 188. Houses, 36. The land is fertile. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £86. Patrons, the Vicars Choral of St. David's.

LLANROTHALL, or LLANFROTHER, a parish in the district of Monmouth and county of Hereford; on the river Monnow, at the boundary with Monmouth, 5 miles NW by N of Monmouth r. station. Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £1,715. Pop., 107. Houses, 23. A college was founded here, in the 6th century, by St. Dubricius; and has left some vestiges. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £206. Patron, J. Price, Esq. The name Llanrothall signifies "brother's church."

LLANRUG, or LLANFIIANGEL-IN-RUG, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Carnarvon. The parish lies on the river Seiont, and on the Llanberis railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Carnarvon r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Llanrug, under Carnarvon. The parish contains also the village of Cwm-y-Glo. Acres, 4,516. Real property, £4,330; of which £360 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,894; in 1861, 2,139. Houses, 468. Glangvna, Plas-Tirion and Pantavor are chief residences. Slate quarries, akin to those of Llanberis, are at Cefn-Dâ and Glyn-Rhonwy; and traces of copper ore are found. There are an ancient camp and many vestiges of ancient British habitations. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £166. 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. Edwards, the surgeon to Anson in his voyages, was a native.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 29,204. Pop., 10,404. Houses, 2,201.

LLANRWST, a town and a township in Denbighshire, and a parish, a sub-district, and a district all registrationally in Denbighshire, but in part electorally in Carnarvonshire. The town stands on the river Conway, in a pleasant vale, amid charming environs, at the terminus of the Conway and Llanrwst railway, 10 miles S of Conway, and 17 WSW of Denbigh; includes a square, with town-hall and market-place; contains many good houses; has, of late years, undergone great improvement; attracts numerous tourists and other visitors, for sake of the scenery around it, and of the splendid salmon fishing in the Conway; has attracted many opulent persons permanently, whose residences adorn the outskirts and the environs; is a seat of petty sessions and county

courts, and a polling-place; and has a post-office, † designated Llanrwst, Denbighshire, a railway station, a banking-office, two chief inns, a bridge over the Conway, two churches, four dissenting chapels, a free school, national and British schools, an almshouse, and charities £75. The town-hall is a good edifice, and is used for the county courts. The bridge is a steep inconvenient structure, with three arches; was erected, in 1636, by Inigo Jones; and is said to vibrate when concussed in a particular way. The church of St. Grwst or Rhystyd is later English; includes a chapel, called the Gwydir chapel, built by Inigo Jones, not used for service, but containing many curious monuments and some good carving; has a carved doorway, oakpanelling, a reading-desk, and a roof-loft, said to have been brought from Maenant abbey; and contains the stone coffin of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, a stone effigy of Hoel Cymrore, some brasses of the Wynns of Gwydir, a curious variegated pyramidal monument, with huge heads of angels, and a unique stone font. St. Mary's church is a modern edifice, and is known as the English church. The dissenting chapels are for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. The free 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., and the second Tuesday after 11 Dec.; and some trade is carried on in woollen manufacture, stocking-making, malting, and tanning. The town was, for some time, noted for the making of Welsh harps.

The township includes the town, but is variously defined. The Census, in its tables, exhibits Llanrwst and Gwydir townships as comprising all the parish; while, in its notes, it states the parish to contain also the townships of Garth-Garmon, or Capel-Garmon, Garth-gyfaedd, Tybrith-lsaf, Tybrith-Uchaf, Matthebwyd, and Tre-y-Dre. Acres of L. township, as comprising all the Denbigh section of the parish, 15,297. Real property, £13,096. Pop., 3,593. Houses, 768. Acres of Gwydir township, as comprising all the Carnarvon section, 7,621. Real property, £1,551. Pop., 400. Houses, 80. The manor belongs to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. Gwydir House, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the town, was formerly the seat of the Wynns; is now the seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; includes small part of a mansion erected in 1556 by Sir John Wynn, but is mainly an addition of 1816; contains some fine antiques, rooms, with ancient furniture; and stands amid delightful grounds, which contain a beautiful lake and a waterfall, and command delightful views. Lead ore, of high quality, is found in the vale. The living of St. Grwst is a rectory, united with the chapelry of St. Mary, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £925.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The chapelry of St. Mary, prior to 1863, was a separate charge. The p. curacy of Capel-Garmon is a separate benefice.

The sub-district excludes Gwydir township, but includes the parishes of Gwytherin, Llangerniew, and Llandloget; the townships of Eglwysfach and Maenan; and the extra-parochial tract of the Abbey,—the two last electorally in Carnarvon. Acres, 40,665. Pop., 7,100. Houses, 1,523. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bettws-y-Coed, containing the township of Gwydir, and the parishes of Bettws-y-Coed, Dolwyddelan, Trefriw, and Llaarhychwyn,—all electorally in Carnarvon; and the sub-district of Ysppyty, containing the parishes of Pentrevoelas and Gvern-howel, and the townships of Treivan and Trebrys, electorally in Denbigh, and the parish of Penmachno and the township of Eidlda electorally in Carnarvon. Acres, 100,631. Poor-rates in 1862, £8,323. Pop. in 1851, 12,479; in 1861, 12,770. Houses, 2,630. Marriages in 1862, 110; births, 375,—of which 36 were illegitimate; deaths, 228,—of which 63 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 822; births, 3,552; deaths, 2,331. The places of worship, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 3,476 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 1,633 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 600 s.;

23 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 5,013 s.; and 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,053 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 928 scholars; 4 private day schools, with 103 s.; and 5 Sunday schools, with 5,696 s. The workhouse is in Llanrwst township; and, at the census of 1861, had 26 inmates.

LLANRYTHAN. See LLANRITHAN.

LLANSADWRNEN. See LLANSADWRNEN.

LLANSADWRN, a parish, with a village, in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Beaumaris, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Llanfair r. station. Post-town, Beaumaris, Anglesey. Acres, 2,891. Real property, £2,660. Pop., 410. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. There are some Druidical and other antiquities. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £351. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Sadwrn, and is good.

LLANSADWRN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Llanovery district, Carmarthen. The village stands on a branch of the river Towy, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Llangadock r. station, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Llanovery; is a considerable place; and has fairs on 13 Aug. and 29 Oct. The parish comprises 7,064 acres; and its post-town is Llangadock, under Carmarthen. Real property, £5,074. Pop., 1,099. Houses, 239. The property is subdivided. Abermarlais is the seat of Lady L. Foley, and occupies the site of the seat of Rhys ab Thomas. The land is hilly. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Llanwrda, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £165.* Patron, Lady L. Foley. The church is good. There are an almshouse for four maiden gentlewomen, and a free school, both of them founded and endowed, in 1731, by Lady L. Cornwallis; and these and other charities have £319 a-year.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Llanwrda. Acres, 11,505. Pop., 1,710. Houses, 358.

LLANSADWRNEN, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen: on Carmarthen bay, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Laugharne, and 5 S by E of St. Clears r. station. Post-town, Laugharne, under St. Clears. Acres, 1,644; of which 150 are water. Real property, £1,265. Pop., 194. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Limestone is worked. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Laugharne, in the diocese of St. David's. The church was rebuilt in 1861; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with vestry and tower. Judge Powell, who tried the seven bishops, resided at Broadway, now a ruin.

LLANSAINTE, a township in St. Ishmael parish, Carmarthen; on the river Gwendraeth-fawr, 1 mile WNW of Kidwelly. Pop., 210.

LLANSAINTEFFRAED, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Usk, the Brecon canal, and the Via Julia montana, 7 miles SE of Brecon r. station. It contains the village of Skethiog, and its post-town is Brecon. Acres, 2,247. Real property, £2,248; of which £40 are in fisheries. Pop., 255. Houses, 44. The manor belonged to the Princes of Powis. Buckland was formerly the seat of the Jones family; is now the seat of J. P. Holford, Esq.; and stands in a remarkably beautiful situation. Skethiog House and Noyald also are chief residences. Newton, now a farm-house, was the seat of the Vaughans, one of whom was the author of "Olor Iscannu," while 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 living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £295.* Patron, T. Watkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Freard or St. Bride; is a lowly building, humiliated by a grand tomb to Col. G. Holford; and contains monuments of the Vaughans. Charities, £6. The name Llansaintffraed is equivalent to the English and Scotch Bridekirk, and to the Scotch Kilbride.

LLANSAINTEFFRAID, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Aberavon district, Cardigan. The village stands on the coast, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE by N of Aberavon, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Aberystwyth r. station; and is a sub-port to Aberystwyth. The parish contains also the hamlet

of Llannon; and its post-town is Aberystwith. Acres, 5,443; of which 135 are water. Real property, £3,644. Pop., 1,359. Houses, 306. The property is much subdivided. 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. Value, £91. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is good.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes. Acres, 31,974. Pop., 7,081. Houses, 1,645.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands on the river Cain, near its influx to the Vyrnwy, and on the Llanfyllin railway, near the supposed site of the Roman station *Mediolanum*, on Watling-street and the Caer-Sws way, about 1½ mile from the boundary with Salop, and 8 SW by S of Oswestry; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Oswestry. The parish is cut into the two divisions of Pool and Deythur; and contains the townships of Llan, Dolwen, Llanerchymris, Lledrod, Meliniog-fach, Meliniog-fawr, Collfryn, Llanerchilla, Tredderwen-fawr, and Trewylan. Acres, 6,055. Real property of the Pool division, £5,536. Pop., 725. Houses, 161. Real property of the Deythur division, £4,850. Pop., 530. Houses, 106. The property is subdivided. An ancient British camp is at Voel, and a Roman one is at Clawdd-coch. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is partly of the 14th century, but mainly of the 17th; and was restored in 1866. Charities, £9.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 54,095. Pop., 10,223. Houses, 2,045.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLAN-CONWAY, or DISERTIN, a village and a parish in the district of Conway, and county of Denbigh. The village stands on the river Conway and on the Llanrws railway, at the boundary with Carmarvon, 1 mile S of Llandudno-Junction r. station, and 2 SE by E of Conway; is a considerable place; and has a post-office, of the name of Llansaintffraid, under Conway, and fairs on 14 Feb., 1 May, 1 Aug., and 1 Nov. The parish consists of the townships of Llan, Dennant, Traillwyn, and Tre-Bwll. Acres, 5,726; of which 705 are water. Real property, £4,391. Pop., 1,304. Houses, 297. The property is divided among a few. A mineral spring is at Bryn-y-Pobty; and a cromlech is near Hendrewaelod. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £240.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is good; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYN-CEIRIOG, a parish in the district of Corwen and county of Denbigh; on the river Ceiriog, under the Berwyn mountains, 2 miles S by W of Llangollen r. station. It consists of the townships of Glyn-Fechan, Nantyr-Isaf, and Nantyr-Uchaf; and it has a post-office under Llangollen, and fairs on 4 May, and 6 Oct. Acres, 2,612. Real property, £2,543; of which £113 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 614; in 1861, 733. Houses, 149. The property is divided among a few. The land is hilly; and slate is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £290.* Patron, Viscount Dungannon. The church is tolerable. Charities, £6.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYN-DYFRDWEY, a parish, with a village, in Corwen district, Merioneth; on the river Dee, 2 miles E of Corwen r. station. It has a post-office under Corwen. Acres, 693. Real property, £667. Pop. in 1851, 137; in 1861, 161. Houses, 33. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of slate-quarrying. The property is divided among four. Rhagalt is the seat of E. Lloyd, Esq. The parish is hilly, and has fine views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £98.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is good.

LLANSAINTFFRAED, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 2½ miles E of Penpergwm r. station, and ¼ SE of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 239. Real property, £647. Pop. in 1831, 26; in 1861, 16. Houses, 4. The property is divided among a few. Llansaintffraed House is

the seat of Mrs. Jones. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £73. Patron, Mrs. Jones. The church resembles a barn, but is good.

LLANSAINTFFRAED-IN-ELVELL, a parish in the district of Builth, and county of Radnor; on the river Edw, ¼ miles NE of Builth r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 4,000. Real property, £1,833. Pop., 340. Houses, 57. The property is much subdivided. A castle of the Mortimers stood here, and has left some traces. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £171. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was reported in 1859 as bad. The parish shares in Powell's charity at Brecon.

LLANSAMLET, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Neath district, Glamorgan. The village stands on the river Tawe and the Swansea canal, near the Swansea Vale railway, 3¼ miles NNE of Swansea; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Neath. The parish is cut into two divisions, higher and lower; and comprises 6,735 acres of land, and 2,100 of water. Real property of the higher div., £8,730; of which £5,900 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,477; in 1861, 1,860. Houses, 363. Real property of the lower div., £9,059; of which £260 are in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,799; in 1861, 3,243. Houses, 645. The property is subdivided. Glanbrane and Gwernllynwith are chief residences. There are coal mines and copper works; and they give a dismal aspect to the landscape. The railway, on both sides of L. station, traverses steep inclines. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Kilvey, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was recently in disrepair. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £7.—The sub-district is conteminate with the parish.

LLANSANNAN, a village and a parish in St. Asaph district, Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Aled, amid picturesque scenery, 8 miles W by S of Denbigh r. station; is a resort of tourists and anglers; and has a post-office, under Abergel, Denbighshire, a good inn, and fairs on 13 May, 17 Aug., 26 Oct., and 30 Nov. The parish comprises 14,973 acres. Real property, £5,989. Pop., 1,256. Houses, 277. Dyffryn-Aled is the seat of P. W. Yorke, Esq. 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-y-Ogo and Rhaiadr-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 Round Table. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £412.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Sannan. There are chapels for Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Baptists. W. Salesbury, one of the translators of the Welsh New Testament, was a resident.

LLANSANNOR, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Sannor, 2 miles N of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 1,798. Real property, £1,513. Pop., 197. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. Llansannor House is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £105.* Patron, Sir J. Bailey, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Senewyr, and is not very good.

LLANSAWEL, a village and a parish in Llandilo-fawr district, Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Cothi, amid mountain scenery with a romantic view, 8 miles NW of Llangadoek r. station, and 9 N of Llandilo-fawr; is a polling-place; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Carmarthen, and fairs on the Friday after 12 May, 15 July, 23 Oct., and the Friday after 12 Nov. The parish includes the townships of Edwines, Ganol, Glyn, and Wen. Acres, 10,017. Real property, £4,323. Pop., 1,003. Houses, 207. The property is divided among a few. Edwines House is the seat of the Williames. The living is a vicarage, au-

axed to the vicarage of Cayo-Conwyl, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is good.

LLANSAWYL. See BRITTON-FERRY.

LLANSILIN, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Oswestry district; the township and most of the parish electorally in Denbigh, the rest of the parish and the sub-district electorally in Salop. The township lies on the river Cynlleth, adjacent to the boundary with Salop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Offa's dyke, and 6 WSW of Oswestry r. station; and has a post-office under Oswestry, and fairs on 10 July, and 21 Sept. The parish contains also the townships of Boddith, Estynallan, Lledrode, Lloran, Moelfre, Priddbwl, Isofel-Rhinlas, Uchfoel-Rhinlas, and Sychart, in Denbigh; and the township of Soughton or Sychtyn, in Salop. Acres of the Denbigh portion, 11,285. Real property, £11,588. Pop., 1,795. Houses, 341. Acres of the Salop portion, 1,446. Real property, £1,607. Pop., 207. Houses, 46. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Einion Evell, from whom several families in this neighbourhood have descended. Glascoed is the seat of the Wynns. Sychart belonged to Owen Glendower; Plas-Newydd, to the Myddletons; and Penybont, to the Maurices. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £307.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Silin; is in good condition; acquired a fine stained window in 1866; and contains monuments of the Maurices, the Wynns, and others. The rectory of Rhydygroesau is a separate benefice. There are an Independent chapel, a slightly endowed school, and charities £16.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 22,978. Pop., 4,128. Houses, 831.

LLANSOY, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; 2 miles NE of Llandenny r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Usk. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,410. Real property, £1,687. Pop., 168. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £170.* Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is good. Charities, £14.

LLANSPYDDID, a hamlet and a parish in the district and county of Brecon. The hamlet lies on the river Usk and the Via Julia montana, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Brecon r. station. Acres, 1,691. Real property, £1,730. Pop., 172. Houses, 35. The parish contains also the hamlets of Modrydd and Penpont; and its post-town is Brecon. Acres, 8,435. Real property, £4,418. Pop., 408. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. Pennoyre is the seat of Col. Lloyd Watkins. There is an ancient British camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100.* Patron, Marquis Camden. The church is early decorated English, in good condition; and is surrounded by old yew trees. The churchyard contains an ancient tomb, traditionally said to be that of Brychan-Breiciniog. The vicarage of Bettws-Penpont is a separate benefice. Charities, £7, and a right to send pensioners to Games' hospital at Brecon.

LLANSTADWELL, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; on Milford Haven, at a railway terminus, 2 miles NW of Pembroke. It contains the villages of Great Honeyborough, Little Honeyborough, Neyland, Newton, and Waterson; and its post-town is Milford Haven. Acres, 3,971; of which 725 are water. Real property, £4,961. Pop. in 1851, 905; in 1861, 1,745. Houses, 327. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of the railway terminus, and of a steam-packet service station. The property is divided among a few. Newton House, Hayston, and Jordanstown are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £94. Patron, Lewis Child, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Dunwall, and was reported in 1859 as bad. See MILFORD HAVEN.

LLANSTEPHAN, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands at the mouth of the river Towy, opposite Ferryside village and r. station, and 8 miles SSW of Carmarthen; is embosomed in trees, at the water's edge; and has a post-

office under Carmarthen. The parish contains also the villages of Llanybree and Laques. Acres, 6,710; of which 1,690 are water. Real property, £5,875; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop., 1,229. Houses, 277. The property is divided among a few. Llanstephan Plas is the seat of Sir James Hamilton, Bart. 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 Gruffyd; resisted a siege while in his possession; was taken and dismantled, in 1254, by Llewelyn ap Gruffyd; consists now of considerably extensive ruined walls; and forms a picturesque object, as seen from the opposite side of the river. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Llangunock, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £101. Patrons, Messrs. Morris and W. Lloyd, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen, and is good. The vicarage of Llanybree is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.

LLANSTEPHAN, a parish in the district of Hay and county of Radnor; on the rivers Bachwy and Wye, at the boundary with Brecon, near Erwood and Boughrood r. stations, 7 miles SE of Bulth. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. Acres, 2,407. Real property, £1,746. Pop., 231. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £67. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was reported in 1859 as not good. Charities, £8.

LLANSTINAN, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the West Cleddau river, 2 miles S of Fishguard, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Clarbeston Road r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,579. Real property, £1,332. Pop., 174. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. Llanstinan House belonged to the Symmonses, passed to the Owens, and was recently restored. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100.* Patron, Col. Owen. The church is dedicated to St. Justinian, and was restored in 1869.

LLANTARNAM. See LLANSYRHANGEL-LLANTARNAM.
LLANTHEAGUE. See CRUNWEAR.

LLANTIETTY, or **LLANDETTI**, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Usk, the Brecon canal, and the Via Julia montana, 7 miles SE of Brecon r. station. It contains the hamlets of Dyffryn and Vro; and its post-town is Brecon. Acres, 5,980. Real property, £3,732. Pop. in 1851, 549; in 1861, 631. Houses, 116. The property is much subdivided. Llanthetty Hall is the seat of the Overtons. Maesnawr belonged to Col. Jones, a prominent member of the Long parliament; and belongs now to the Lewises. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £344.* Patron, P. G. Holford, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Datta, and is good. The p. curacy of Taf-Vechan is a separate benefice.

LLANTHEWY, or **LLANDEWY**, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Honddu, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Brecon r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 2,695. Real property, £1,352. Pop., 292. Houses, 63. The manor belongs to the Bishop of St. David's. An ancient palace of the bishops stood here; was visited, in 1188, by Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus; was ordered, by a statute of 1342, to be retained as an episcopal residence; and is now represented by some ruins, including a door-way built by Bishop Gower. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £59. Patron, the Archdeacon of Brecon. The church is dedicated to St. David; is early English and cruciform; and has been greatly mutilated, yet retains traces of primitive beauty.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on a branch of the river Trothy, 3 miles ESE of Abergavenny r. station. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 2,187. Real property, £2,626. Pop., 339. Houses, 81. The property is sub-

divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £215.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. David, and was reported in 1859 as bad.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRID, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; under Skirrid-fawr hill, 2½ miles SE of Llanfangel r. station, and 3½ NE of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £1,136. Pop., 88. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £187. Patron, the Rev. M. H. Jones. The church is good.

LLANTHEWY-VACH, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on an affluent of the river Usk, 2½ miles E by N of Cwmbran r. station, and 4½ SW of Usk. Post-town, Caerleon, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,350. Real property, £1,192. Pop., 172. Houses, 33. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £77. Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is good.

LLANTHESAINT. See LLANDDAUBAINT.

LLANTHONY, or **LANTHONY**. See GLOUCESTER.

LLANTHONY-ABBEY, a chapelry in Cwmnyoy parish, Monmouth; on the river Honddu, in the deep mountain vale of Ewias, under the Black mountains, on a tongue of Monmouth projecting between Hereford and Brecon, 4½ miles NW of Pandy r. station, and 9½ N of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £55. Patron, John Morgan, Esq. 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-Honddu, a name which signifies "David's church on the Honddu," and came to be corrupted into Llanthony. Drayton, in his "Polyolbion," says,—

"'Amongst 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 the straggling 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 leeks 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; Ernisius, chaplain to the Empress Maud, joined him in 1103; and they two founded a Cistercian abbey here 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 Betun, 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 Betun 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 35 wide; the Lady chapel was 37 feet long and 25 wide; and the central tower was 24 feet each way, and 100 high. There were also an oratory 24 feet long, 11 wide, and 15½ high; and a chapter-house 64 feet long and 26½ wide. The architecture was all of one date, 1103—1136; of pure, silicious, greyish grit-stone, and in transition Norman. 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. The person known as Father Ignatius is said to have arranged, toward the close of 1865, for a purchase of the ruins, and of some land around them, with the view of restoring the abbey.

LLANTHOWELL. See LLANHOWELL.

LLANTILLIO-CROSSENNY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Monmouth. The village stands on the river Trothy, 5 miles NNW by N of Raglan-Footpath r. station, and 7 WNW of Monmouth; and has a post-office under Abergavenny. The parish comprises 5,951 acres. Real property, £5,886. Pop., 748. Houses, 160. The property is divided among a few. Llantillio-Crossenny House belonged to the Powells, passed to the Lewises, and belongs now to Col. Clifford. Vestiges of an ancient fortified house, said to have been the residence of Sir David Gam, are to the N of the park. Castell Gwyn, or White Castle, stands on an eminence 1½ mile to the N; is said to have been occupied by Sir Gwyn ap Cwathvold at the time of the Norman invasion; continued to be a place of note so late as the time of Elizabeth; and is a large oval structure, with six bastions, and well-preserved outer-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £270.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Teiaw; is principally decorated English, with a lofty tower, and in good condition; and includes a large chapel, chiefly later English, on the N side of its presbytery. The churchyard contains an altar-tomb to the son of Col. Clifford. There are a grammar school, with £150 a-year from endowment, and other charities £40.

LLANTILLIO-PERTHOLEY, a parish of two divisions, Citra and Ultra, in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the Abergavenny and Hereford railway, 2 miles NNE of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 6,359. Real property of the C. div., £4,212. Pop., in 1851, 375; in 1861, 392. Houses, 83. Real property of the U. div., £3,123. Pop. in 1851, 473; in 1861, 592. Houses, 125. The increase of pop. arose from the operations of a building society. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £242.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church was reported in 1859 as not good. Charities, £34.

LLANTONY ABBEY. See LLANTHONY ABBEY.

LLANTOOD, or **LLANTYD**, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; 3 miles SSW of Cardigan r. station. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 1,792. Real property, £1,306. Pop., 264. Houses, 61. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St. Dognael, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Iltyd.

LLANTRISAINT, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; near the river Alaw, 5 miles W of Llanerchynedd r. station. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 4,447. Real property, £4,710. Pop., 438. Houses, 93. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Llanllibio and Llechynfarwydd, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £813.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to Sts. Avran, Iewan, and Sanan; and is of fair character. The name Llantrisant signifies "a church of three saints." A spot is here called the Tomb of Bronwen, said to have derived its name from a tradition that a queen of Ireland died or was buried at it in consequence of a blow by the hand of her husband. There are an endowed school with £18 a-year, and charities £40. Dr. Williams, ancestor of the Wynnes of Wynnestay, was rector.

LLANTRISAINT, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Cardiff district, Glamorgan. The town stands

on a hill-range, above the river Ely, near the South Wales and the Ely Valley railways, 10 miles NW by W of Cardiff; commands an extensive prospect of the vale of Glamorgan; presents a picturesque and somewhat continental appearance; underwent much improvement, with addition of many new houses, in 1866-7; was chartered by Edward III., is nominally governed by a constable, a portreeve, 12 aldermen, and other officers; unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending a member to parliament; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Pontypridd, a station on the South Wales railway, two chief inns, a vestige of an ancient castle, a town-hall and market-house, a church, four dissenting chapels, two public schools, and several charities. 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 Sts. Dyfodwg, Illtud, and Wonno; and is Norman, spacious, and good. The dissenting chapels are Independent, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan. New school buildings were erected in 1867, with capacity for 400 children. 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 connexion with neighbouring mines and mineral works. Pop. in 1851, 1,007; in 1861, 1,493. Houses, 311.

The parish contains also the villages of Cymmer, Craigrddu, Dinas, and Storehouse. Acres, 16,669. Rated property, £19,629. Pop. in 1851, 4,181; in 1861, 5,492. Houses, 1,094. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of new coal mines, and the extension of the iron manufacture. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Lute. Castellau House belonged formerly to the Trahernes, and belongs now to the Smiths. Llantrisant House, Miskin, Garth Hall, Treferig, and Tirmabelis are chief residences. Iron and lead ores abound; and the hæmatite iron mines of Cornel and Mwynlyd, about a mile from the town, are worked in the manner of a quarry. The Ely Valley railway runs from the Llantrisant station of the South Wales northward to Dinas. The Llantrisant and Taff Vale railway, authorized in 1861, runs from the South Wales, past Llantrisant, to the Taff Vale line at Lantwit-Vardre; and sends off one branch to the Ely Valley, and another to Llantrisant Common. The Taff Vale railway runs along the N. east Cymmer, and up the valley of the Rhondda. Traces exist of ancient British camps. A second church, called St. John's, a modern edifice, is in the parish. The head living is a vicarage, and that of St. John is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value of the vicarage, £546; * of the p. curacy, £92. Patrons of the former, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; of the latter, the Rev. R. Prichard. The chapelry of Talygarn and part of that of Glynataff also are in the parish. Sir L. Jenkins, the judge and secretary of state, was a native. —The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 33,925. Pop. in 1851, 10,713; in 1861, 12,904. Houses, 2,600.

LLANTRISSENT, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 3 miles S by E of Usk r. station. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 2,762. Real property, £2,832. Pop., 308. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Porthelroy, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £180.* Patron, the Rev. C. J. E. Wakley. The church is dedicated to Sts. Peter, Paul, and John; and is good.

LLANTRITHYD, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; 3 miles SE by E of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 1,391. Real property, £1,574. Pop., 204. Houses, 40. All the property, except one farm, belongs to the Aubreys. The manor was given by Fitz-Hamon to Hywel ab Jestyng; 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. Value, £240.*

Patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Iltyd, contains effigies of a Basset and a Mansel, and is good.

LLANTWIT. See LANTWIT.

LLANTWIT-VAIRDRE. See LANTWIT-VAIREDRE.

LLANTYD. See LLANTOOD.

LLANTYSILLO. See LLANTYSILLO.

LLANUFYDD. See LLANNEYDD.

LLANULID, a chapelry in Devynock parish, Brecon; on the rivulet Cray, 3 miles ESE of Treacastle, and 7½ W of Brecon r. station. It is conteminate with Cray hamlet; and its post-town is Treacastle, under Brecon. Real property, £2,363. Pop., 545. Houses, 105. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £120. Patron, the Vicar of Devynock.

LLANUNDA. See LLANWUDA.

LLANUWCHYLLYN, a village and a parish in Bala district, Merioneth. The village stands on the rivulet Dwfwdry, near the head of Bala lake, and near a railway which was in course of formation in 1866 from Corwen to Barmouth, amid a wild country under the Arrenig and Berwyn mountains, 5 miles SSW of Bala; and has a post-office under Corwen, and fairs on 25 April, 20 June, 22 September, 16 October, and 22 November.—The parish comprises the townships of Castell, Cynllwyd, Penanlliw, and Penarran. Acres, 12,000. Real property, £4,692. Pop. in 1851, 1,264; in 1861, 1,145. Houses, 263. The property is divided among a few. Slate is quarried; and a gold-mine was worked in 1866-7. 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 have been found there. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £200. Patron, Sir W. W. Wynni, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Demetrius, contains the effigies of a knight, and was reported in 1859 as wretchedly uncomfortable. The name Llanuwchyllynn alludes to the church's situation in reference to Bala lake, and signifies "the church above the lake." There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, an endowed school with £25 a-year, almshouses with £42, and other charities £29. R. Vaughan, the translator of the "Practice of Piety," resided at Caer-Gai.

LLANVACHES, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; near Went wood, 3½ miles N by E of Magor r. station, and 6½ WSW of Chepstow. Post-town, Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 2,103. Real property, £2,035. Pop. in 1851, 291; in 1861, 235. Houses, 60. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the demolition of huts, owing to the sale of newly enclosed lands. The property is much subdivided. A castle was anciently here, but has entirely disappeared. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £194. Patron, Lord Tredegar. The church is dedicated to St. Dubricius, and is not very good. Charities, 110.

LLANVAELRHYS. See ABERDARON.

LLANVAES. See LLANFAES.

LLANVAIR, a hamlet in Llandyssil parish, Cardigan; 6½ miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 227.

LLANVAIR, a township in Llanvaer-Waterline parish, Salop; on the river Tetra, near Offa's dyke, 4 miles NW of Knighton.

LLANVAIR, Merioneth. See LLANFAIR.

LLANVAIR-CAERINION. See LLANFAIR-CAERINION.

LLANVAIR-CLYDOGAN. See LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAN.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED, a township and a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth. The township lies near Went wood, 4 miles NNE of Magor r. station, and 5½ W by S of Chepstow. Acres, 1,316. Real property, £907. Pop., 150. Houses, 32.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Dinham; and its post-town is Chepstow. Acres, 1,986. Real property, £1,533. Pop., 187. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. Llanvaer Castle belonged, in 1270, to the Pagan family; and is now a ruin, comprising a square tower and two round ones, in juxtaposition with a farm-house. Dinham Castle is now reduced to a few wood-covered vestiges.

Roman coins, urns, and other relics have been found. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Caerwent, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good.

LLANVAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD. See **LLANVAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD.**

LLANVAIR-IS-GAER. See **LLANVAIR-IS-GAER.**

LLANVAIR-KILGIDIN, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 2½ miles NE by N of Nantyerry r. station, and 5¼ SE of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 1,801. Real property, £2,824. Pop., 296. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. A suspension bridge for foot-passengers here spans the Usk. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £395.* Patron, Lord Tredegar. The church is good. Charities, £9.

LLANVAIR-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, &c. See **LLANVAIR-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, &c.**

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE, a parish in the district of Knighton and county of Salop; on the river Teme at the boundary with Radnor, near Offa's dyke, 4 miles NW of Knighton r. station. It contains the townships of Llanvaer, Clewilyse, Funनावair, Maneythesney, Selly, Skyborry, and Trebert; and its post-town is Knighton, Radnorshire. Acres, 7,720. Real property, £5,730. Pop., 611. Houses, 116. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Powis. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £78. Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church was rebuilt in 1854, and is in the pointed style. There are a national school, and charities £5.

LLANVAIRYNEUBWLL, &c. See **LLANFAIRYNEUBWLL, &c.**

LLANVALLTEG. See **LLANFALLTEG.**

LLANYANOS, or **LLANFAENOR**, a chapelry in Llangatock-Vibon-Avel parish, Monmouthshire; 6½ miles NW of Monmouth r. station. Post-town, Monmouth. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llangatock-Vibon-Avel, in the diocese of Llandaff.

LLANVAPLEY, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the river Trothy, 4 miles E of Abergavenny r. station. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 819. Real property, £1,345. Pop., 156. Houses, 31. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £231.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St. Marple, and is good.

LLANVARETHI, a parish in the district of Builth and county of Radnor; on the rivers Vareth and Wye, 2 miles E of Builth r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 2,245. Real property, £1,104. Pop., 155. Houses, 25. The property is subdivided. Much of the surface is hill pasture. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Aberedw, in the diocese of St. David's. The church was reported in 1859 as bad.

LLANVEAU, or **LLANVEDW**, a hamlet in Michaelstone-y-Vedw parish, Glamorgan; on the river Rumney, at the boundary with Glamorgan; 5½ miles ESE of Caerphilly. Acres, 2,299. Real property, £1,962. Pop., 309. Houses, 62. Rupernah and Cefn-Mably are chief residences.

LLANVETHERINE, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the river Trothy, 3¾ miles SE by E of Llanvihangel r. station, and 4¼ NE by E of Abergavenny. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 2,153. Real property, £2,575. Pop., 222. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £260.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is good.

LLANVEYNOE, a township-chapelry in Clodock parish, Hereford; on an affluent of the river Monnow, under the Black mountains, at the boundary with Monmouth and Brecon, 6 miles NNW of Paudy r. station, and 9 SSE of Hay. Post-town, Abergavenny. Real property, £2,237. Pop., 253. Houses, 56. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £61. Patron, the Vicar of Clodock. The church is old and plain.

LLANVIGAN, or **LLANFEGAN**, a parish in the dis-

trict and county of Brecon; on the Brecon canal, near the river Usk, 2 miles NW of Talybont r. station, and 4 SE of Brecon. It contains the hamlets of Glyn-Collwn and Penkelly; and its post-town is Brecon. Acres, 12,642. Real property, £4,664. Pop., 674. Houses, 146. A castle of the Mortimers was here. Gileston was held by the Pierrepoints. Some mining is carried on. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Glyn, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £550.* Patron, the Rev. John Price. The church is dedicated to St. Veagan. The churchyard contains a yew-tree about 29 feet in girth. Charities, £42.

LLANVIHANGEL, Anglesey, &c. See **LLANVIHANGEL.**

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Abergavenny district, Monmouth. The village stands on the river Monnow, adjacent to the Abergavenny and Hereford railway, near the boundary with Hereford, and under Skirrid-fawr mountain, 1 mile NNE of Llanvihangel r. station, and 4½ NNE of Abergavenny; and has a post-office under Abergavenny.—The parish contains also the hamlet o Penbiddle, and comprises 3,264 acres. Real property, £3,579; of which £215 are on the railway. Pop., 479. Houses, 103. The property is much subdivided. Llanvihangel Court belonged to the Arnolds; passed, in the time of Queen Anne, to the Harleys; belongs now to the Hon. W. Rodney; is an ancient edifice; and has a remarkably grand avenue of firs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £281.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is good. Charities, £4.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 20,510. Pop., 1,860. Houses, 402.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on the river Afon-Llwyd, an affluent of the Usk, adjacent to the Eastern Valleys railway, 3¼ miles N of Newport. It has a station, of the name of Llantarnam, on the railway; and its post-town is Caerleon, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 4,092. Real property, £6,100; of which £1,000 are in ironworks, and £13 on the railway. Pop. in 1851, 1,223; in 1861, 1,301. Houses, 263. The property is much subdivided. A Cistercian abbey stood here; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Morgans. Llantarnam House was built from the materials of the abbey; is a Tudor edifice; belonged, for a time, to the Morgans; and is now the seat of E. Blewitt, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £108. Patron, E. Blewitt, Esq. The church is good.

LLANVIHANGEL-NANTMELLAN, a township and a parish in Presteigne district, Radnor. The township lies 3¼ miles SW of New Radnor, and 9 W of Kington r. station; and is partly within Llandeley parish. Real property, £2,138. Pop., 258. Houses, 43. Pop. of the part within Llandeley, 43. Houses, 5. The parish includes the township of Trewrn and Gwythla, and part of the township of Upper Harpton. Post-town, New Radnor, Radnorshire. Acres, inclusive of all L. township, but exclusive of the part of Upper Harpton, 8,150. Real property of that acreage, £3,122. Pop. of the parish in 1851, 396; in 1861, 348. Houses, 62. A waterfall here, 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. Value, £142. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in the Norman style; stands on a hill-slope; and is surrounded by old yew trees. Charities, £7.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-ROGGIETT, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; on the South Wales railway, 1½ mile ENE of Magor r. station, and 6¼ SW by W of Chepstow. Post-town, Chepstow. Acres, 557. Rated property, £755. Pop., 36. Houses, 7. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Roggiett, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good.

LLANVIHANGEL-NIGH-USK, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 2½ miles NNE of Nantyerry r. station, and 4½ miles SE of Abergavenny. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth

Acres, 385. Real property, £721. Pop., 112. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £123. Patrons, Sir S. Fludyer, Bart. The church is good.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the Brecon canal, adjacent to the Abergavenny and Pontypool railway, 1 mile E of Pontypool. Post-town, Pontypool. Acres, 1,661. Real property, £1,598. Pop. in 1851, 295; in 1861, 300. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £87. Patron, C. H. Leigh, Esq. The church is good.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; 3½ miles ESE of Llandenny r. station and 5½ E by N of Usk. Post-town, Chepstow. Acres, 1,031. Real property, £1,056. Pop., 197. Houses, 45. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £39. Patron, the Archdeacon of Llandaff. The church is good.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN, a parish in the district and county of Monmouth; on the river Trothy, 3½ miles N by W of Raglan Footpath r. station, and 5WNW of Monmouth. Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, 1,864. Real property, £1,810. Pop., 183. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land is meadow and orchard. A barn of Grace Dieu Cistercian abbey was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £211.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is good.

LLANVILLO, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on an affluent of the river Wye, 3 miles W of Talgarth r. station, and 5½ NE of Brecon. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 3,305. Real property, £1,519. Pop., 263. Houses, 61. An ancient British camp is at Alltffillo. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llandefaillog-Tre-Graig, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £324.* Patron, T. Watkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Millburg.

LLANVITHEIN, or LLANOETHIN, an extra-parochial tract in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; 4½ miles ESE of Cowbridge r. station. Acres, 466. Pop., 28. Houses, 4.

LLANVRECHVA, a parish of two divisions, lower and upper, in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on an affluent of the river Usk, 1½ mile NE of Llantarnam r. station, and 2½ NNW of Caerleon. Post-town, Caerleon, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 4,320. Real property of the lower div., £3,700. Pop. in 1851, 955; in 1861, 933. Houses, 207. Real property of the upper div., £4,678; of which £1,000 are in mines, 262 in quarries, and £250 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 1,517; in 1861, 1,621. Houses, 296. The property is much subdivided. Woollen manufacture is carried on. The living is a vicarage united with the chapelry of Cumbrane, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £85.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church was reported in 1859 as not good. A national school was built in 1862. Charities, 5.

LLANVRYNACH, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Usk and the Brecon canal, near the Via Julia montana, and the Hereford and Brecon railway, 3½ miles SE of Brecon. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 7,127. Real property, £2,840. Pop., 352. Houses, 79. The seat of Brycan, prince of Brecknock, was here. Tregaer was a seat of the Phillips. Maesderwen is the property of the De Wintons. Ty-Mawr belongs to William De Winton, Esq. Roman hypocausts, a conduit, coins, and other relics, were found, in 1775, at Maesderwen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £305.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late J. P. De Winton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Brynach, and is ancient. Charities, 26. Aubrey, the antiquary, Principal Aubrey, and Jones the friend of Archbishop Laud, were natives.

LLANVYNOE. See LLANVYNOE.

LLANWARNE, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on an affluent of the river Wye, 4½ miles SE of Tram-lun r. station, and 6½ NW by W of Ross. It has a

post-office under Ross. Acres, 2,469. Real property, £1,043. Pop., 383. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart.; and most of the land, to the Rev. D. Capper. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. W. B. Mynors. The old church was a fine specimen of Saxon; consisted of nave, aisles, and chancel, with finely embattled tower; and contained many monuments and tablets; and the tower of it still stands. The new church was built in 1864, at a cost of £2,560; is in the decorated English style and cruciform, of local stone with Bath stone dressings; and has window tracery of Painswick stone. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities 44.

LLANWDDYN, a village and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands on the river Bechan or Odwyn, 10 miles W by N of Llanfyllin r. station; and has a post-office under Oswestry, and fairs on 8 May and 2 Oct.—The parish contains the townships of Llan, Abermarchant, Garthwlch, Rhiwgarog, and Sputy. Acres, 20,190. Real property, £1,932. Pop., 529. Houses, 111. Most of the surface is moor and mountain. Slate is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Earl of Powis.

LLANWENARTH, a village and a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth. The village stands on the river Usk, under the Sugarloaf mountain, 1 mile E of the boundary with Brecon, and 2½ W by N of Abergavenny r. station; is a considerable place; and contains some curious houses. The parish is cut into two divisions, Citra and Ultra, and extends beyond the Brecon canal. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres of the C. div., 2,860. Real property, £2,463. Pop. in 1851, 254; in 1861, 230. Houses, 53. Acres of the U. div., 2,450. Real property, £4,307; of which £285 are in ironworks, and £165 in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 2,248; in 1861, 2,096. Houses, 421. The property is much subdivided. Graig Hill, a shoulder of the Sugarloaf mountain, is covered with wood; and ironstone rocks of it are extensively worked into what is called bastard lime. Other tracts yield ironstone and coal. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £267.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church has a later English tower, and is good. A large portion of the Ultra div. was constituted a separate charge in 1865; and the living of it is a vicarage of the value of £274, in the patronage of the Rector. Another portion, which had a pop. of 660 in 1861, is included in the chapelry of Blaenavon, which was constituted in 1860. Charities, 44.

LLANWENLLWYFO, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; on the coast at the mouth of the river Dulas, 3½ miles SE of Amlwch r. station, and 6½ NE of Llanerchymedd. Post-town, Amlwch, Anglesey. Acres, 1,756; of which 135 are water. Real property, £1,642. Pop., 516. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. Llys-Dulas is a seat of Lord Dinorben; and stands amid grounds which slope to the water's edge, and command splendid sea-views. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, not reported. Patron, the Incumbent of Amlwch. The church is dedicated to St. Gwenllwyvo, was recently restored, and contains an elaborate brass of the 17th century.

LLANWENOG, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Lampeter district, Cardigan. The village stands on an affluent of the river Teifi, near the boundary with Carmarthen, 6 miles WSW of Lampeter r. station; is a considerable place; and has a fair on 14 Jan. The parish contains also the village of Cwrt or Court; and its post-town is Lampeter, under Carmarthen. Acres, 10,720. Real property, £1,374. Pop., 1,521. Houses, 333. High Mead and Llanvaughan are chief residences. An ancient camp is at Ty-Cam; and there are some barrows. A battle was fought here, in 951, between Hywel ab Ienaf and Einon ab Owain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £138.

Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyno, and has a tower.—The sub-district contains also Llanwenen parish, and comprises 13,200 acres. Pop., 1,865. Houses, 394.

LLANWERN, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on the South Wales railway, 4 miles E of Newport. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 701. Real property, £1,393. Pop., 15. Houses, 3. The property, with Llanwern House, belonged formerly to the Vannes, and belongs now to the Rev. Sir C. Salusbury, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £160. Patron, the Rev. Sir C. Salusbury, Bart. The church is good.

LLANWINIO, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands near the source of the Afon Cynin, an affluent of the Taf, 8 miles W of Conwil r. station, and 11 NW by W of Carmarthen; and has a fair on 12 Nov. The parish comprises 7,619 acres; and its post-town is Carmarthen. Real property, £3,932. Pop. in 1851, 1,014; in 1861, 944. Houses, 207. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £33. Patron, W. Howell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyno, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANWYDA, a parish in the district and county of Carnarvon; on the Roman road from Carnarvon, and on the Carnarvon and Barmouth railway, 3 miles S of Carnarvon. It contains the village of Bont-Newydd, which has a post-office under Carnarvon. Acres, 11,459; of which 2,694 are water. Real property, £4,989. Pop., 1,660. Houses, 359. The property is divided among a few. Slate is quarried. Ancient British camps are at Hen-Gastell and Dinas-Gorvai. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Llanfagan, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £270. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyndav; and is early English, cruciform, and good. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and charities £6.

LLANWYDA, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the S side of Fishguard bay, 2½ miles NW of Fishguard, and 15 NW by N of Clarbeston-Read r. station. It has fairs on 29 May and 22 Nov.; and it contains the villages of Diffryn and Goodwick,—the latter of which has a post-office under Haverfordwest. Acres, 5,761; of which 90 are water. Real property, £3,542. Pop. in 1851, 1,232; in 1861, 1,138. Houses, 262. The property is much subdivided. A body of 1,400 French troops, under Gen. Tate, landed here in 1797; and were speedily overpowered by a body of yeomanry under Lord Cawdor. There are numerous Druidical remains, and remains of ancient camps. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £220. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The church was reported in 1859 as very bad.

LLANWYDAN, a parish in Lampeter district, Cardigan; near the influx of the river Granelle to the Teifi, 3 miles W by S of Lampeter r. station. It has a post-office under Carmarthen, and fairs on 24 March and 13 Dec. Acres, 2,450. Real property, £1,316. Pop., 344. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. Llwyn-y-Croes is a chief residence. Remains of an old fort are at Castell-Da. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Silian, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £102. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynin, and is good.

LLANWYDANS. See GWYDANS.

LLANWYNOG, a parish and a sub-district in Newtown district, Montgomery. The parish lies on an affluent of the river Severn, and on the Roman road to Chester, 6 miles W by N of Newtown r. station; contains the hamlet of Caerws, which has a post-office under Newtown, Montgomery; and contains also the townships of Esgob and Castle Surnant, Uchllawroed, and Weeg. Acres, 10,761. Real property, £7,493. Pop., 1,631. Houses, 233. The surface is hilly, rises to altitudes of 1,500 feet and upward, and includes three lakes. Ancient British camps and other antiquities are on the hills. A

Roman station was at Caerws. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £220.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynog, and has an old screen. There are two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and charities £10. The Newtown district workhouse also is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 134 inmates.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 45,535. Pop., 4,802. Houses, 855.

LLANWYNNAS, a place in the W of Pembroke; 8½ miles E of St. David's. Druidical stones are near it.

LLANWYONNO, a parish in Merthyr-Tydvil district, Glamorgan; near the river Taf, and on the Taf Vale railway, 3½ miles W by N of Pontypridd r. station, and 8 N by W of Llantrisant. It contains the hamlets of Glyn-Connon and Havoddrynog; and includes the villages of Home, and Havoddrynog, and part of Newbridge; and its post-town is Pontypridd. Acres, 13,015. Real property, £27,257; of which £11,000 are in mines, £236 in quarries, £80 in iron-works, and £300 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 3,253; in 1861, 8,702. Houses, 1,589. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of collieries and the construction of the railway. The property is much subdivided. The land is hilly. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Rhondda Valley, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £356.* Patron, the Vicar of Llantrisant. The church is dedicated to St. Wunno; and its chancel was recently in disrepair. The parish includes a portion of Glynstaff chapelry; and that portion had a pop. of 1,982 in 1861. Charities, 25.

LLANWRDA, a village and a parish in Llandovery district, Carmarthen. The village stands near the Central Wales railway, 4½ miles SW of Llandovery; and has a post-office under Carmarthen, and a r. station. The parish comprises 4,441 acres. Real property, £3,120. Pop., 611. Houses, 118. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llansadwrn, in the diocese of St. David's. The church was recently in disrepair. The parish shares in the charities of Llansadwrn.

LLANWRIN, a township and a parish in Machynlleth district, Montgomery. The township lies on the river Dovey, amid mountainous scenery, 3½ miles NE of Machynlleth r. station. The parish contains also the townships of Blaenglesyrch, Rhiwgweiddyn, and Glynceiriog; and its post-town is Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire. Acres, 10,351. Real property, £3,784. Pop., 720. Houses, 152. The property is subdivided. Mathavarn, now a farm-house, was the residence of Davydd Llwyd, the bard of the 15th 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. Value, £365.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Gwrin; measures 163 feet in length; and was restored in 1864. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £8.

LLANWRTHWL, a parish of two divisions, lower and upper, in the district of Rhayader and county of Brecon; on the river Wye, and on the Llanidloes, Rhayader, and Talyllin railway, around Doldowlod r. station, 3 miles S of Rhayader. Post-town, Rhayader. Acres, 18,851. Real property of the lower div., £1,161. Pop., 261. Houses, 47. Real property of the upper div., £882. Pop., 295. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. Roscoe says, "the small village and tiny church of Llanwrthwl look out from the mountain-nest of wood and leather upon the broad river below, whose course runs through woods, only allowing occasional peeps of the opposite towering hills, also belted with avenues and groups of fine trees." Druidical stones are on Sevenstone Common, and in other places. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £85. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Wrthwl, and is tolerable. The churchyard contains a pillar-cross. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £16.

LLANWRTYD, a parish and a sub-district in the dis-

trict of Llandoverly and county of Brecon. The parish lies on the river Iron, and on the Craven-Arms, Knighton, Llandoverly, and Swansea railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Llandoverly; comprises the hamlets of Clawddmadog and Llechweddor; contains mineral wells resorted to by invalids; and has a railway station, designated Llanwrtyd-Well, and a post-office under Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 11,335. Real property, £2,056. Pop., 607. Houses, 117. The property is divided among a few. Dolycoed was a seat of the Joneses, and is now the chief boarding-house for visitors to the wells. Dinas also was formerly a mansion, but is now a farm-house. The parochial surface is wildly mountainous, but includes romantic scenery and many charming walks. A narrow bridge spans the Iron at Pont-rydy-y-feir, near Dolycoed. The mineral wells lie in a glen, flanked by lofty heights; 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. The sulphureous one emits fetid odours, and is thence called by the Welsh Pymnon DREWLLYD, or "the stinking well." The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llangammarch, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is good; and there are a Presbyterian chapel and an endowed school. The sub-district contains also Llandulas parish. Acres, 14,535. Pop., 731. Houses, 136.

LLANWYDDELAN, a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery; on the river Rhiv, near the Caersws Roman way, 4 miles S by W of Llanfair, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Newtown r. station. It contains the townships of Pencoed, Penymes, and Treganol; and its post-town is Llanfair-Caereinion, under Welshpool. Acres, 3,784. Real property, £2,095. Pop., 476. Houses, 96. The property is subdivided. 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. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyddelan, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANWYDDYN. See LLANWYDDYN.

LLANYBLODWELL, a parish in Oswestry district, Salop; on the river Tanat, near Offa's dyke, and adjacent to the boundary with Wales, 3 miles W of Llanymynech r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Oswestry. It contains the townships of Blodwell, Abertanatt, Bryn, and Llynclyd; and has a post-office under Oswestry. Acres, 4,694. Rated property, £5,542. Pop., 1,008. Houses, 201. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Powis. Limestone is worked, and copper and lead ores are found. A lake is at Llynclyd. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £271.* 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 Norman font, and monuments of the Bridgmans, the Godolphins, and others. There are an endowed school with £10 a-year, and a national school. The Rev. John Parker, a very distinguished Welsh archaeologist, was vicar, and bore the expense of renovating the church.

LLANYBREE, a chapelry, with a village, in Llanstephan parish, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, opposite Ferryside r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Laugharne. Post-town, Laugharne, under St. Clears. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £150.* Patron, Miss Lloyd.

LLANYBYTHER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Lampeter and county of Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardigan, near the Sarn Helen way, and near the Lampeter and Carmarthen railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lampeter; is a resort of anglers; and has a post-office under Carmarthen, and fairs on 17 July and 1 and 21 Nov. The parish contains also the villages of Abergorlech, Glanduar, Porthryd, and Tynyfford. Acres, 10,031. Real property, £3,140. Pop., 1,131. Houses, 263. The surface is hilly. A bridge here crosses the Teifi.

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £117.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The p. curacy of Abergorlech is a separate benefice. There is an independent chapel.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 25,667. Pop., 2,541. Houses, 590.

LLANYCEFN, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; on the East Cleddau river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Narberth-Road r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Narberth. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 2,654. Real property, £1,918. Pop., 416. Houses, 88. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £51. Patron, Lord Milford. The church was reported in 1859 as bad.

LLANYCHAER, or LLANERCHAUR, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Fishguard, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Clarbeston-Road r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 2,053. Real property, £853. Pop., 194. Houses, 37. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory, united in 1868 with Puncteston, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £170. Patron, the Rev. W. Davies.

LLANYCHAIARN, a village and a parish in Aberystwith district, Cardigan. The village stands on the river Ystwith, near the coast, 2 miles S of Aberystwith r. station; is a picturesque little place; and has a bridge across the river. The parish comprises 4,021 acres of land, and 160 of water. Post-town, Aberystwith. Real property, £3,330. Pop., 580. Houses, 111. The property is divided among a few. A steep hill, called Chancery, commands a fine view of the Ystwith's valley. There are remains of an ancient castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £97. Patron, Sir A. P. Chichester, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Llwlchiar, and is good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

LLANYCHAN, a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh; on the river Clwyd, adjacent to the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen railway, 3 miles N of Ruthin. Post-town, Ruthin, Denbighshire. Acres, 566. Real property, £1,371. Pop., 107. Houses, 20. The property is divided among five. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £170.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Hychan, and is good. A fair is held on 12 Oct.

LLANYCHLWYDOG, or LLANERCHLWYDOG, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; on the river Gwynne, 4 miles SE of Fishguard, and 10 N by W of Clarbeston-Road r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 2,283. Real property, £1,118. Pop., 206. Houses, 42. Most of the land is under cultivation. Prince Clydaw was murdered here; and two stones are over his grave. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanllawer, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £155. Patron, T. Lloyd, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. David.

LLANYCILL, or LLANYKIL, a parish in Bala district, Merioneth; on Bala lake, around Bala town and r. station, 12 miles SW by W of Corwen. It contains the townships of Cyffty, Ismynydd, Maestron, Streilyn, Uchmynydd, and Bala,—the last of which has a post-office under Corwen. Acres, 12,368. Rated property, £8,769. Pop., 2,382. Houses, 531. The property is subdivided. The surface is hilly and mountainous; culminates at Arenig-fawr, at an altitude of 2,809 feet; and includes much picturesque scenery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £350.* 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. A portion of Fron-Goch chapelry, with a pop. of 128, is within the parish. Two dissenting chapels, two dissenting theological colleges, and a free gunnars-school are at Bala; and the last has £160 a-year from endowment. Charities, £29. The Bala district workhouse also is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 3 inmates.

LLANYCRWYS, a parish in the district of Lampeter and county of Carmarthen; on the river Cothi and the Sarn Helen way, under Craig-Twrch, at the boundary

with Cardigan, 4 miles E by S of Lampeter r. station. It contains the hamlets of Kforest and Mynachty; and its post-town is Lampeter, under Carmarthen. Acres, 3,379. Real property, £785. Pop., 524. Houses, 113. The surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £60. Patron, J. Jones, Esq. The church is good; and there is an independent chapel.

LLANYDDAUSAINT. See LLANDDAUSAINT.

LLANYDRINDOD. See LLANDRINDOD.

LLANYEAR. See LLANYRE.

LLANYFYNY, a township in Llangerrig parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles S of Llanidloes. Real property, £1,926; of which £194 are in mines. Pop., 419.

LLANY-GWYRYFON. See LLANGRWYDDON.

LLANYKEVAN. See LLANYCEFN.

LLANYKIL. See LLANYCOL.

LLANYLTID. See LLANYTWT.

LLANYMOWDDWY, a village and a parish in Dolgelly district, Merioneth. The village stands near the head of the river Dyfi, under Arran-Mowddwy mountain, 2 miles W of the boundary with Montgomery, 4½ NE by N of Dinas-Mowddwy r. station, and 1½ NE of Mlachynlleth; and has a post-office under Dinas-Mowddwy, Montgomeryshire. The parish contains the townships of Cowarch, Cwmceiwydd, Llanerchfydda, and Pennant. Acres, 15,290. Real property, £1,736; of which £200 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 685; in 1861, 595. Houses, 128. The property is divided among a few. The surface is mountainous, and culminates on Arran-Mowddwy, at an altitude of 2,955 feet. Bwlcl-y-Groes pass, on the E boundary, taking a wild mountain road into Montgomeryshire, was formerly provided with a crucifix, 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 cross-wise, on a rock in the same neighbourhood, are fabled to be the impress of his foot. A waterfall is on the Pumarhdy rivulet, which flows from a coon, on the W side of the Dyfi's valley. Peat and slate abound. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £235.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Tydecho, and is good. A very large yew-tree is in the churchyard. Charities, £6. Dr. John Davies, the Welsh grammarian and lexicographer, was rector.

LLANYMYNECH, a village in Oswestry district, Salop, and a parish partly also in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands on the river Vyrnwy, at the boundary with Montgomery, adjacent to the Montgomery canal and to the Cambrian railway, at the junction of the branch to Llanfyllin, near Olla's dyke, 4½ miles WSW of the boundary with Denbigh, and 5½ S by W of Oswestry; is a pretty place, seated on an eminence; and has a station at the railway junction, a post-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 Llwyn-tidman and Treprenal in Salop, and the township of Carreghofa in Montgomery. Acres of the Salop portion, 1,281. Real property, £6,545; of which £132 are in mines. Pop., 551. Houses, 109. Acres of the Montgomery portion, 1,223. Real property, £3,444; of which £30 are in mines, and £1,432 in quarries. Pop., 400. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Powis and F. West, Esq. Llanymynech Hill has an altitude of about 600 feet; commands beautiful views, particularly toward the Berwyn mountains; is traversed, along the W brow, by Olla's dyke; has been largely scarped and pierced with quarries, whence enormous quantities of mountain limestone was 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 Antoninus. Other hills also are in the parish; and some of them have ancient British earth-works. Lead and zinc ores, as well as copper, have been worked. The living is a

rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £394.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was rebuilt in 1845; is in the Norman style; and has stained-glass E and W windows. There is a national school.

LLANYNGHIEDL, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; near Holyhead bay, 2½ miles N of Valley r. station, and 4½ E by S of Holyhead. Post-town, Holyhead. Acres, 2,965; of which 605 are water. Real property, £1,965. Pop., 427. Houses, 77. Most of the land is cultivated. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanfachreth, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Engenild; and is an old edifice, on the site of one of the 7th century.

LLANYNYS, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; on the river Irvon, 3 miles W by S of Builth r. station. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 2,250. Real property, £952. Pop., 152. Houses, 27. Much of the land is barren mountain. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £101. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. Charities, £10.

LLANYNYS, a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh; on the river Clwyd, and on the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen railway, around Rhewl r. station, 4 miles N by W of Ruthin. It contains the townships of Trefelcan, Rhydonen, Maesmaneyuro, Bryncaredig, Bachymbyd, and Esceibon; and its post-town is Ruthin, Denbighshire. Acres, 4,921. Rated property, £6,588. Pop., 723. Houses, 146. The property is divided among a few. Bachymbyd and Rhydyellgwyn are seats of Lord Bagot; and Plasnywad belongs to Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Cyffyllog, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £415.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was renovated in 1862, and has two fine E windows.

LLANYRE, or LLANHIR, a village and a parish in Rhayader district, Radnor. The village stands on the Roman road from Caerlugu to Builth, between the rivers Ithon and Wye, 6½ miles SE of Rhayader r. station. The parish is divided into the townships of Kilgee and Trawscoed; and its post-town is Rhayader. Acres, 5,901. Real property, £2,785. Pop., 744. Houses, 141. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llan-fihangel-Ideygen, in the diocese of St. David's.

LLANYSTYMDWY, a village and a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the river Dwy, near the coast, 2 miles WNW of Criccieth r. station, and 8 ENE of Pwllheli; and has a post-office under Pwllheli. The parish comprises 6,522 acres of land, and 258 of water. Real property, £4,956. Pop., 1,126. Houses, 256. The property is divided among a few. Plas Hen belonged, in the time of King John, to Howelly-Vvwall; and belongs now to the Mostyns. Gwyayrryn is the seat of Major Nanney; Trefan is the seat of S. O. Priestley, Esq.; and Plasphen belongs to J. E. Nanney, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £485.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was rebuilt in 1863. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, and an endowed school with £31 a-year.

LLANYVYDD. See LLANNEYDD.

LLANYWARED, a township in Llangirrig parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles S of Llanidloes r. station. Real property, £2,455. Pop., 355.

LLANYWERN, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; near the Hereford and Brecon railway, 3½ miles E of Brecon. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 1,430. Real property, £1,942. Pop., 139. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Bernard Newmarch, and was given by him to Brecon priory. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £51. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dilapidated.

LLAUGHARNE. See LAUGHARNE.

LLAWHADEN, or LAWHADEN, a village and a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke. The village stands on an eminence adjacent to the river Cluddau, 3 miles NW of Narberth, and 3½ SW of Narberth-road r. station; and has a post-office under Narberth, and fairs on 29 Oct. and 22 Nov. The parish comprises 4,490 acres. Real

property, £3,803. Pop., 647. Houses, 131. The property is divided among a few. Talybont and Ridgeway are chief residences. A castellated palace of the Bishops of St. David's stood adjacent to the village; was desolated by Bishop Barlow; and 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. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bletherston, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £170.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Aidan; is in good condition; and contains a monument of Bishop Houghton, of the 14th century.

LLAW-LECH, a hill-ridge in the W of Merioneth; 4 miles NNE of Barmouth.

LLAWR, a Welsh topographical word, signifying "a ground plot," or "the floor of a building."

LLAWR-Y-BETTWS, a chapelry in Llanfawr parish, Merioneth; 2 miles NE of Bala r. station. It was constituted in 1865; and its post-town is Bala, under Corwen. Pop., 410. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £118. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was built in 1864, at a cost of £1,500; and is in the early English style.

LLAWR-Y-DREF, a tything in Aberffraw parish, Anglesey; near Aberffraw.

LLAY, a township in Gresford parish, Denbigh; on Offa's dyke and the river Alyn, 4½ miles N of Wrexham. Acres, 2,161. Real property, £4,034. Pop., 489. Houses, 103.

LLCEFAEN. See LLOCFHAEN.

LLECH, a Welsh topographical word, signifying "a slate," "a broad flat stone," or "a smooth cliff."

LLECH (THE), a rivulet of Brecon; 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 Scurd-Hen-Rhyd, with such a leap as to allow a person to pass underneath dry-shod.

LLECH, a township in Llanrhaeadr-in-Kinmerch parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles NW of Ruthin. Pop., 149. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Bangor.

LLECHAN, a township in Gyffin parish, Carmarvon; near Conway. Pop., 146.

LLECHCYNFARWYDD, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; 3½ miles SW of Llanerchymedd r. station. Post-town, Llanerchymedd, under Bangor. Acres, 1,964. Real property, £1,524. Pop., 366. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llantrisant, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Cynvarwy; occupies the site of one founded in 650; and is cruciform, and in fair condition. A stone pillar, 9 feet high, is near it. Charities, £26.

LLECHFAEN, or LLECHVAN, a hamlet in Llanhamlach parish, Brecon; on the river Usk, near the Via Julia montana, 3¼ miles SE of Brecon. Pop., 113.

LLECHFRAITH and LLECHGRON, two hamlets in Llanegwad parish, Carmarthenshire; 7½ miles E of Carmarthen. Real property of Llechfraith with Miro, £1,553; of Llechgron, £1,428. Pop. of the two hamlets, 204 and 254.

LLECHMAWR, a hamlet in Lantwit-Major parish, Glamorgan; 4½ miles SSW of Cowbridge.

LLECHRYD, a village and a parish in the district and county of Cardigan. The village stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Pembroke, near the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway, 3 miles SE of Cardigan; is a pleasant place, and a resort of anglers; and has a post-office under Carmarthen, and a bridge over the river, communicating with the charming grounds of Castle Malgwyn. A large weir formerly was here, preventing salmon from ascending the river; and was destroyed, in 1544, by a large body of the Rebecca rioters. The village had once a tin-plate factory.—The parish comprises 943 acres. Real property, with Llangodmore, £5,050. Pop., 454. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £109. Patron, alternately T. Lloyd, Esq., and C. R. Longcroft, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 as bad. A Presbyterian chapel was built here by Wade, one of the officers of Cromwell.

LLECHRYD-TY-CELYN, a township in Llanfynydd parish, Denbighshire; 5½ miles NW of Denbigh.

LLECHWEDD-ISAF, a sub-district in Conway district, Carmarvon; containing the parishes of Caerhun, Llangelynin, and Llanbedr-y-Cennin. Acres, 20,328. Pop., 2,037. Houses, 457.

LLECHWEDDOR, a hamlet in Llanwrtyd parish, Brecon; on the river Irvon, 12 miles WNW of Builth. It includes the village of Bonrhydyfers. Real property, £1,238. Pop., 320. Houses, 60.

LLECHWYDD. See LECKWIRTH.

LLECHYLCHEID, a parish with a village in the district and county of Anglesey; near the Chester and Holyhead railway, 3 miles ESE of Valley r. station, and 4½ NNW of Aberffraw. Post-town, Gwindy, under Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 1,783. Real property, £1,719. Pop., 635. Houses, 144. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbualan, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Hehed, and was reported in 1859 as needing repair, and not used.

LLEDER, or LEDR (THE), a small river of Carmarvon; 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 Llanstiffraid parish, Montgomery; 4½ miles E of Llanfyllin. Pop., 60.

LLEDRODE, a township in Llansilin parish, Denbigh; 7½ miles SW of Chirk. Real property, with Rhivlas, £3,662. Pop., 299.

LLEDROD (LOWER and UPPER), two townships in Llanfihangel-Lledrod parish, Cardigan; on the river Wyrri, 6½ miles NNW of Tregaron. Upper L. contains the village of Swydd. Real property of Lower L., £1,822. Pop., 588. Houses, 134. Real property of Upper L., £1,664. Pop., 537. Houses, 105.

LLETHERGELE, a township in Llanegwad parish, Carmarthen; 7½ miles E of Cardigan. Pop., 210.

LLETTYGYNFARCH, a township in Forden parish, Montgomeryshire; 2 miles N of Montgomery. Pop., 11.

LLEWELL. See LLYWELL.

LLEWENNY, an ancient seat in Denbighshire; on the river Clwyd, 1½ mile NE of Denbigh. It belonged, in 720, to Marchweithian, 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; was purchased by the Hon. T. Fitzmaurice, uncle to the late Marquis of Lansdowne; and went, after the Marquis's time, to M. Hughes, Esq. The famous Catherine Tudor was wife of one of the Salusburys of Llewenny, and was afterwards married to three other husbands.

LLEYN. See CARMARVONSHIRE.

LLIA (THE), a mountain rivulet in the S of Brecon. It rises among the mountains of Forest-Favr; runs about 7 miles southward to the Neath; takes down a road from Brecon to Neath; 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 from long distances on both sides of the pass.

LLIADIARDE, a hamlet in Llanyeil parish, Merioneth; 4 miles NW of Bala.

LLIADIART-Y-GWENYN, a hamlet in Llanllechid parish, Carmarvon; 3½ miles SE of Bangor.

LLINEGAR, a place on the coast of Flint; adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, near Mostyn Quay. It has a post-office under Hllywell.

LLINFL. See LLYNFI.

LLIVIOR, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire; 3½ miles NW of Montgomery. Pop., 233.

LLONG, a hamlet in Leewood township, Mold parish,

Flint; on the Mold railway, 2½ miles SE by E of Mold. It has a station on the railway.

LLORAN, a township in Llanarmon-Dyfryn-Ceiriog parish, Denbigh; 11 miles SW of Chirk. Pop., 60.

LLORAN, a township in Llansilin parish, Denbigh; 5 miles WSW of Oswestry. Real property, £3,472. Pop., 246.

LLUGHOR. See LOUGHOR.

LLOWARCH, a township in Llanarmon-Dyfryn-Ceiriog parish, Denbigh; 9 miles W of Oswestry. Pop., 106.

LOWES, a parish in the district of Hay and county of Radnor; on the river Wye, at the boundary with Brecon, and on the Hereford and Brecon railway, 3 miles SW by W of Hay. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. Acres, 3,319. Real property, £3,127. Pop., 324. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanddewi-Vach, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £132. Patron, the Archdeacon of Brecon. The church is very good.

LLOYNDU, a hamlet in Abergavenny parish, Monmouth; near Abergavenny. Real property, £1,071. Pop., 155. Houses, 32.

LLUGWY (THE), a small river of Carnarvonshire. It rises on Glider 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 Rhaiaadr-y-Wenol, or Swallow Fall.

LLUGWY, or LLUCWY, a small bay in the NE of Anglesey; between Dulas bay and Moelfre bay, 5½ miles SE of Anlwh. See PENRHOS-LLUGWY.

LLWCHWR. See LTOCHOR.

LLWYDCOED, a township in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles NE of Conway. Pop., 122.

LLWYDCOED, a hamlet in Aberdare parish, Glamorgan; on the Swansea and Merthyr-Tydfil railway, 5½ miles SW of Merthyr-Tydfil. Real property, £29,874; of which £3,657 are in mines, and £22,800 in iron-works. Pop., 1,761. The hamlet has a station on the railway, and is within Merthyr-Tydfil borough.

LLWYDIARTH, a township in Llanfihangel parish, and a chapelry partly also in Llangadfan parish, Montgomery. The township lies on the river Bechan, 6½ miles SW by W of Llanfyllin r. station; and has a post-office under Oswestry. Pop., 151. Houses, 25. Llwydiarth Park is the seat of the Lloyd family; and has, in its grounds, a famous rocking-stone, locally called Arthur's Quoit.—The chapelry was constituted in 1859. Pop., 322. Houses, 61. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.

LLWYGWY (THE). See LLUGWY (THE).

LLWYN, a Welsh topographical name, signifying a "wood" or a "grove."

LLWYN, a township in Llanfihadr-in-Kinmerch parish, Denbighshire; near Denbigh. Pop., 343.

LLWYN, a village in Llanegryn parish, Merioneth; 3½ miles N of Towyn.

LLWYNCAIDWGAN. See LLANGAMMARCH.

LLWYN-DAVYDD. See LLANDISSILIO-GOGO.

LLWYN-DYRIS, a seat in the SW of Cardiganshire; 4½ miles ESE of Cardigan. It stands near the site of an ancient castle, and near an ancient camp; and it belongs to the family of Griffiths.

LLWYNEGRIAN, a township in Mold parish, Flint; 2 miles NE of Mold. Real property, £1,022; of which £147 are in mines. Pop., 160. Houses, 23.

LLWYNEGROG, a village in Talachuddu parish, Breconshire; 4½ miles NE of Brecon. Pop., 24.

LLWYNGWRILL, a township in Llangelynnin parish, Merioneth; on the coast, and on the Aberystwith and Welsh coast railway, 6½ miles N of Towyn. It has a station on the railway; includes a poor-looking village of its own name; and contains the new parish church, an ancient camp, and several Druidical stones. Real property, £1,510. Pop., 331.

LLWYNLLANON, a hamlet in Beddgelert parish, Carnarvon; 4½ miles NNE of Tremadoc. Pop., 215.

LLWYNMAIIOC, or LLWYNDRWA, a seat of Sir F. C. Knowles, Bart., in the E of Montgomery; 3½ miles SSW of Welshpool.

LLWYNSWCH, a hamlet, conjoint with Gellydy, in the Llandanrog parish, Carmarthenshire; 6½ miles ESE of Carmarthen. Pop., 202.

LLWYNTIDMAN, a township in Llanymynech parish, Salop; on the river Yrwyw, 5½ miles S of Oswestry. Real property, £6,545; of which £132 are in mines. Pop., 545.

LLWYN-Y-CYFIN, a township in Bodfary parish, Denbighshire; on the river Clwyd, 2 miles NE of Denbigh. Pop., 146.

LLWYN-Y-WORMWOOD, a seat of the baronet family of Williams in Carmarthen; near the river Teifi, 2 miles SSE of Llanvorney.

LLYDER-VAWR, a ridge of Snowdonia, in Carnarvonshire; near Llanberis. It has an altitude of about 3,000 feet.

LLYFFANNOG, a township in Llanarth parish, Cardigan; 4½ miles SW of Aberayron. Pop., 272.

LLYFNANT (THE), a rivulet on the mutual border of Montgomery and Cardigan. It issues from Llyn-Penrhaidr, 6 miles S of Machynlleth; soon makes a fine fall at Pistyll-y-Llyn; and runs about 6 miles curvingly to the Dyfi, a little above its expansion into estuary.

LLYFNI (THE), a small river in the E of Brecon. It runs through Llyn-Savaddan, past Brynllys Castle, northward to the Wye, at Glasbury; and has a course of about 10 miles.

LLYFON, a hundred in Anglesey; containing Bode-dern parish, thirteen other parishes, and part of Holyhead. Acres, 33,479. Pop. in 1851, 14,455; in 1861, 6,378. Houses, 1,373.

LLYGADOG, a township in Corwen parish, Merioneth; near Corwen. Pop., 38.

LLYN, a Welsh topographical name, signifying a "lake," a pond," or a "pool."

LLYN-BELWYN, a lake in Cardigan; 5½ miles ESE of Tregaron. It measures about 1½ mile in circuit, and abounds with trout and eel.

LLYN-BODYLN, a lake in Merioneth; near Drws-Ardudwy pass, 4½ miles NW of Dolgelly. Some Druidical relics are near it.

LLYNCHELI, a hamlet in Bettws-Evan parish, Cardigan; 4½ miles N of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 154.

LLYNCLYS, a township in Llanfyllidwell parish, Salop; on the Cambrian railway, 3½ miles SSW of Oswestry. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Oswestry. Pop., 275. A lake is here; and is fabled to have a palace at its bottom.

LLYN-CORIN. See ABERFFRAW.

LLYN-CWM-HOWEL, a lake in Merioneth; near Llyn-Bodlyn.

LLYN-CWM-LLWCH, a lake in Breconshire; under the Brecknock Beacon, near the head of the river Taf, 4 miles SW of S of Brecon.

LLYN-EBYR, a lake in Montgomery; 2½ miles NNE of Llanidloes. It abounds with trout, perch, and pike.

LLYN-EGNANT, a lake in Cardigan; near the head of the river Teifi.

LLYN-ELGIAU, a lake in Carnarvon; under Carnedd-Llewelyn, 5½ miles NW of Llanrwst. The stream from it makes a grand fall, called Rhaidr-Mawr.

LLYN-GWYDDIOL, a lake in Montgomery; 4½ miles NW of Llangadfan.

LLYN-GWYN, a lake in Radnor; near the head of the river Elan, 4 miles SW of Rhayader. It has a peculiar kind of trout.

LLYN-GWYNANT, a lake in Carnarvon; under the SE of Snowdon, 4½ 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 Llynedd, 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 Carnarvon; in a deep crater, under Glycer-Fawr, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Capel-Curig. It has an aspect of savage 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 foolish popular legends. A mural chasm, called Twllddn, 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-IRDDYN, a lake in Merioneth; 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 Radnor; near Painscastle. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit.

LLYN-LLYDAW, a lake in Carnarvon; 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, Cribgogh, and Penwyddfa; and was recently damaged, as to its picturesque-ness, by an embankment formed for obtaining access to a copper mine.

LLYN-LLYGAD-RHEIDOL, a lake in Cardigan; at the head of the river Rheidol, near the top of Pllinlwm.

LLYN-LLYMBRAN, a lake in Denbigh; 2 miles SW of Nant-y-glyn.

LLYN-MAENOD, or LLYN-Y-MANOD, a lake in Merioneth; 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 Cardigan; near Llyn-Berwyn.

LLYN-MAWR, a lake in Glamorgan; under Craig-y-Llyn mountain.

LLYN-MORWYNION, a lake on the N border of Merioneth; 6 miles E of Festiniog. Its name signifies the "Maiden's Lake," and arose from a story, that a number of maidens drowned themselves in it, in connexion with a raid by the men of Arduwy.

LLYN-OGWEN, a lake in Carnarvon; near the head of the river Ogwen, between Carnedd-Davydd and Glycer-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 aggregated more than 100 feet.

LLYN-SAVADDAN, a lake in Breconshire; on the Llyfai river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Brecon. It is about 5 miles in circuit; it has beautiful though gloomy scenery; it abounds with trout, perch, and pike; it is much frequented both for pike-fishing and for wild-fowl shooting; it was fished by the monks of Brecon daily in Lent, 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 Carnarthen; at the head of the Gwendraeth river, on Mynydd-Mawr. It contains fine perch and other fish.

LLYN-TEIFI, a lake in Cardigan; 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.

LLYNVI (THE), a river of Glamorgan; rising near the NW extremity of Mynydd-Llansinor, and running about 10 miles south-south-eastward to the Ogmere, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Bridgend.

LLYNVI VALLEY RAILWAY, a railway in Glamorgan; along the course of the Llynvi and the Ogmere rivers, from Tywith-Bridge to the South Wales railway, at Bridgend. It was originally a tram-way, under an act of George IV.; was improved, as a tram-way, under several

subsequent acts; was authorized to be made a locomotive line, on the broad gauge, in 1855; and was opened, as such, in 1861. The main line is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and a branch of it, from Foce Toll-house to Ynaisawdre, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

LLYN-Y-CAE, a small lake, or mountain tarn, in Merioneth; 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-Gafri, and Llyn-Aren are other tarns on or about the mountain.

LLYN-Y-DINAS, a lake in Carnarvon; 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.

LLYS, 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-Myfyrr parish, Denbigh; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Corwen. Real property, £953. Pop., 113.

LLYS-BRADWEN, a place in the SW of Merioneth; $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

LLYSDANHUNEDD, or LLYSTYHNEDD, a township in Cilcen parish, Flint; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Mold. Real property, £2,490; of which £430 are in mines. Pop., 83. Houses, 17.

LLYSDIMEI, a township in Llangwynn parish, Denbigh; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Corwen. Pop., 78.

LLYSDINAM, a hamlet in Llanafan-fawr parish, Brecon; on the river Wye, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Builth. Acres, 2,476. Real property, £1,116. Pop., 242. Houses, 39. A seat of the princes of Brecon was here.

LLYSFAEN, a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon; on the coast, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, contiguous to Denbighshire, near Llandulas r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Abergelge. It contains the townships of Isallt, Isyflordd, Pant, Penmain, and Rhwngyddnyfordd; and it has a post-office under Abergelge, Denbighshire. Acres, 1,900; of which 106 are water. Real property, £3,727; of which £1,509 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 771; in 1861, 903. Houses, 206. 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. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £4.

LLYSSIN, a township in Llanerfyl parish, Montgomery; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llanfair. Pop., with Coedtalog and Cenevilly, 249.

LLYSTYHNEDD. See LLYSDANHUNEDD.

LLYSVAEN. See LISVANE.

LLYSWEN, a parish in Hay district, Brecon; on the river Wye, at the boundary with Radnor, near Boughrood r. station, and 7 miles SW by W of Hay. It has a post-office under Hereford. Acres, 2,067. Real property, £1,152. Pop., 226. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. A palace of the princes of South Wales was here. Dderw was a seat of the Morgans. Llangoed Castle belongs to Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £170.* Patron, Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1863; is in the early English style; and has a W tower, designed to be surmounted by a spire. The rectory-house was built in 1865. There is national school.

LLYSWORNEY, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 897. Real property, £1,489. Pop., 189. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. Little Nash is a chief residence. The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Lantwit-Major, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church recently required some repair.

LLYSYCOED, a township in Cilcen parish, Flint; 4½ miles NW of Mold. Pop., 74. Houses, 15.

LLYSYFRAN, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; 3½ miles NNE of Carlebury-Road r. station, and 7½ NW by N of Narberth. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,466. Real property, £1,026. Pop., 168. Houses, 26. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £104. Patron, alt. Lord Milford and W. H. Scourfield, Esq. The church was restored in 1869.

LLYSYN, a township in Carno parish, Montgomery; on an affluent of the river Severn, 8½ miles N of Llanilloes. Real property, £1,496. Pop., 378.

LLYWELL, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Usk and the Via Julia montana, and on a railway which was in course of formation in 1858 from Llandovery to Brecon, under Mynydd-Bwlch-y-groes mountains, 12 miles W of Brecon. It contains the village of Treacastle, which has a post-office under Brecon; and comprises the hamlets of Traian-Glas, Ys-clydach, and Traian-Mawr-with-Treacastle-Ward. Acres, 22,295. Rated property, £6,021. Pop. in 1851, 1,627; in 1861, 1,503. Houses, 338. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is hill and mountain; and it culminates on Treacastle-Beacon, at an altitude of 2,596 feet. A castle was built by Bernard Newmarch, on a spot near Treacastle village; and is now represented by a mound and extensive earth-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £160. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was about to be restored in the early part of 1867. The p. curacy of Rhyd-y-bryw is a separate benefice. There are two Independent chapels, two Calvinistic Methodist chapels, a Baptist chapel, a national school, a British school, and charities £6.

LOAD, a hamlet in Long Sutton parish, Somerset; 3 miles S of Somerton. Pop., 14.

LOAD (Loxc), a tything and a chapelry in Martock parish, Somerset. The tything lies between the rivers Parret and Yeo, 4 miles SSW of Somerton r. station; and has a post-office, under Langport, Somerset. Pop., 426. The property is much subdivided.—The chapelry does not seem to have defined limits. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £55.* Patron, the Vicar of Martock. The church is good.

LOAN-END, a township in Norham parish, Northumberland; 4 miles SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Acres, 833. Pop., 139. Houses, 32.

LOBB, a hamlet in Great Haseley parish, Oxford; 3½ miles SW of Thame. Pop., with Latchford, 43.

LOBTHORPE, a hamlet in North Witham parish, Lincoln; 4½ miles SW of Corby. Real property, £2,198. Pop., 62. Houses, 8.

LOB-WOOD, a hamlet in Worsbrough township, Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles S of Barnesley.

LOCKERIDGE, a tything in Overton parish, Wilts; 2 miles SW of Marlborough. Pop., 274. Houses, 59. Lockeridge House, a very old mansion, is a chief residence.

LOCKERLEY, a village and a parish in Romsey district, Hants. The village stands adjacent to the Bishopstoke and Salisbury railway, and near the Mottisfont station of the Andover, Romsey, and Southampton railway, 5½ miles NW of Romsey; and has a post-office under Romsey. The parish comprises 1,729 acres. Real property, £2,001. Pop., 551. Houses, 125. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Mottisfont, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is plain but good; and has a tiled roof, and a wooden belfry. There is a Baptist chapel.

LOCKHAY. See LOCKO.

LOCKING, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; on the Bristol and Exeter railway, near Weston-super-Mare-Junction r. station, and 6 miles NW of Axbridge. It has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare. Acres, 1,016. Real property, with Hutton, £6,543. Pop. of L. alone, 152. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. 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, £230. Patrons, the Merchant Adventurers. 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.

LOCKINGE (EAST), a parish in Wantage district, Berks; near the Great Western railway, and near the Ridge way, 1½ miles ESE of Wantage, and 2 SSE of Wantage-Road r. station. It contains the tythings of Betterton and West Ginge; and has a post-office under Wantage. Acres, 2,822. Real property, £5,255. Pop., 318. Houses, 71. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Overstone. Lockinge House is the seat of Col. R. Lloyd-Lindsay; is a very fine mansion; and stands amid beautiful grounds. A charming dell is here, in the chalk-marl; and is watered, at the head, by a copious spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; and is annexed to the wardenship of All Souls' College, Oxford. Value, £480.* The church consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with embattled tower; and is good. There are a national school, and charities £8.

LOCKINGE (WEST), a hamlet in Wantage parish, Berks; near Wantage. Pop., 66. Houses, 15.

LOCKINGTON, a township and a parish in the district of Shardlow and county of Leicester. The township lies on the N verge of the county, at the confluence of the Soar and the Trent, near the Midland railway, 2½ miles NW of Kegworth r. station, and 7½ NNW of Loughborough; and has a post-office under Derby. Real property, £3,593. Pop., 136. Houses, 39. The parish contains also the township of Hemington, and comprises 2,135 acres. Real property, £6,309. Pop., 571. Houses, 130. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Lockington Hall and much of the land, belongs to J. B. Story, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £238.* Patron, J. B. Story, Esq. The church is ancient but good; has aisles and chancel, with a tower; and contains some very fine monuments of the Story family. There are a slightly endowed school, and charities £5.

LOCKINGTON, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Beverley district, 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-office under Beverley. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Pop., 451. Houses, 89. The parish contains also part of Aike township. Acres, inclusive of Lockington-in-Kilnwick township, 3,200. Rated property, exc. of L-in-K., £3,335. Pop., 486. Houses, 97. Acres of the part of Aike, 420. Pop., 35. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £532.* Patron, J. Walker, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and includes a mortuary chapel, containing monuments and armorial bearings of the Constable family. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes. Acres, 22,457. Pop., 3,163. Houses, 575.

LOCKINGTON-IN-KILNWARD, a township in Kilnwick parish, E. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to Lockington. Pop., 135. Houses, 23.

LOCKO PARK, or LOCKHAY, a seat in Spondon parish, Derbyshire; 4 miles NE by E of Derby. It belongs to W. E. Lowe, Esq.; and it occupies the site of an ancient hospital to St. Lazarus, which was given by Edward III. to what is now Trinity College, Cambridge.

LOCKSBOTTOM, a hamlet in Farnborough parish, Kent; ¾ of a mile N by W of Farnborough village. It has a post-office under Bromley, London SE; and is a seat of petty sessions.

LOCKSTON. See LONXON.

LOCKTON, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Pickering district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles SE of Levisham r. station, and 5 NE by N of Pickering. The chapelry is in Middleton parish;

and its post-town is Pickering, under York. Acres, 6,610. Real property, £1,422. Pop., 896. Houses, 83. Much of the land is moor. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Middleton in the diocese of York. There are a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.—The sub-district includes also Levisham parish. Acres, 9,572. Pop., 544. Houses, 113.

LOCKWOOD, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Almondbury parish, Huddersfield district, 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-office † under Huddersfield.—The township comprises 804 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,556; in 1861, 6,755. Houses, 1,448. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of several new factories.—The chapelry includes also part of Almondbury township; contains the villages of Lockwood, Salford, Newsome, Primrose-Hill, Taylor-Hill, and Crossland-Moor; and was constituted in 1842. Rated property, £15,327. Pop., 8,783. Houses, 1,820. The property is much subdivided. The manufacture of woollen cloths, both plain and fancy, is carried on; machines of all kinds, for manufacturing uses, are made in an extensive iron and brass foundry; and there is a very large brewery. Chalybeate springs and baths also are here; have a handsome building, erected in 1827; and are highly esteemed for their medicinal qualities. The Huddersfield and Sheffield railway traverses the chapelry, and has here a viaduct 350 feet long, with 36 arches, and with a maximum height of 136 feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church is in the decorated English style; and has a fine E window, and a bell-turret. A portion of the chapelry around Rashcliffe, with a pop. of 4,140, was recently made a separate charge. A national school there was built in 1850, as a memorial to J. C. Fenton, Esq., and was used also as a church. There are two Baptist chapels and a Free Methodist chapel in Lockwood, a Free Methodist chapel in Crossland-Moor, a large national school at Lockwood, a national school at Newsome, and 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.—The sub-district comprises Lockwood township and part of Lintwaite township. Acres, 1,329. Pop., 9,488. Houses, 1,938.

LODDINGTON, a hamlet in Maidstone parish, Kent; forming a detached part of the parish. Pop., 42. Houses, 8.

LODDINGTON, a parish, with a village, in Billesdon district, Leicester; on the river Eye, adjacent to Rutland, 5½ miles WNW of Uppingham, and 6½ SW of Oakham r. station. Post-town, Uppingham. Acres, 1,840. Real property, £3,309. Pop., 142. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. H. Morris, Esq. A petrifying spring is near the church. An ancient camp, supposed to be Roman, is at Filton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £175. Patron, C. H. Morris, Esq. The church is decorated English; and consists of nave and aisles, with low square tower.

LODDINGTON, a parish, with a village, in Kettering district, Northampton; 4 miles W of Kettering r. station. Post-town, Kettering. Acres, 1,224. Real property, £2,892. Pop., 289. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the De Bauds; passed to the Kinnesmans, the Syrces, and the Allicoakes; and belongs now to Lord Overstone. The Hall, or old manor-house, is a beautiful Tudor edifice. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £500.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is late early English, very much altered; comprises nave, S aisle, chancel, and S chapel; has an early English tower, surmounted by a beautiful later English spire; and was restored in 1859. A curious coarsely sculptured ancient stone lies outside of the churchyard

wall. A handsome school-house was built in 1863. Charities, £22.

LODDISWELL, a village and a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The village stands on the river Avon, 3 miles NNW of Kingsbridge, and 7 S by E of Kingsbridge Road r. station; and has a post-office under Kingsbridge, and a reading and news room.—The parish, together with Buckland-Tout-Saints, comprises 3,568 acres. Real property, with Woodleigh, £7,049. Rated property of L. alone, £3,721. Pop., 899. Houses, 184. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Arundels. Traces of an ancient camp are on Blackdown Hill. Yellow ochre, of fine quality, was manufactured; and there was formerly a copper mine. A spot about a ¼ of a mile below the village, commands a charming view down the Avon. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Buckland-Tout-Saints, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £443.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is ancient but pretty good; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains several fine monuments. There are an Independent chapel in the village, another dissenting chapel at Hazlewood, a recently erected British school, and charities £76.

LODDON (THE), a river of Hants and Berks. It rises near Old Basingstoke, 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 Loda 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 murch runs ever to the more."

LODDON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Norfolk. The town stands on a small affluent of the river Yare, 3¼ miles SSW of Cantley r. station, and 10½ SE of Norwich; consists chiefly of one street; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a post-office † under Norwich, a banking office, two chief inns, a police station, a market-place, a public reading-room, a church, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a public school, and a town estate yielding £200 a-year. A building for public purposes was projected in 1869. The church was erected, in the time of Henry VII., by Chief Justice Hobart; is a large and handsome structure, with a fine tower; and contains several ancient monuments. The public school is in the early English style, and has capacity for 130 boys and girls. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on Easter Monday, and the Monday after 22 Nov.; and some maling is carried on.—The parish comprises 3,020 acres. Real property, £7,212. Pop., 1,153. Houses, 266. The manor belonged to the Bigods, and passed to John de Segrave, the Mannys, and the Hobarts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Heckingham, Sislund, Chedgrave, Hurdley, Langley, Carleton-St. Peter, Claxton, Ashby, Thurton, Burgh-Apton, Hillington, Alpington, Yelverton, Howe, and Brooke. Acres, 19,330. Pop., 5,072. Houses, 1,090.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Woodton, containing the parishes of Woodton, Bedingham, Topcroft, Kirstead, Seething, Mundham, Thwaite - St. Mary, Broome, Ditchingham, and Hedenham; and the sub-district of Aldeby, containing the parishes of Aldeby, Gillingham-All Saints, Gillingham-St. Mary, Geldeston, Ellingham, Kirby-Cane, Stockton, Raveningham, Hales, Norton-Subcourse, Thurton, Thorpe-next-Haddiscoe, Toft-Monks, Wheatacre-All Saints, Burgh-St. Peter, and Haddiscoe. Acres, 59,401. Poor-rates, in 1863, £3,587. Pop. in 1831, 15,095; in 1861, 14,242. Houses, 3,134. Marriages in 1863, 67; births, 437,—of which 51 were illegitimate; deaths, 272,—of which 90 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 906; births, 4,723; deaths, 2,850.

The places of worship, in 1851, were 40 of the Church of England, with 7,707 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 130 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 966 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 120 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 930 s.; and 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 741 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,172 scholars; 30 private day schools, with 499 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 1,277 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 85 s. The work-house is in Heckingham parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 162 inmates.—The hundred comprises less than half of the district, and contains only twenty-one parishes. Acres, 29,214. Pop. in 1851, 7,774; in 1861, 7,569. Houses, 1,663.

LODE, a chapelry in Bottisham parish, Cambridgeshire, 6½ miles ENE of Cambridge. Pop., 776. An abbey, called the priory of Anglesey, was founded here by Henry I.; and some remains of it still exist. The chapelry was constituted in 1863. The living is a vicarage. Value, not reported.* There is a national school.

LODER (THE). See **LOWTHER (THE)**.

LODERS, a village and a parish in Bridport district, Dorset. The village stands adjacent to the Bridport railway, on a small affluent of the river Brit, 2 miles NE of Bridport; and has a post-office under Bridport. The parish comprises 2,241 acres. Real property, with Uploders, Matravers, and Askerswell, £7,127. Rated property of L. alone, £4,493. Pop. in 1851, 936; in 1861, 1,053. Houses, 218. The property is divided among a few. Loders Court is the seat of Sir M. H. Nepean, Bart. A priory, subordinate to Montsburn abbey in Normandy, was founded here in the time of Henry II.; and was given, by Henry V., to Ston abbey. Building stone is quarried. A large flax and hemp mill is at West End. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £315.* Patron, alternately the Lord Chancellor and Sir M. H. Nepean, Bart. The church has a low massive W tower, and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £12.

LODGE, a place near the boundary between Salop and Denbigh; 1½ mile from Chirk, and 6½ from Ruabon. It has a post-office under Ruabon.

LODGE, a hamlet in Settle township, Giggleswick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Settle.

LODGE-GREEN, a hamlet in Melbecks township, Grinton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles N of Askrigg.

LODGE-ON-THE-WOLDS, an extra-parochial tract in Bingham district, Notts; 6½ miles S of Bingham. Pop., 4. House, 1.

LODSWORTH, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; near the river Rother, 3½ miles NE of Midhurst r. station. It contains the hamlet of Lickfold; includes a detached tract, called Blackdown House; and has a post-office under Petworth. Acres, 1,805. Real property, £2,214. Pop., 629. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. 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. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £58.* Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The church is ancient; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a tower; has a kind of open cloister of timber-work on the S side; and was recently restored. There is a national school.

LOEGRIA, an ancient extensive territory, E of the Severn and S of the Humber, and not far from identical with the Roman Flavia Cesariensis.

LOE-POOL, the estuary of the Cober river in Cornwall; extending from the vicinity of Helston to the sea, and possessing peculiar and interesting features. See **HELSTON**.

LOES, a hundred in Suffolk; bounded by Hoxne, Plumage, Wilford, Colneis and Carlford, Threlling, and Bosmere and Claydon; and containing Brandeston parish, and seventeen other parishes. Acres, 30,859. Pop. in 1851, 14,923; in 1861, 13,033. Houses, 2,792.

LOFTHOUSE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Guisbrough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1½ mile from the coast, 4½ ESE of Saltburn r. station, and 7 NE by E of Guisbrough; and has a post-office under Redcar, and a customary weekly market on Thursday.—The parish contains also the hamlets of South Lofthouse, Wapley, and Street-Houses. Acres, 3,935; of which 160 are water. Real property, £5,349; of which £215 are in mines, and £741 in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 1,192; in 1861, 1,103. Houses, 253. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Zetland. Lofthouse Hall is a chief residence. Aluminous rocks abound; and there are alum works, stone quarries, and brick and tile works. A fine plesiosaurus 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 Handall, 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. A sword of Sir R. Bruce, of the time of Elizabeth, was discovered on the site of the chapter-house, under a stone coffin, inscribed "the snake-killer;" and that coffin is supposed to have contained the remains of a valiant young knight who rescued an earl's daughter from a serpent in Seawood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £575.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1811, after designs by Bonomi. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. John Hopkinson, the antiquary, who was so highly respected during the civil war of Charles I., as to receive letters of protection from the rival commanders in Yorkshire, was a resident; and Gen. the Hon. Sir R. Dundas died here in 1844.—The sub-district contains also Eastington parish and parts of two other parishes. Acres, 16,302. Pop., 2,339. Houses, 593.

LOFTHOUSE, a hamlet in Harewood township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in the valley of the Wharfe, near the Leeds and Thirsk railway, 7½ miles NNE of Leeds.

LOFTHOUSE, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Rothwell parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile E of the Leeds and Wakefield railway, and 3 N of Wakefield; and has a station, jointly with Outwood, on the railway, and a post-office under Wakefield.—The township contains also the hamlets of Ouzlewell-Green and Robin-Hood. Acres, 1,088. Rated property, £2,443. Pop., 2,023. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Lofthouse House, belongs to J. Charlesworth, Esq. Lofthouse Hall is the seat of P. Ramskill, Esq. Stone is quarried at Robin-Hood and Lee-Moor. Large quantities of vegetables are sent to the markets of the neighbouring towns. Cordage and twine are spun.—The chapelry contains also the township of Carlton, and is sometimes called Lofthouse-with-Carlton. Acres, 1,916. Rated property, £4,351. Pop., 2,099. Carlton was the seat of a family called Huuts, who took their name from their attachment to the chase; and it has soap-works and cordage-makers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Rothwell. The church was built in 1840; is a plain structure, in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school in Lofthouse, and a Wesleyan chapel and a Primitive Methodist chapel in Carlton.

LOFTHOUSE-GATE, a hamlet in Stanley township, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Lofthouse.

LOFTHOUSE (HICUT and LOW), two hamlets in Fountains-Earth township, Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Nidd, 5 miles N of Pateley-Bridge. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a charity school.

LOFTHOUSE (SOUTH). See **LOFTHOUSE**, N. R. Yorkshire.

LOFTSOME, a hamlet in Wressell parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, 3½ miles NW of Howden. Pop., 20. A bridge here was built about the be-

ginning of the present century, and is of such construction as to allow vessels to pass.

LOFTUS. See LOFTHOUSE, N. R. Yorkshire.

LOGARSTON, a township in Almeley parish, Hereford; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Weobley.

LOLWORTH, a parish in the district of St. Ives and county of Cambridge; on the Via Devana, 3 miles SSW of Long Stanton r. station, and 6 NW of Cambridge. Post-town, St. Ives. Acres, 1,076. Real property, £1,524. Pop., 133. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £182. Patron, Sir J. Hawley, Bart. The church stands on a height, and is old and mean.

LONAN. See KIRK-LONAN.

LONDESBOROUGH, a parish, with a railway station, in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on Ermine-street, adjacent to the York and Market-Weighton railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Market-Weighton. It contains the hamlet of East Thorpe; is believed to include the Roman station Delgovitia; and gives the title of Baron to the family of Denison. Post-town, Market-Weighton, under Brough, Yorkshire. Acres, 4,200. Real property, £5,030. Pop., 306. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Cliffords and others, and passed to the Duke of Devonshire. Londesborough Park is the seat of Lord Londesborough; and has finely wooded grounds, in which Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £798.* Patron, Lord Londesborough. The church is ancient but good; has a tower; and contains several brasses and marble ornaments, and a stone font. There are a national school, alms-houses for 12 persons with £100 a year from endowment, and other charities £3.

LONDON, the metropolis of England. The centre of it is London city or London proper; the centre of that is St. Paul's cathedral; and this is situated in $51^{\circ} 30' 47.59''$ north latitude, $5^{\circ} 43.2''$ longitude west of Greenwich observatory, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N of the Thames, and 47 miles in direct line, or about 60 by route, W of the Nore. Articles on all parts of the metropolis, great and small, chief and subordinate, excepting the City, are dispersed throughout our work. The present article does not require to repeat any of the matter contained in these articles; but it will take only a comprehensive view of the entire metropolis, will give particular attention to the City, will notice matters which are common to the City and to the rest of the metropolis, will supply some omissions in some of the other articles, and will finish with an account of the diocese.

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 "dunum," the Saxon "don" or "ton," and the English "town." The "lake" to which the name refers may have been a 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." Camden, however, derives it from the words *Llwyn* and *Dinas*, the former of which signifies "a wood," "a grove," or "a copse;" and the editors of the *Mag. Brit.* of 1733, remark that this "exactly agrees to the manner of the Britons making of cities or towns, by fencing in woods or groves with trees cut down, plashed within and trench-ed about, as Cæsar and Strabo assure us;" and they add, "that if this derivation please not, the same learned writer gives us another, from the words *Lhong* and *Dinas*, the former signifying a ship, and then the name will import a city or harbour of ships." The Romans originally called it *Londinium*,—evidently a corruption of its pristine British name; they afterwards, but probably not till after it became the capital of their British pro-

vince, 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 called it *Lundenæcester*; and other or later authorities, call it variously *Lundenbyrig*, *Lundenburgh*, *Lundevic*, *Lundene*, *Lundune*, *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 Lambard, 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 years; 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 beginninge possessed either that largenesse, beautie, 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 the Tower 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 Cassivellaunus, king of the *Catteuchani*, resident at *Verulam*, invaded their territory, slew the king *Immanuceus* or *Lud*, and sought to slay also his son and heir *Manlubrace*. The latter was not able to make resistance; fled to *Cæsar*, who then lay in Gaul with the Roman army; besought and obtained his protection; and conducted him and his army into Britain, in order to be restored to his kingdom. *Cæsar* encamped near *Staines*, and is thought to have there done something for restoring *Manlubrace*; 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 in the time of *Claudius*; 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 her *Icenine* and *Trinobantine* troops, rose in wrath against the Romans, it could not resist her, but was sacked and destroyed, even to the slaughter of all its inhabitants. The Romans speedily re-acquired power; 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 *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, a temple to *Diana* on the ground now occupied by *St. Paul's*, and a citadel or fortified post either on the site of the Tower or in *St. Paul's church-yard*. They also formed great military roads through it and from it; raised its commerce to such a pitch that, in 355, 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. Their wall was 3 miles in circuit, 22 feet high, and 8 feet thick; had 15 towers on it; and went from the Tower, by the *Minories*, *Aldgate*, *Houndsditch*, *Bishopsgate church-yard*, *St. Alphage*, *London Wall*, *Cripplegate church-yard*, *Falcon-square*, *St. Botolph*, *Aldersgate*, and *Ludgate* to the *Fleet* river at *New Bridge-street*. Some ru-

remains of the wall still exist: on Tower-hill, Cripplegate church-yard, and St. Martin's-court off Ludgate; and traces of it exist also in Bishopsgate church-yard, and at London Wall opposite Sion college. 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 Shore-ditch church-yard, 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 Roman relic, known as the London Stone, supposed to have been part of the milliarium or central stone from which the miles were reckoned along the road, stood long on the N side of Cannon-street, and is now preserved in a recess of the wall of St. Swithin's church. Roman coins, urns, vases, pottery, bronze weapons, fibulae, beads, amulets, lamps, lacrymatories, 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 Britons at the retiring of the Romans; was taken, about 477, by the Saxon invaders under Hengist and Horsa; was retaken, in 497, by Ambrosius, after the death of Hengist; remained with the Britons for nearly a century; passed then into possession of the Saxons; was made the capital of the kingdom of Essex, which included Middlesex; became, about 694, the seat of a diocese, with a cathedral, afterwards known as the East Minster, on the site of Diana's temple; was then, according to Bede's account, a princely mart-town, or emporium 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, 793, and 801; was the meeting-place of a parliament, in 833, convoked by Egbert, king of Wessex, and inheritor of all the quædam heptarchy; suffered much injury at different times, particularly in 839, from inroads 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 burnt again in 952; and was taken by Sweyne the Dane in 1013. 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.

Canute got the sovereignty from his father Sweyne; 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 then been, what it has nearly continued till the present day, 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 was elected, by an assembly or wittenagemote 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 industry 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 St. Olaf; and Tooley-street there 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. Harlicanute 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 Harlicanute 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 was written, in the Saxon character, on a slip of parchment, 6 inches long and 1 inch broad; and, translated into modern English, it ran 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." London, with exception of three small plots, 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. 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, was consumed again in 1086 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 old London bridge. Numerous churches and monastic establishments were built during the reigns of the two Williams; and some portions of several of them still 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 a curious tract, written by Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury, and printed by Stowe. The city, according to this author, 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, Bishops-gate, Cripplegate, Aldergate, 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 further 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 supremely 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 13; 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 plain 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, sables, and ambergrease; 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. John, at his accession in 1199, confirmed all the citizens' rights and privileges, on their paying him 3,660 marks. A stone bridge which had been begun by the Empress

Maud, in lieu of the wooden one of William Rufus, was completed in John's reign; and a fire took place there, which occasioned the death of about 3,000 persons by burning or by drowning. The barons took possession of the city against John; committed the Tower to the keeping of Langton; and procured, in Magna Charta, a declaration that the franchise of the city was inviolable. 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 head-quarters in London; and, after he 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.

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." The City, till then, had 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. A measure, therefore, was adopted in 1236, and completed in 1255, 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. 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 Holburn, in 1221; the Grey friars, in 1225; the White friars, on the river, in 1241; the Augustinian friars, in 1253; the Crutched friars, in 1298.

Edward I. was crowned at Westminster; 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. The citizens, in the time of Edward III., obtained many important privileges; particularly the right of holding courts of jail delivery for Newgate, the right of refusing to go to war out of the City, the right of appointing the mayor as sole escheator within the City, and the perpetual right of magisterial supremacy over the borough of Southwark. Edward II. also gave to the chief magistrate the title of lord mayor; afforded great encouragement to the trading companies of the City; ordered the smiths and the 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 4 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 renetos 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 1369.

Richard II., in 1377, when scarcely eleven years old, made a triumphal progress through London, amid great demonstrations of rejoicing; and was crowned at Westminster. A rustic mob of about 200,000, indignant at a poll-tax, 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, in commemoration of the lord mayor's zeal, added the symbol of the dagger to the City arms. The king's subsequent reign, however, by its extravagance and luxury, excited such strong disaffection that, on 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 done, took place at his coronation. The Grecian emperor Paleologus was received in 1400. Another pestilence, which carried off about 30,000 persons, occurred in 1406. Henry IV. was noted for 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 guild hall 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 Ilighgate; 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 guerdon of their partisanship, the honour of knighthood was afterwards conferred on the lord mayor, the recorder, and twelve of the aldermen. The Yorkists were finally successful at the battle of Mortimer's Cross; and Henry was sent to 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, prohibiting 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 earliest historical or explicit notice of the use of bricks in the construction of houses in London, dates at 1460. 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 first to the deterioration and next to the loss of the Roman art of brick-making.

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 Lancastrians were finally overthrown at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471; and Queen Margaret was then sent to the Tower. The bastard of Falconberg, during Edward IV's reign, came up the river, with a force of 5,000 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 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 liveries 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, in 1483, was committed to 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 nondescript character; and carried off, in one week, two lord mayors and six aldermen. Henry borrowed £2,000 from the citizens, professedly for public purposes, but appropriated it to his own use; he extorted other sums from them by fines and other oppressive methods; he envied them the great wealth which they were then beginning to acquire from regular commerce with the East and the West Indies; he confiscated much property of the Jews, and instituted the Star Chamber; 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 toward 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 Tailors' Company, gave it the name of the Merchant Tailors' 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. 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 malpractice 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 to 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. Pestilences again ravaged the city in 1513 and 1525. St. Paul's school was founded in 1512; the lord-mayor began to be chosen annually in 1529; and 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, and 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, Grays 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 Pound, Cowcross 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 Foscue-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 Charter-house-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, within 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. Clears, in the Minor-

ies; and Holywell, between Holywell-lane, and Norton-Falgate. Of monastic colleges there were St. Martins, at St. Martin's-le-Grand; St. Thomas of Acres, at West-cheap; Whittington's, in Vintry-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 Donus 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 alms-houses in Petty France; Lady Margaret's alms-houses, at the Almonry, Westminster; Henry VIII.'s alms-houses, near the Gatehouse, in Westminster; St. Catherine's chapel and hermitage near Charing-cross; Pardon chapel, in Wilderness-row, St. John-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 Rounceval, at the Savoy in the Strand; Elsing Spital, afterwards Sion College, at London Wall; Corpus Christ, in St. Lawrence Pountney; St. Papey's, near Bevis Marks; St. Mary Axe; Trinity, without Aldgate; St. Thomas, Mercer's chapel; St. Bartholomew-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's, 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 Leadenhall-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 au St. Mary's, at the Poultry.

The ordeal of suppression or of alteration which these institutions underwent at the hands of Henry VIII., operated variously for the City's advantage. The indolence which they had cherished gave place to activity; many persons whom they had maintained as idlers were turned adrift to earn a subsistence by their own exertions; the benumbing effects which they had produced on the popular mind were followed by the uprisings of enterprise; the wealth which they had long absorbed to the uses of laziness and self-indulgence was thrown loose for employment in trade and commerce; and the great aggregate area of ground which they had occupied both in the City and in the suburbs, became available for the occupancy and the business-premises of industrious men. The entire metropolis, therefore, notwithstanding the exactions of the state and the confusions attending the reformational change, assumed a much 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 the 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 sheriffs 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. A human epidemic prevailed in the same year, and 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 re-founding 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 raged 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, the good and lovable, made her brief and tragic appearance in the City in 1553. Mary, the bloody, immediately followed; was received with great demonstrations of rejoicing; and soon proceeded to rack the City with distraction, and to stain it with gore. Ridley, Cramer, and other great and good men were sent to the Tower; and great numbers of Protestants were burnt in Smithfield. Sir Thomas Wyatt, in 1554, made an insurrectionary effort against Mary; 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 was exhibited along all the line of route; a purse of 1,000 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 Pennant, 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 Tailors' 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 1593, and carried off about 20,000 persons; another occurred in 1599, 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 7,000 and 11,000 persons, occurred in 1532 and 1592.

A proclamation was issued in 1580, prohibiting the erection of new buildings within three 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 sake of comparison with the present extent of the metropolis; and that view is proximately attainable from a very curious plan, entitled "Civitas Londinium," 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. Goodmans'-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 unedificed. 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 extended 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. 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 White-friars, 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. Scrib-

wark extended but a little way down the High-street. London-bridge was crowded with buildings. The line along Tooley-street to Horsley-down was much edificed; 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 30,573 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 16 ships fully equipped, and carrying 10,000 men. The year 1604 was memorable for the gunpowder plot. The City took part, in 1609-19, in the colonizing of Londonderry; and it was supplied with water by Middleton's formation of the New River, in 1613-20. 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 1613, 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 the graces of architecture which were so richly imparted to it by Wren and his associates. The first newspaper, at least the first which has been strictly authenticated, appeared in 1622; and the first hackney coach appeared in 1634. Charles I. arrived on horseback in 1625; and the lord mayor and aldermen repaired to Ludgate to receive and proclaim him. Another pestilence broke out in that year, and carried off 35,470 persons; and again another appeared in 1635, and carried off 10,400 persons. 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 1644-5. Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall in 1649. St. Paul's Cathedral was used as a stable for some of the cavalry regiments of the Commonwealth; and the crosses in Cheap-side and Charing, as also many fine statues and decorations in the churches, were destroyed by the Puritans. The Royal Society was founded in 1650; and the City goldsmiths, about the same time, received deposits of money from the citizens, allowed interest upon them, and thus established banking-houses. Cromwell was feasted at the Guildhall in 1651. 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 banquetted in St. George's Fields. The old streets till then were mostly very narrow and close, their houses projecting in the upper stories 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, Lang-Acre, Covent-garden, St. James's-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. A pestilence, known as the great plague, commenced in December 1664; did not entirely cease till January 1666; carried off about 4,000 persons in one night, about 12,000 in one week, and 63,596 during its entire prevalence; raised the number of deaths, together with those from other diseases, in the year 1665 to 97,300; 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. Another calamity, seeming to be a dispensation of Providence to cure one evil by another, 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 edificed oblong 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, 52 corporation halls, 4 City gates, St. Paul's Cathedral, 85 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's 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; St. Paul's cathedral, which had been in a transition state of architecture, was immediately re-founded in a new style; 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 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 aerobic sports were chief amusements; the theatres, which had all been suppressed, were re-opened; 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; prosecutions, under the false testimony of Titus Oates and his associates, commenced in 1675; 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 in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. The penny post, for the metropolis, was established and a post-master-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 harbingers and 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 trainbands, 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 Lord 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 mumper 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's-square was a receptacle for all the offal and cinders, for all the dead cats and dead dogs, of Westminster. At one time a cudgel 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 banquets 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 of green grocers. 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 sneaked 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 Lamps, 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 Tityre had given place to the Hectors, and the Hectors had been recently succeeded by the Scourers. At a later period arose the Nickier, 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 1635-7, 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; while others, who were ornamental jewellers and goldsmiths, established themselves in Long Acre, Seven Dials, and Soho. In 1635, 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 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 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. The queen died on 25 Dec. 1694; and William thence till his death ruled as sole monarch.

A fire occurred, in 1698, at Whitehall, and burnt it all down except the banquetting 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 imperial 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 what has been called the Cottonian library, then lodged at Cotton House in Westminster, and now lodged 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, was crowned in April; and her accession was hailed with joy by all classes of the citizens. A terrible storm raged during the night of 29 Nov. 1703; 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 2,000 persons. A theatre was opened in Haymarket, in 1705, by Vanbrugh and Cibber. A commotion arose in 1709-10 from the preaching of a violent sermon, by Dr. Sacheverel, 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 50 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; and St. Paul's cathedral was completed about the same time. The first Italian opera ever performed in England, was given, toward the end of 1711, at the theatre in Haymarket. 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. The reign of Anne, which terminated at her death in 1714, was marked by much extension of the metropolis, by the general lighting of the streets at night, by great improvements in police, by extensive frequenting of clubs and coffee-houses, and by material improvement in the general condition of society.

George I. made his public entry into London in 1714. The Earl of Oxford, for treason against him, was soon sent to the Tower; an immense crowd of sympathizers accompanied him on his way thither; repeated tumults arose, during one of which William III. was burnt in effigy at Smithfield; and the bill, known as the Riot Act, was passed. Much excitement prevailed in connexion with the rebellion of 1715; and Lords Derwentwater and Kenmuir were executed on Tower-hill. A fire in Thames-street destroyed 120 houses, and occasioned the death of 50 persons, in 1715. The South Sea enterprise took place in 1720; occasioned much excitement and confusion 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 so great disaster that thousands of families were brought to beggary, and the entire kingdom threatened with bankruptcy. Guy'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 ricketty 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 new road from Paddington to Islington, and several other new roads were laid out; and several new parishes, as St. George-Bloomsbury, St. Anne-Limehouse, and St. Paul, Deptford, were formed. The Wesleyan Methodists began their career in the same reign; and occupied the Foundry in Moorfields, as their first chapel, in 1739. The number of houses in the metropolis, or within the bills of mortality, in 1739, was 95,963; and the number of streets was 5,099. 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. 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; and 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 Cripplegate—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 1763; 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, gas-light was introduced by commencing the use of it in Pall-Mall and Bishopsgate. According to an estimate made in December 1785, there were then, in and near the City, 100 almshouses, 20 hospitals and infirmaries, 3 colleges, 10 public prisons, 15 flesh-markets, 1 cattle-market, 2 vegetable-markets, 23 other markets, for variously corn, coals, hay, and other commodities, 15 inns of court, 49 halls for companies, 8 public or free schools, 131 charity schools, 207 inns, 447 taverns, 531 coffee-houses, 5,975 ale-houses, 1,000 hackney coaches, 400 hackney chairs, 27 public squares, and 7,000 streets, lanes, courts, and alleys. 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 canal 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 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 1759, for his recovery from illness; and in 1797, for Howe's, St. Vincent's, and Duncan's victories. The Prince Regent returned thanks there also, in 1814, for the pacification of Europe. Lord George Gordon's No-Popery riots broke out in June 1781; 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. The famous trial of Warren Hastings took place at Westminster hall in 1783; the Thames was frozen over in 1807, and again in 1814; 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.

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's-street, and Portland-place, and numerous arrays of aristocratic mansions; and his reign was characterized 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 founded 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 1825. 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 Institution of British Architects, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Statistical Society, and various Mechanics' Institutes, were established.

Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837. The extension of the metropolis from that time till the present has been more rapid than ever, more characterized 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 64,053 houses, extending along an aggregate of 290 miles of streets, were built between 1839 and 1859; and so many as about 6,400, extending along an aggregate of 20 miles of streets, are computed to have been built on the average of every year since 1859. What the characters of the new extensions are, and what the circumstances of demolition and reconstruction, will be shown in our subsequent section on the

structure of London. 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 announcement that a vast body of chartists should meet on Kennington Common, and march in procession through the City, caused great alarm. So 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. Much excitement was created toward the end of that year by an act of the Pope, dividing England into Episcopal sees, and making Cardinal Wiseman "Archbishop of Westminster;" but it was quieted, early in the next year, by the passing of a bill in parliament "to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles from places in the United Kingdom." The great exhibition in Hyde Park was a striking event of 1851, and brought an immense concourse of strangers to the metropolis. 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. The elevation of Louis Napoleon to the throne of France, the successive searching expeditions in quest of the missing ships of Sir John Franklin, the war of England and France against Russia, the mutiny and war in India, and the intestine war in North America, with its strong effects on the polity and trade of Britain, kept the public mind of London, even more than the public mind throughout the country, in a state of almost constant tension and anxiety from 1851 till 1865. The launching of the Great Eastern iron steam-ship, 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.; 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 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 smouldering 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 same year, and threw a temporary gloom over London society. The Great Exhibition at Kensington was the notable event of 1862. Railway operations had already worked much change on the metropolis; and they went forward with accelerated and extended force, plunging through it and around it, throwing down and building up, during the five years ending

in 1866. Cholera revisited London in the last of these years, but much more mildly than in 1832; and was traced, in considerable degree, to the effects of unwholesome water.

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 connexions, 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 sake of further particulars, be again noticed here.

The rising-ground in the Tower, near the chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, was the place of execution of Anne Boleyn, 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 to 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 Minoreesses, founded in 1293, near the spot now occupied by Trinity church. Eastcheap, westward from Great Tower-street, contained the Bear'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 1447. Leadenhall-street, going eastward on a line with Cornhill, took its name from Leaden 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 residence of "Dirty Dick," and the death-place 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 contains an inn which was once a theatre, and 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 Gresham, of Jane Shore's husband, of Guy the founder of Guy's hospital, and of the poet Pope's father. Bishops-gate-street, on a line with Gracechurch-street northward, was the residence of Sir H. Pallavicini, who collected Peter-pence in the time of Mary, and gave entertainment to Elizabeth in 1559.

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 beheld Lord Saye. The Poultry, connecting Lombard-street and Cornhill westward with Cheapside, contained the church of St. Lawrence Pountney, said to have been built on the site of the Roman prætorium; contained also the Compter prison, from which G. Sharpe liberated the negro slave Somerset; has a house of 1688-9, built by Wren, and occupied for years by Tegg the publisher; and was the

birth-place 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-drappers, and its hosiers. The cross stood at the corner of Wood-street; was built, in 1290, by Michel de Cantuaris, as one of Edward I.'s celebrated crosses in memory of Queen Eleanor; was rebuilt in 1441; was repaired and gilt in 1552, 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; 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." Liewelyn was beheaded in Cheapside in 1282; and P. Warbeck and Defoe were pilloried in it, the former in 1497, the latter in 1703. Old 'Change was the residence of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. 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 Forson died as librarian; and contained 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 connexion with those in Shakspeare'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; contained also the Mermaid tavern, which was frequented by Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Ben Jonson; and retains, beneath one of its present houses, the vaults of a mansion of Sir J. Gisor, built about 1240. 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, 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 trainbands, 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-ascend, 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 watch-tower on the ancient City wall, and had residences of the Suffolk's, the Willoughbys d'Esrey, 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 Lauderdale's, 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 Pierrepoints 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 Institution. Little Britain was long the chief place for the sale of books and pamphlets; and there the Earl of Dorset, when "boating about for books," drew to light Milton's "Paradise Lost," which the vender 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-cheat in 1762. Chick-lane, or West-street, going from Smithfield across the present 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 comptor, taken down in 1855. Aldermanbury was the site of the Guildhall till 1411. Bartholomew-close was the residence of Dr. Caius, the founder of Caius college, Canbridge; of Milton, after the Restoration; of Le Sotur, the sculptor; and of Benjamin Franklin, when a journeyman printer.

Friday-street, off Cheapside, contains the Nag's Head tavern, where the Roman Catholics alleged Archbishop Parker to have been consecrated; and figures in the curious evidence of the poet Chaucer 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 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. Sweedon'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 Bainardus, 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 Bainardus, 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 the Romish 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 aves 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 the residences 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 nursery-maid; and contains also Bride-line, with Coger's Hall tavern, which was frequented by a peculiar set of "thinkers" in 1756.

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 Hampstead-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 harbour, made navigable for small craft to Holborn bridge; but it afterwards became a great and increasing nuisance, as a filthy common sewer; and, as already related, 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 1781-2; had among its many prisoners, Surrey, Donne, Bishop Hooper, Lord Falkland, Prynne, Wycherley, 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 Betterton. 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 Bowyer-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 downfall 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 benchers. 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 *Rainbow tavern*, between *Inner Temple-lane* and *Middle Temple-lane*, dates from about 1659, and contained the *Phoenix fire office* in 1682. 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 1758. *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 birth-place of *Cowley*, the death-place 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*. *Bolt-court*, to the *W* of *Shoe-lane*, was the residence and death-place of *Dr. Johnson*, and the residence of the printer *Bensley*, the astronomer *Ferguson*, and *William Cobbett*; and *Johnson's house* in it was taken down in 1784. *Crane-court*, still further to the *W*, was the meeting-place of the *Royal Society* from 1701 till 1782, in a house built by *Wren*. *Fetter-lane*, still further 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 birth-place of *Stratford*, and the residence of *J. Tonson* and *Isaak Walton*.

Newgate-street, going west-north-westward from the *N* end of *St. Paul's churchyard*, somewhat on a line with *Cheapside*, has, in *Bath-street*, the *Bagino* 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*, 3¼ 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-effigies of 1688 of *Earl Guy*,—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 *Goswell-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 school-house, in 1611, by *Thomas Sutton*; retains some relics 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*, in that quarter, 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 edified after the great fire; became the site

of *Old Bethlem hospital*, and of *Killigrew's nursery* for players; and was long a place for sports and for old book stalls. *Piccadilly*, nearly opposite the *Charter-House*—end of *Old-street-road*, figures in *Shakespeare* as *Pistol's "Manor of Piccadilly"*. *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. Johns-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.*, and which became *Cave's printing office*, whence he issued the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Holborn-hill, *Holborn*, and *High Holborn*, westward on a line with *Newgate-street*, after the intervening link of *Skinner-street*, took their name by corruption from the *Oldbourne* or *Hilbourne rivulet*, which ran down them to *Fleet-ditch*; and 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 Inn-fields*, and the route of the whippings of *Titus Oates*, *Dangerfield*, and *Johnson*, from *Aldgate* to *Tyburn*. A house in *Holborn* was inhabited by *Gerard* the herbalist in 1597, and had attached to it a good garden, with many rare plants; and the *Blue Bear inn*, at 270 in *High Holborn* has been gravely, but erroneously, made the scene of *Cromwell* and *Ireton's* interception of a letter, which the story fancifully alleges to have been the proximate cause of the execution of *Charles I.* *Gray's Inn-lane*, off the *N* side of *Holborn*, was the residence of *Hampton* and *Pym*, where they held their consultations for resisting the ship money impost; and *Fox-court*, off *Gray's Inn-lane*, was the birth-place of the poet *Savage*. *Drury-lane*, going south-south-eastward from the junction of *High Holborn* and *Broad-street*, contains or adjoins the birth-place of *Nell Gwynn*, in *Coal-yard*; the site of *Nell Gwynn's lodging*, when *Pepys* saw her, watching the milkmaids on *Mayday*; the place of *Lord Mohun'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 *Lewkner'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 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 contains the house in which *Lord Herbert of Cherbury* died, a house occupied for the last 20 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 1532; became, from end to end, a place of noble, prelatie, 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 of the *Thames* in 1245, and was one of the earliest settlers in it; the bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries numerously 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. *Deverex-court*, further *W*, contained the *Grecian coffee-house*. *Arundel House* stood further *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 Buckingham-street was the site of Durham House, and the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. Buckingham-street and Villiers-street are on the site of the Duke of Buckingham's mansion and gardens; and a house in one of them was the birth-place of Lord Bacon. Northumberland House, at the W extremity of the S side, was originally built by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton; passed, in 1614, to Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and then took the name of Suffolk House; went, in 1642, to Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, and then took the name of Northumberland House; passed afterwards to Algernon, Earl of Hertford, and seventh Duke of Somerset,—and again to Sir Hugh Smithson, who was, in 1766, created Duke of Northumberland; and it now retains only a small portion of the original building. Southampton-street, off the N side of the Strand, adjoins the site of Bedford House. Maiden-lane, running westward from Southampton-street to Bedford-street, was the residence of Andrew Marvell, and the lodging-place of Voltaire.

Charing-cross was 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 the 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. Richmond-terrace, off the E side of the foot of Whitehall, was the site of the Duchess of Portsmouth's lodgings. King-street, deflecting south-south-eastward from the foot of Whitehall, was the death-place, 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 Strafford, Charles I., and Warren Hastings. The new houses of parliament cover the site of the Star chamber, the Painted chamber, and Guy Faux's 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,—Schomberg House, in the W wing of which the painter Gainsborough lived,—and Marlborough House, the death-place 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 contains 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 contains 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. St. James'-place, off the W side of St. James'-street, contains the house in which the poet Rogers lived. St. James' 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. Stafford House, in James' Palace-court, stands partly on the site of Queen Caroline's library; was built, under the name of York House, for the Duke of York, son of George III., but was unfinished at his death; and went by sale, in 1841, to the Marquis of Stafford. Bridgewater House, a little to the N of Stafford House, and facing the Green Park, occupies the site of Berkshire House, which was bought by Charles II. for the Duchess of Cleveland, and then called Cleveland House, and which went by sale, in the early part of last century, to the Duke of Bridgewater. 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 Regents' 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. The corner of Suffolk-street, a little further E, was the scene of the savage assault on Sir John Coventry, which gave occasion for the famous statute against cutting and maiming.

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 further than to the foot of Sackville-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 1695 to 1620; and became eventually a place of costly mansions, and a centre for the radiation of numerous streets. The part of it from Sackville-street to Albemarle-street was originally called Portugal-street; and took that name from Catherine of Braganza, queen of Charles II. Burlington House, and Burlington arcade, at its N side, between Sackville-street and Bond-street, were named after Boyle, Earl of Burlington. Clarendon House, between Albemarle-street and Dover-street, belonged to the great Lord Clarendon; was sold by his son, the Earl of Rochester, in 1675, to the second Duke of Albemarle; was sold by the Duke, a little before his death, to Sir Thomas Bond of Peckham; and is now represented by only some remains at Three Kings' stables. 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, Chantrey, Wilkie, Hallam, and Sydney Smith. Coventry House, at the corner of Engine-street, occupies the site of an old inn, called the Greyhound; and was the death-place, in 1805, of the sixth Earl of Coventry. 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 steadily occupied by him during the last 32 years of his life. A house opposite St. James' church was the death-place, in 1687, of Sir William Petty. Another house there was the residence, in 1675, of the painter Verrio. The W corner house in Stratton-street was the death-place of the Duchess of St. Albans, previously Mrs. Coutts. The house at the E corner of Half Moon-street was the residence of Madame d'Ardlay. The house at the W corner of White-horse-street was the residence of M. C. Dumergue, the friend of Sir Walter Scott; and was long Sir Walter's own retreat at his visits to London. Hertford House, at the Corner of Engine-street, was built

in 1850-3 by the Marquis of Hertford; but occupies the site, and retains much of the façade, of the Pulteney Hotel, where the Emperor of Russia resided during his visit to London in 1814, and where his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, introduced to each other Prince Leopold and the Princess Charlotte. The house immediately E of Hertford House was the death-place of Sir William Hamilton, whose wife figures in the biography of Lord Nelson. The house at the corner of Hamilton Place was the death-place of Lord Chancellor Eldon. The house No. 139, between Park-lane and Hamilton-place, was the residence of Lord Byron; and formed part of the residence of the Duke of Queensberry, familiarly known as "Old Q." A house two doors from Apsley house was the residence of Beckford, author of "Vathek." A house adjacent to St. James' church occupies the site of one in which the Rev. Dr. S. Clarke lived from 1709 till his death in 1729, in which he wrote his work "On the Being and Attributes of God," and other works, and which was taken down in 1848. 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 death-place of the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., and the residence of Viscount Palmerston. A house opposite Old Bond-street covers the site of the bookseller Wright's shop, where Gifford assaulted Peter Pindar.

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 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, contains 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the N, 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; figures as the scene of Oliver Cromwell's driving six horses presented to him by the Earl of Oldenburgh, and of his being thrown from his seat, with the effect of a pistol going off from his pocket; and was the scene of a doubly fatal duel, in 1712, between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. Park-lane, running along the E side of Hyde Park from Piccadilly to Oxford-street, contains Cavendish House where Prince Leopold and Princess Charlotte resided.

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; and has the police office where Fielding wrote his "Tom Jones." The house at the corner of King's Arms-court was the residence of Grinling Gibbons. The space between Bow-street and the Piazza was occupied by the two gardens noted for Dr. Radcliffe's retreat to Sir Godfrey Kneller. 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 death-place of Horace Walpole, the great Lord Chive), 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 death-place 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; and has the site of Leicester House, the "putting-place" of two princes of Wales. 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 death-place 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 riots of 1780. A house off Tavistock-place, adjacent to Tavistock-square, was the place where Francis Bailey weighed the earth. A house in South Audley-street was the residence of Alderman Wood, where Queen Caroline lodged in 1820. 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 Guildhall.

Many other historical localities are noticed in the articles on Limehouse, Bow, Stepney, Bethnal-Green, Shoreditch, Poplar, Mile-End, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, Hackney, Bromley, Finsbury, Clerkenwell, Bloomsbury, Islington, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Stoke-Newton, Highgate, Hampstead, Marylebone, Paddington, St. Pancras, the parishes of Westminster, Westminster itself, Knightsbridge, Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, Battersea, Lambeth, Kennington, Camberwell, Clapham, Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Greenwich, Blackheath, and other sections, portions, and suburbs of the metropolis. Some also, of a personal kind, will be mentioned in the next section of the present article; and a number, of various kinds, in connexion with notices of public buildings.

Eminent Persons.—The distinguished natives of London count by the thousand. A tolerably full list of them would both tire our readers and exceed our available limits. We shall give only a select list; and give it briefly, and in alphabetical order:—H. Aldrich, Westminster; E. Alvey, the actor, Bishopsgate; Bishop Andrews, near Tower-street; Arne, Westminster; Lord Bacon, Buckingham-street; J. Bacon, the sculptor, Lambeth; Banks, the sculptor, Lambeth; Joseph Barnes; Barrow; James Basire; Earl Bathurst, Westminster; Thomas Becket, or Thomas-à-Becket, the Poultry; Admiral Benbow, Rotherhithe; Betterton, the actor, Westminster; Dr. Birch; Bird, the sculptor; Blackstone, Cheapside; Lord Bollingbroke, Battersea; Archbishop Boulter; Sir F. Bourgeois, the founder of Dulwich gallery; Bowyer, the printer, Whitefriars; Dr. Boyce, Joiners' Hall; Sir T. Brown, Cheapside; W. Burton, the antiquary; the Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1688;

Lord Byron, Holles-street; E. Calamy; R. Cambridge; W. Camden, author of "Britannia," Little Old Bailey; E. Campion, the Jesuit; George Canning, Marylebone; Carter, the antiquary; Caryl, the commentator; R. Cecil, Chiswell-street; Sir T. Chaloner; Charnock, the theologian; the Earl of Chatham, St. James-Westminster; Chaucer, the father of English poetry; the Earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1773; Churchill, Westminster; Colley Cibber, Westminster; Coeker, the schoolmaster; Dean Colet, near Budge-row; J. J. Conybeare, the Saxon scholar; Cooke, the actor, Westminster; Lord Cornewallis, Grosvenor-square; Cowley, Fleet-street, near Chancery-lane; Archdeacon Coxe, Westminster; Crashaw; Culpeper, the herbalist; Bishop Cumberland, Aldersgate; Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," Whitechapel; Dee, the astrologer; Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe;" John Dennis; Dr. Doddridge; Dollond, Spitalfields; Donne, the poet; Archbishop Drummond; Dyer, the author of "the History of Cambridge University;" Edward V.; Bishop Egerton; G. Ellis; the Earl of Essex, who died in 1646; Etherege, the wit; Farnaby, the scholar; Nicholas Ferrar, Mark-lane; Bishop Fleetwood; Fletcher, the dramatist; Folkes, the antiquary, St. Giles; Forbes, the traveller; Fosbrooke, the antiquary; C. J. Fox, Conduit-street, off Bond-street; Gale, the theologian; Gale, the antiquary; Gataker, the theologian, Lombard-street; George III., Norfolk House; G. Gibbons, Westminster; A. Gill, Milton's teacher; Glover, Westminster; Mary Godwin or Wollstonecroft; R. Gough, Winchester-street; Gray, Cornhill; Matthew Green, author of "the Spleen;" Maurice Greene, the musician; Sir Thomas Gresham; Bishop Hackett, Westminster; E. Hall, the chronicler; Halley, Haggerstone; Hamilton, known as "Single-speech Hamilton," Lincoln's Inn; Hampden; Bishop Hare; R. Harley, Earl of Oxford; Sir J. Hawkins; S. Hearne, the traveller; Archbishop Heath; W. Heberden; J. Henderson, the actor; Philip Henry, Westminster; R. Herick; J. Heywood, the poet; Highmore, the painter; A. Hill; Bishop Hincheliffe; B. Hoadley, the physician; Hogarth, Bartholomew-close, Smithfield; Holcroft; T. Hollis, the antiquary; T. Holloway, the engraver; T. Hood, Poultry; T. Hook, Bloomsbury; J. Hoole, Moorfields; J. Hoppner; Bishop Horsley; J. Howard, Enfield; Abbot Ingulphus; Jane of the Tower, daughter of Edward II.; S. Jenyns, Bloomsbury; Inigo Jones, in or near Cloth-fair, Smithfield; Sir W. Jones; Ben Jonson, Hartshorne-lane, near Charing-cross; Dr. Jortin, Westminster; J. Keats, Moorfields; Edmund Kean; W. Kitchiner; the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria; Anne Killgrew, Westminster; S. Knight, the theologian; N. Langhorne; Archbishop Leighton; J. Leland, the antiquary; D. Levi, the hebraist; Lewis, the author of "the Monk;" G. Lillo; R. Lloyd; M. Lowman, the theologian; Bishop Maddox; Sir J. Marsham, the author of "Canon Chronicus;" Martyn, the botanist, Queen-street; Queen Mary, St. James'; Maskelyne; R. Masters; C. Mathews, Westminster; W. Melnoth, the translator of "Pliny's Letters;" Joe Miller; Milne, the engineer; Milton, Bread-street, Cheapside; W. Mitford; Dr. Mead, Stepney; Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the Piazza, Covent-garden; Sir Thomas More, Milk-street, Cheapside; G. Morland; Munden, the actor, Holborn; D. Neal, the author of the "History of the Puritans;" H. Neale, Westminster; Needham, secretary to the Royal Society; R. Nelson; John Newton; Nicholls, the physician of George II.; Nicholls, the antiquary, Islington; Nicholson, the mathematician; Nollekens, Westminster; Dr. J. North; General Oglethorpe; Anne Oldfield; John Palmer, the actor; Parkhurst, the lexicographer; Parkinson, the botanist; Parsons, the bibliographer; Bishop Pearce, Holborn; Dr. Pemberton; W. Penn, Great Tower-hill; Catherine Phillips; E. Phillips, the nephew of Milton; Sir R. Phillips; Pope, the poet, Lombard-street; P. Pott, Lombard-street; J. Pridden; Prior the poet; H. Pye, the poet-laureate; Quin, Westminster; Rainbach, the engraver; Anne Radcliffe; J. Rastell, the lawyer; Rawlinson, the lord-mayor; Redgrave the painter; J. Reed, the critic, Stewart-street;

J. Reeve, the actor, Ludgate-hill; D. Ricardo; J. Riley, the painter; W. Ryland, the engraver; W. Searle; W. Sharp, the engraver, Minorities; the Earl of Shaftesbury, who died in 1713; Bishop Sherlock; J. Shirley, the dramatist; W. Sotheby; Smith, the actor, known as "Gentleman Smith;" J. and H. Smith, authors of the "Rejected Addresses," Basinghall-street; Sir S. Smith, Westminster; Spencer, author of the "Fairie Queene," East Smithfield, near the Tower; J. Spiller, the sculptor; G. A. Stevens; S. Storaec; Stewart, the Pretender, St. James'; J. Stowe, the antiquary, Cornhill; Stuart, known as "Athenian Stuart;" W. Sutt, the actor; Taylor, known as "Platonist Taylor;" Jane Taylor; Sir W. Temple; A. Tooke, the scholar; J. H. Tooke; Newport-street; J. Toulmin, the theologian; J. Townley, the dramatist; A. Tucker; R. Uvedale; Admiral Vernon; G. Vertue, Westminster; Queen Victoria, Kensington palace; Dean Vincent; Horace Walpole, Arlington-street; J. Ward, the author of "Lives of Gresham Professors;" Bishop Warner, Westminster; Thomas Wentworth; Earl of Strafford, Chancery-lane; C. Wheatley, the theologian, Paternoster-row; Whitbread; P. Whitehead, Holborn; Judge Whiteleake; John Wilkes; Helen M. Williams; Windham; Bishop Wren.

Distinguished residents in London also count by the thousands. We can give only a select list of those of them who have been buried in it, and in the suburbs; and we shall give the list in a classified form. Among royal persons there have been Hardicamte, Edward the Confessor, Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., James IV. of Scotland, Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, Elizabeth, Mary of Scotland, and Charles I. Among martial men have been Aymer de Valence, Sir Francis Vere, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Prince Rupert, Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, the Earl of Essex, Monk, Wolfe, Sir Thomas Picton, and the Duke of Wellington. Among naval heroes have been Sir Walter Raleigh, Nelson, and Collingwood. Among statesmen have been Sir Thomas More, Sir William Temple, Lord Halifax, Lord Clarendon, Lord Bolingbroke, the Earl of Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Canning, and Lord Palmerston. Among state figurants have been Thomas Cromwell, Protector Somerset, the first Duke of Buckingham, the second Duke of Buckingham, Selden, Cleveland, Pym, Brome, Bradshaw, Rushworth, Blake, May, Lilburn, Fleetwood, Sir John Eliot, and the Duke of Monmouth. Among lawyers have been Attorney General Noy, Sir William Follett, and Plowden. Among theologians have been Miles Coverdale, Bishop Andrews, Fuller, Barrow, South, Bishop Burnet, John Bunyan, Richard Baxter, Edmund Calamy, Nelson, George Fox, John Wesley, Isaac Watts, John Newton, Baron Swedenborg, and Cardinal Wiseman. Among medical men have been Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, Cheselden, John Hunter, and Sir Astley Cooper. Among scientific men have been not a few, but mainly Sir Isaac Newton. Among historians have been Fox, Camden, Stow, Spelman, Archbishop Usher, Oldys, Ritson, Strutt, and Lord Macaulay. Among poets and litterateurs have been Chaucer, Gower, Spenser, Sir Philip Sydney, Chapman, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Massinger, Kit Marlowe, Cowley, Milton, Butler, Otway, Dryden, Pope, Congreve, Gay, Prior, Addison, Thomson, Dr. Johnson, Clatterton, R. B. Sheridan, Lamb, Campbell, Rogers, Sydney Smith, and Tom Dibdin. Among novelists have been Defoe, Richardson, Sterne, Goldsmith, and Thackeray. Among painters have been Holbein, Vandyck, Sir Peter Lely, the Vanderfeldes, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Stothard, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Turner. Among engravers have been Hollar, Woollett, Strange, and Sharp. Among architects have been several of note; but chiefly Inigo Jones and Sir C. Wren. Among sculptors have been C. Gibbons, Roubillac, and Flaxman. Among philanthropists have been William Caxton, Sir Thomas Gresham, John Howard, and many more. Among distinguished foreigners have been Casaubon, St. Evremont, and General Paoli. Among persons distinguished chiefly by notoriety have been Will Somers, Old Parr, Hakluyt, Pepys, Andrew Marvell, Roger Ascham, Dr. Basby,

Nell Gwyna, the Duchess of Cleveland, Judge Jeffreys, Colonel Blood, Dr. Sacheverel, Ludowick Muggleton, Joe Miller, Jack Sheppard, Cocker, Hoyle, John Wilkes, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Lord George Gordon, Joanna Southcott, and John Howe Tooko.

Many places of residence and death of eminent persons have been indicated in our section on historical localities; and a few more may here be added. Sir Thomas More resided near the site of Battersea Bridge, in Chelsea; Horace Walpole, in Arlington-street, and in Berkeley-square; Archbishops Laud, Sancroft, and Tillotson, in Lambeth-place; Oliver Cromwell, in Long-acre, in Kingstreet-Westminster, in the Cockpit, and at Whitehall; the Duke of Schomberg, in Schomberg House, Pell Mall; Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street; Lord Chancellor Cowper, in Great George-street, Hanover-square; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, in Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street; William Penn, in Norfolk-street, Strand; Sir Isaac Newton, in St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square; Locke, in Dorset-count, Fleet-street; Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, in Cockaine House, in the City; Shakespeare, on the Bankside in Southwark, near the Globe theatre; Milton, at the places previously noted, and in York-street, Westminster; Prior, in Duke-street, Westminster; Addison, prior to his marriage, in St. James's-place, St. James's-street; Dr. Arbuthnot, in Dover-street, Piccadilly; Dr. Jenner, in Hertford-street, May Fair; Dr. Mead, in Great Ormond-street; Linacre, in Knight-rider-street, Doctors Commons; Fielding, in Bow-street, Covent-garden; Benjamin Franklin, in Bartholomew-close, Smithfield, and in Croven-street, Strand; the younger Vandervelde, opposite St. James's church, in Piccadilly; Hogarth, in Leicester-square; G. Gibbons, in Bow-street, Covent-garden; Sir Joshua Reynolds, also in Leicester-square; Wilkie, in Upper Portland-street, and in Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington; Turner, in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square; Gainsborough, in part of Schomberg House, Pall Mall; Dr. Priestley, in Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square; Sir Joseph Banks, in Soho-square; Handel, in Burlington House, with the Earl of Burlington, Piccadilly, and afterwards in Brook-street, Hanover-square; the historian Gibbon, in Bentinck-street, Manchester-square; the poet Moore, in Bury-street, off St. James's-street; the poet Keats, in Cheap-side; the poet Campbell, in Victoria-square, Picnic; Lord Byron, in the Albany, Piccadilly; Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, in King's-Bench-walks, Temple; Lord Chancellor Eldon, in Bedford-square, and at the corner of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly; Edmund Burke, in Gerard-street, Soho; Jeremy Bentham, in Queen-square House, Westminster; Lord Nelson, in New Bond-street; Sir Thomas Picton, in Edward-street, Portman-square; the martial Lord Hill, in Belgrave-square; Lord Lynceoth, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly; Mrs. Siddons, in Great Marlborough-street, and in Upper Baker-street, Regent's Park; Edmund Kean, in Clarges-street; the poet Lamb, in Inner-Temple-lane; Jenny Lind, in Brompton-lane, Old Brompton; Louis Kossuth, in Alpha-road, Regent's Park; Sir Robert Peel, in Privy-gardens, Whitehall. Peter the Great lodged in Buckingham-street, Strand; Southerne, in Tothill-street, Westminster; Voltaire, in Maiden-lane; Charles X. of France, in South Audley-street; Joseph Buonaparte and Lucien Buonaparte, in Park-crescent, Portland-place; Orléans Egalité, in South-street, Grosvenor-square; Louis Philippe, at Cox's hotel, Jernyn-street; Louis Blanc, in Piccadilly; Guizot, in Pelham-crescent, Brompton; Talleyrand, in Manchester-square; Ledra Kollin, in South-street, Thurlow-square; Louis Napoleon, in King-street, St. James's-square; Don Carlos, in Welbeck-street; Blucher, in a house between St. James's Palace and Stafford House; Wateau, in Great Ormond-street; Madame de Staël, in Argyll-street, off Regent-street; Daniel O'Connell, in Bury-street; Shelley, in Hans-place, Sloane-street; Crabbe, in Bury-street; Sir Walter Scott, in Whitehorse-street, Piccadilly, and in Sussex-place, Regent's Park. Butler, author of Hudibras, died in Rose-street, Covent-garden; Bishop Burnet in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell; the Earl of

Chesterfield, in Chesterfield House, May Fair; R. Brinsley Sheridan, in Saville-row, Burlington-gardens; Addison, in Holland House, Kensington; Dryden, in Gerard-street, Soho; Goldsmith, in Brick-count, Temple; Boswell, in Great Portland-street; Sterne, in Old Bond-street; Plaxman, in Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square; Chantrey, in Eccleston-street, Picnic; Sir Thomas Lawrence, in Russell-square; Stothart, in Newman-street, off Oxford-street; Van Dyck, in Blackfriars; Sir Astley Cooper, in New-street, Spring-gardens; Dr. Baillie, in Cavendish-square; Abemethy, in Bedford-row; Sir Samuel Romilly, in Russell-square; Sydney Smith, in Green-street, Grosvenor-square; General Paoli, near Edgware-road; Carl Maria von Weber, in Upper Portland-street.

Topography.—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 50 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 island, 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 Hungenford; eastward, on the S side of the river, beyond Heme-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 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 about twelve million 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 edificed 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 N.E. 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 Belgrave, were drained and consolidated after the commencement of the present 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 Tothill-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 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 to 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-street, Strand, 19½ feet; Essex-street, 27 feet; Wellington-street, Strand, 35½ feet; St. James's-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; but they merge into the pleasant suburbs and environs around Blackheath and Denmark-hill, and toward Wimbledon and Richmond. 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 metropolis, as defined by the Registrar-General, comprises 32,455 acres in Middlesex, 22,951 in Surrey, and 22,561 in Kent; extends from Highgate to Streatham and Sydenham, and from Plumstead to Hammersmith; and measures about 11 miles from N to S, and 14 from E to W. But the strictly compact portions probably do not occupy above half of this area; while considerable suburbs, or places which might be justly reckoned suburbs, extend far beyond it. The metropolis, as defined by the Local Management Act of 1855, or as within the scope of the Metropolitan Board of Works, differs from that as defined by the Registrar-General, only in excluding the hamlet of Peuge. The police bounds are much more extensive; they comprise, inclusive of the City-proper, which has a separate police establishment of its own, 439,779 acres; and they include all Middlesex, and as many parishes of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts, as lie within from 12 to 15 miles in a straight line of Charing-cross. The included parishes of Surrey, beyond the registration boundaries, are Addington, Banstead, Barnes, Beddington, Carshalton, Cheam, Chessington, Coulsdon, Croydon, Cuddington, East Moulsey, Epsom, Ewell, Farley, Ham-with-Hatch, Hook, Kew, Kingstons-upon-Thames, Long Ditton, Malden, Merton, Mitcham, Morden, Mortlake, Petersham, Richmond, Sanderstead, Sutton, Thames-Diton, Wallington, Waringham, West Moulsey, Wimbledon, and Woolmansborne; those in Kent are Beckenham, Bexley, Bromley, Chislehurst, Crayford, Down, East Wickham, Erith, Farnborough, Fooks-Cray, Hayes, Keston, North Cray, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, St. Paul Cray, and West Wickham; those in Essex are Barking, Chigwell, Chingford, Dagenham, East Ham, Little Ilford, Loughton, Low Leighton, Waltham-Abbey, Walthamstow, Wanstead, West Ham, and Woodford; and those in Herts are Aldenham, Bushey, Chesshurst, Chipping-Barnet, East Barnet, Elstree, Northam, Ridge, Shenley, and Totteridge.

The divisions of the metropolis for the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, and for the administration of the poor-law, cut it into twenty-five districts in Middlesex, nine in Surrey, and two in Kent. The Middlesex districts are classified into East, Central, North, and West. The East districts are Shoreditch, Bethnal-Green, Whitechapel, St. George-in-the-East, Steyne, Mile-End-Old-Town, and Poplar; the Central districts are East London, London City, West London, St. Luke, Clerkenwell, Holborn, St. Giles, and Strand; the North districts are Hackney, Islington, Pancras, Hampstead, and Marylebone; and the West districts are St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, St. James-Westminster, St. George-Hanover Square, Kensington, and Chelsea. The Surrey districts are Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, St. Saviour-

Southwark, St. Olave-Southwark, St. George-Southwark, Newington, Wandsworth, Camberwell, and Lambeth. And the Kent districts are Greenwich and Lewisham.—The divisions under the Local Management Act, or for the Administration of the Board of Works, cut the metropolis into thirty-eight sections. One of these is the City-proper, which sends three deputies to the Board; and the others consist severally of either one large parish or a group of mutually contiguous parishes, and send each either one or two deputies to the Board.—The divisions for parliamentary representation exclude considerable portions of the metropolis as defined by the Registrar-General, and cut the rest into the sections of the City-proper, Westminster, Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, and Marylebone in Middlesex; and those of Southwark and Lambeth in Surrey. The City-proper, Westminster, and Southwark, have sent representatives to parliament from early times; but the other four sections acquired their franchise by the reform bill in 1832. The City sends four members to parliament; and each of the other sections sends two.

The social divisions, or those which arise from the occupations 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 wharfs, docks, ship-building yards, manufactories, and warehouses; and inhabited by dock-mechanics, lightermen, sailors, labourers, sloop-sellers, and dealers in marine stores. The section N of this, including Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, and part of Shore-ditch, is crowded with the dwellings of silk-weavers. 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 at other times. 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; and, prior to the great migration toward the West about 1823, 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 and Belgravia on the S, is now the fashionable quarter, and mainly a blaze of magnificence. Westminster-proper, adjoining the SE side of Belgravia, was anciently the seat of the royal court, but has sunk most deeply in the social scale, and is largely overrun by penury and disease. Brompton, adjoining the opposite side of Belgravia, is, in great degree, the retreat of wealthy invalids. 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 further off and toward the outskirts rise in amenity, and are largely occupied by the middle classes and by opulent merchants.

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. The streets there, to a vast amount, are short, bent, and narrow, diverging at all angles, and running in all directions; and, to say nothing of their disagreeableness or repulsiveness, can be known to few persons except natives or settlers. 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. Some of Westminster itself is little else than a maze of short streets and alleys. But most of the W of the metropolis, with these exceptions, 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 West bearing one name is Oxford-street, which is fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. 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; goes west-south-westward, but not in strictly straight line, under the names of Mile-End-road, Mile-End, Whitechapel-road, and Whitechapel-High-street, and Aldgate-High-street, to an acute angle at the junction of Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street; proceeds thence, a little south of westward, under the names of Leadenhall-street and Cornhill, to the front of the Bank of England; goes thence, a little to the north 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 Knights-bridge and Kensington-Gore, to a curving outlet through Kensington. A main line through much of the E, commences about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N of the Thames, and nearly a mile S of the Grove; goes upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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 and Skinner-street, to an intersection with the thoroughfare northward from Blackfriars bridge; proceeds thence in a gentle curve, from the direction of WNW to that of W by S, under the names of 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 under the name of Uxbridge-road, west-south-westward, to an outlet at Kensington-terrace. One main line from the northern suburbs goes somewhat sinuously, first southward, next south-south-westward, under the names of Kingsland-road, Shoreditch, Norton-Falgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, and King William-street, to London bridge; another goes from Pentonville, first 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 the same point, goes chiefly south-south-eastward, but with curves and deviations, under the names of Owen's-place, Alfred-place, Goswell-street, Aldersgate-street, and St. Martins-le-Grand, to the N end of St. Paul's churchyard; another, leaving Pentonville, at a point nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile further W, goes bendingly southward, south-eastward, south-south-eastward, and southward, under the names of Bagnigge-Wells-road, Guilford-place, Coppice-row, Victoria-street, Faringdon-street, and Bridge-street, to Blackfriars bridge; another, commencing at King's-cross, goes south-south-eastward, under the names of Constitution-row, 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; 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.

The total of streets, supposing them all arranged in one line, would extend upwards of 3,000 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. The parks are the Victoria, at Bethnal-Green, about 300 acres; the Regent's, at the New-road, 450 acres; St. James' and the Green park, behind Whitehall, about 90 and 60 acres; Hyde park, 388 acres; Kensington-gardens, 356 acres; Battersea park, about 2 miles long; Alexandra park, at the northern outlets, formed in 1864, with an Exhibition building of later years; Southwark park, at Rotherhithe, formal in 1865-70; Finsbury park, formed in 1864-70; and Peckham Rye grounds, purchased by Camberwell parish in 1863. Other great open spaces of park-like character, in the suburbs and outskirts, are Primrose-hill, Hampstead-heath, Blackheath, Woolwich-common, Greenwich park, and Plumstead-heath. The chief squares and other open places, within and near the City, are Trinity-square, Finsbury-circus, Finsbury-square, Artillery-ground, Smithfield, Bartholomew-close, Charterhouse-square, Falkland-square, Bridgewater-square,

Temple-gardens, Grays-Inn-gardens, and Lincolns-Inn-fields; in Westminster, Soho, Golden, Leicester, Trafalgar, St. James', Hanover, Berkeley, and Grosvenor-squares; in Stepney, Arbour-square, Albert-square, York-square, and Stepney-green; at Mile-End, Beaumont, Trafalgar, and Tredegar squares; at Whitechapel, Goodmans-fields, Haydon-square, Wellclose-square, and Prince's-square; in the NE and N, Bethnal-green, Clapton-square, De Beauvoir-square, Hoxton-square, and Stoke-Newington-green; in Islington, Highbury-crescent, Islington-green, and Barnsbury, Thornhill, Lonsdale, Cloudeley, Milner, Gibson, and Canonbury squares; in Clerkenwell, Holford, Myddelton, Claremont, Wilmington, Granville, Lloyd, Northampton, King's, and Bartholomew-squares; in Bloomsbury, Red Lion, Bloomsbury, Russell, Torrington, Woburn, and Bedford-squares; in Marylebone, Blandford, Harewood, Dorset, Montague, Bryanston, Portman, Manchester, and Cavendish-squares; in St. Pancras, Enston, Tavistock, Harrington, Clarendon, Clarence, York, Fitzroy, Argyle, Gordon, Oakley, Regent, Brunswick, and Mecklenburgh-squares; in Paddington, Sussex, Gloucester, Connaught, Oxford, and Cambridge-squares; in Kensington, Kensington-square; in Brompton, Montpellier, Trevor, Lowndes, and Cadogan-squares; in Belgravia, Eaton, Chester, Ebury, Eccleston, Warwick, and St. George's-squares; in Chelsea, Sloan, Trafalgar, and Oakley-squares; in Lambeth, St. Mary and West squares; in Kennington, Prince's-square, Kennington-park, and Kennington-oval; in Southwark, Nelson-square; in Newington, Trinity, Surrey, and Grosvenor-squares, the Newington orchard and gardens, and the Surrey zoological gardens; in Camberwell, Addington-square.

Many of the present names of streets and other localities are corruptions of ancient names. Dowgate was anciently or properly Dwgate or Dourgate, signifying water-gate. Mincing-lane was Mincheon-lane, named from property of the Mincheons, or nuns of St. Helén, whose convent stood in Bishopsgate. Gutter-lane was Gnthurin's-lane, named from its first owner, a wealthy citizen. Finch-lane was Finke'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. Blackwall-hall was Bakewell's-hall, named from one Thomas Bakewell. Crutched-friars was Cross-friars 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. Greek-street was Grig-street, named either from the little ravenous eel, or from the merry character of the original inhabitants. Lad-lane was Lady's-lane, named from some image or oratory of the Virgin Mary. Holborn was Old Bourne, named from a "bourne," burn, or rivulet which ran through it. Smithfield was Smoothfield, named from the flatness of the place as an open public ground. Cree-church was Christ-church. Bloomsbury was Lomsbury. Duck-street was Duke-lane. Tripe-court was Stripe's-court. Nightingale-lane was Knightenguild-lane. Mark-lane was Mart-lane. Snow-hill was Snore-hill. Channel-row was Canon-row. Deadman's-place was Desmond's-place. Cannon-street was Candlewick-street. Tooley-street was St. Olave-street. Fetter-lane was Fewtor-lane, named from "fewtors," faitovrs, or defaulters who haunted it. Marylebone was Mary-on-the-Bourne, named from a church on a bourne or rivulet.

Structure.—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 within the walls, indeed, assigns to it 428 acres; but this includes 55 acres of water in the Thames. Gates pierced the walls on the lines of the principal thoroughfares; and, in some instances, were surmounted or overhung by public buildings. Postern-gate 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 which is still indicated on masonry near Wornwood, 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 1686; 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 1761-2, when the statue of Elizabeth was removed to a niche in St. Dunstan's. Dowgate stood originally at the mouth of the Wallbrook 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 is the only bar now standing; was originally a timber gate; was reconstructed of stone, by Wren, in 1670-2; has 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 is ceremonially shut and opened on occasion of a state progress of the sovereign to the City.

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, has a mean, dingy, brick-built appearance. The houses are usually three or four stories high; they present fronts of the plainest kind, often mere weather-worn brick, sometimes inelegant daubings of plaster and stucco; they are unwisely cut into mere slips of building, disposed in dwellings of only two small rooms on the floor; and they swarm with a crowded and seething mass of human beings. The sanitary conditions are far from favourable; and the vital features are too prevalently squalor, disease, and vice. Nor is the metropolis, as a whole, quite redeemed in aspect by consideration of the airiness, wealth, and splendour of the West end and of the best suburbs. The very public buildings, though aggregately magnificent and most imposing in themselves, rather shame the general mass of masonry than set it off, or figure more as contrasts to it than as aggrandizing elements. 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 Raumer, 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 hero,

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 noise and bustle in the streets, too, is altogether of a different character. In London, it is ever the cry of activity; in Paris, of obtruding and assuming vanity; in Naples, generally, that of idleness; in Berlin, that of little children." But foreign visitors have latterly changed their tone. Intelligent Englishmen also, who have seen the great cities of the Continent, even intelligent Londoners themselves, who have seen these cities, are not so proud of the English capital as they used to be. While some of the great Continental cities, particularly Paris, have been making vast advances in architectural improvement, London has, to a great extent, either remained stationary, or been undergoing changes mixedly good and bad. While Paris has been mainly putting on a beautiful new garment, London has been here patching brilliant strips on the old garment and there rending it into rags. And since Paris has assumed her new aspect, with her well-clad working-classes, her finely reconstructed streets, her splendid houses, her rows of palaces, and her magnificent new boulevards, a general cry has arisen that she is a standing reproach to London. Some partial apologists, indeed, have said that Paris, after all, is only a gilded sty; but other less partial persons have retorted that, by the same rule, London is a sty without the gilding.

Yet 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. Multitudes of houses, both in the City and in the old suburbs, exhibit the styles which 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 Raumer, 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 pellars 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 stream, from Chelsea down to the Tower, was striking in the times of William and Mary; and is much more striking now. The series of bridges, so different from one another, yet all so interesting,—the gate of York House,—the Adelphi-terrace,—

the façade of Somerset House,—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,—and the countless diversity of objects and groupings over the entire distance, have long been interesting features; and the new houses of parliament, standing in strong contrast to the opposite palace of Lambeth, form a very grand recent addition. One comprehensive and momentous feature, however, was a wanting. The terrace-form of street-line, which gives such superb effect to the banks of the Liffey through Dublin and to those of the Clyde through Glasgow, was not on the Thames through London. But something like this, in the shape of great artificial embankments, over considerable parts of the distance, was originated in 1863, and was approaching completion in the early part of 1869. The principal 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 Blackfriar's Bridge; consists, throughout its solid portions, of a front wall of masonry strengthened by counterforts, a backing of brick work, 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; and was estimated to cost, inclusive of the approaches, £1,973,510. One of the approaches is a crescent to the foot of Norfolk, Surrey, and Arundel streets, in the Strand; another is a new street from the vicinity of Northumberland wharf to Wellington-street, with prolongation to Whitehall-place; others are radiations from that street to Cecil, Salisbury, Buckingham, and Villiers streets; and another is a street from the embankment road, through Whitehall-stairs and Whitehall-yard, to Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards. Another feature of the embankment is a "sub-way" along its entire length, for the gas and water pipes; another is the planting of it with trees, begun in Jan. 1869; and another is an underground railway, distant about 250 feet from its frontage wall at Richmond-terrace, 150 feet at Charing-cross railway bridge, about 50 feet 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; was advanced to fully one half extent in 1869; was then in course of being flanked, by the long fine suite of buildings for St. Thomas' hospital, noticed in our article LAMBETH; and was estimated to cost £909,000. A third embankment was about to be commenced in 1869 at Chelsea, and was estimated to cost £206,000.

The forming of some new streets in the old parts of the metropolis, and the altering of some levels, lanes, and streets there, with the view of improving the communications, were in progress during a series of years till the end of 1869, and are still going forward. One great series of these works makes sweeping alterations in the Holborn valley and places adjacent; and is noticed in our article HOLBORN. Another work is a short street from King-street, Covent-garden, to the end of St. Martin's lane, formed by the demolition of houses which were purchased for £92,849. Another is a new street from Blackfriars to Southwark, called the Westminster and Southwark communication, formed by demolition of very many houses, and estimated to cost £596,706. Another is a new approach to Victoria park, more a work of amenity in the outskirts than one of improvement in the interior, estimated to cost £43,430. Another is a new

street, in connexion with the Thames embankment, from Blackfriars to the Mansion house; commenced, by demolitions and clearances, in 1867; formally opened, as a thoroughfare, in Oct. 1869; estimated to have cost £1,299,260; and likely to require many years for being all edified. Another is Commercial-street, from the London docks to the Great Eastern railway, completed in 1862. Another is a tubular bridge across the Limehouse cut of the river Lea, and was completed in 1860. Two others are Garrick-street and Whitechapel-street, estimated to cost £125,446 and £175,000. Another is the widening of Ludgate-hill, completed in 1869. Two others are the widening of High-street, Kensington, and the widening of Park-lane, estimated to cost £88,000 and £105,000. Others are the widening and improving of numerous narrow streets and lanes in many parts of the City, and at Rochester-row, Westminster. One feature of the new streets is the construction of "subways" under them, for gas and water pipes, similar to the subway under the Thames embankment. Others much wanted and talked about are a new street from Holborn to Lincoln's-Inn-fields, commencing with demolition of the houses on the W side of Great Turnstile; a new broad street from Charing-cross to the corner of Oxford-street, opposite Tottenham-court-road; a new route, by the widening of St. Martin's-lane and the intersecting of the miserable streets and alleys of Seven-dials, into the line of Crown-street; a direct and easy communication from West Strand to Piccadilly; and improved communications in connexion with the extension of the Metropolitan railway to Finsbury-circus, and with the carrying of the North London railway from Kingsland to Liverpool-street. An extension, not for mere amenity or for sake of intrinsic growth of population, but for supplying in part the destruction among the smaller houses in London, was commenced at Battersea in 1865; and comprises a series of streets, on both sides of a main road, containing between 2,000 and 3,000 houses, chiefly from £35 to £65 in rental. A subway under the Thames, from Deptford-Green to the Isle of Dogs, 532 yards long, was authorized in 1866. A subway between Scotland-Yard and the Waterloo railway station was in course of formation in 1867. A subway from Tower-Hill to Bernondsey was formed in 1869, at a cost of less than £20,000.

The railway works within the metropolis have made amazing changes, and produced many an eye-sore. Their viaducts are far from elegant, and form long intersections through the lines of houses; their tubular bridges or iron-girder bridges are ungainly or positively ugly, and spoil or block the vistas of broad streets; and their works, in general, plunge through the capital in all directions, form lines of gap any how or at any angle through compact blocks of streets, run now beneath thoroughfares and now over them, give many a region a torn and patched appearance, and have effected such a structural revolution as neither London nor any other great city ever before underwent. The earlier lines—the London and Greenwich on the SE, the Croydon running thence to the Brighton and the Southeastern, the Thames-Junction curving from the docks to the Croydon, the Bricklayers' Arms-Extension going west-north-westward from the Greenwich and the Croydon, the Southwestern running through all Lambeth, the Blackwall running westward on the N side of the Thames to the Minories, the Eastern Counties running westward to Bishopsgate, the North London sweeping through the entire range of the N suburbs, the Great Northern running southward to King's-cross, and the Northwestern running south-eastward to Euston-square—made a wonderful aggregate of change; but all they did was small compared with what followed the maturing of the Charing-cross scheme, from Charing-cross over the Thames to the Southeastern at London-bridge, authorized in 1859, and opened on the Surrey side in 1864. The railway-works and the railway schemes, at the commencement of 1864, may be said to have constituted a crisis. The Charing-cross station was nearly completed: that station was contemplated as likely to become the centre of numerous lines, radiating to all points of the compass, and crossed, at intervals of

about a mile, by other lines; the Metropolitan railway, all the way from Paddington to Finsbury-circus, was near completion,—and from Paddington, along the New road, to Faringdon-street, had been opened in 1863; new railway bridges at Blackfriars and at Southwark, were in course of erection; power had been obtained for a line to come down, from the N, upon the Strand; the Tottenham and Hampstead-Junction company proposed to construct a line, and had already got power to make part of it, from St. John's church in Holloway, by way of Euston-road, Gower-street, Bloomsbury-street, and Bow-street, across the Strand to the Thames' end of Villiers-street; another line was contemplated from the Seven Sisters' road in Holloway, through Islington, Shoreditch, Stepney, Spitalfields, and Whitechapel, to Cannon-street-road; the Great Eastern company wished to extend their line from Bishopsgate, through a crowded part of the City, to Finsbury-circus; the new terminus of the Metropolitan railway in Finsbury was nearly completed; a "high level line" was contemplated thence, by way of Moorgate-street, New Broad-street, Bishopsgate-street, and the Tower, across the Thames, into junction with the Southeastern railway at Bricklayers' Arms station; a "low level line" also was contemplated from the Finsbury terminus to the Thames tunnel, through that tunnel, and through Rotherhithe marsh and fields, to the South Coast station at Deptford; a line was contemplated, by the North and South London company, to connect Hammersmith, by Chiswick, with Wimbledon and Croydon; another line was proposed to be formed direct from Kensington to Richmond; a line, additional to that from Villiers-street to Holloway, and for the most part subterranean, was proposed to be formed from the Charing-cross station to King's-cross and Euston-square, with stations at Long Acre, Holborn, and Burton-crescent; another line, also partly subterranean, was proposed to be run from the same point, under Whitehall, and under or through St. James'-park, the Green-park, and Hyde-park, to Paddington; a line was projected, by the Metropolitan company, to connect Paddington with the Victoria station, Piccadilly, by running from the Great Western hotel, under Kensington gardens, to Kensington palace, and thence by the site of the International Exhibition, and by Brompton-road; a scheme was projected by the same company, to link together the entire railway system of London, by adding to the previous line, and to the lines from Paddington through Finsbury and through the City, a line from the Victoria station through Westminster, by the Abbey and the Parliament Houses, into Blackfriars, by the new Mansion House, to Cannon-street, the Tower, and Blackwall; projects were a-foot for railway-stations in Leicester-square, at Regent-circus, in the Quadrant, and in Haymarket; a company had been formed to construct an aerial line from Westminster-bridge to London-bridge; and another company proposed, even though some five miles of embankment and viaduct should be required for their project, to construct a railway bridge across the Thames, below the docks, with a height of 150 feet above high-water level, so as to allow the loftiest masted ship to pass. Other railway schemes than those we have mentioned, but affecting chiefly the suburbs, had previously been authorized or executed; some entirely new schemes, or some modifications of previous ones, have subsequently been started; and portions of some of those we have mentioned were in progress of execution in 1866. All the schemes we have mentioned, indeed, are not likely to be carried out; several of them also were too visionary to receive countenance beyond the circle of enthusiastic speculators; yet, though partly abortive, especially when viewed in connexion with the numerous and stupendous schemes which have been successful, all the more that some of the boldest portions of themselves have been authorized, they strongly indicate, and have been noticed here mainly for their indicating, how ruthlessly and deformingly the metropolis is becoming shattered and intersected by railway works. We have here been speaking only of the structure of the metropolis, and have made mention of the railway works mainly as affecting that.

The railways themselves will be noticed in their own proper places.

The erection of dwellings for the working-classes, consequent on the demolition of houses by the street improvements and by the railway operations, has been going vigorously forward, and is generally done in a manner of most pleasing contrast to that of the old abodes. Two advertisements in one day's newspaper in 1863 announced for sale the materials of 138 doomed houses in Agar-Town, and about 180 near Kingsland-road, which had been inhabited chiefly by the poor; a statement by Lord Shaftesbury in the House of Lords said that, during the year 1865, 20,000 persons had been unhoused by railway operations; and other authorities show that, for a series of years, in all parts of the metropolis affected by the street improvements and by the railway operations, the process of unhousing the population, particularly operatives and the poor, has been as sweeping as in the two localities we have named, or as in the year 1865. The difficulty of providing suitable dwellings for the unhoused working classes, and still more for the very poor, was alike urgent and excessive; and, at the same time, was increased by the necessity of providing homes for the constant influx of new labourers attracted by the extensive works in progress. Ordinary or private enterprise would not meet it, or at best would meet it very inadequately, for the reason that houses of the kind required are less profitable to builders than houses of other kinds. Philanthropy, or public spirit, required to deal with it; and this happily came forward, not in the niggard fashion of attempting to provide merely what might give bare shelter, but in the noble manner of adding to the shelter both appliances of comfort and features of modest decoration. The new erections, up to the end of 1859, were very far from being numerous enough to receive all the unhoused and inflowing families,—still less to relieve general over-crowding throughout the poorer parts of the metropolis; but they were in such hearty demand, at remunerating rents, as to be likely to incite associations and even private speculators to multiply rapidly similar erections; and they are in styles of fitting and of architecture which give them a decided claim to rank as a fine new feature in the structure of the capital. Experimental lofty blocks were built, in 1863, by Alderman Waterlow, in Paul-street, Finsbury; all with neat and even cheerful looking exterior; each block with a recessed centre, with balconies to each floor, and with a staircase common to all the floors; the interiors carefully fitted with every appliance for health and comfort; the floors divided into groups of rooms, each complete in itself, strictly separated from the adjoining ones, and adapted to larger or smaller families; and the whole computed to yield a clear profit of from 6 to 8 per cent. Buildings similar to these, with capacity for 200 families, were estimated to cost £25,000; and blocks of them, under the names of Tower Buildings, Coblen Buildings, and Stanley Buildings, were erected, before the end of 1865, by a company under Alderman Waterlow's auspices, in Wapping, King's Cross-road, and Old St. Pancras-road. A vast pile was erected in 1863, at the corner of Commercial-street and White-Lion-street, Spitalfields, by the trustees of Mr. Peabody's gift of £150,000, "for the benefit of the honest and industrious poor of the metropolis;" has frontages of 215 and 140 feet; is in a variety of the domestic pointed style; is mainly disposed, throughout the ground and first floors, in shops, with their stores and dwellings; and contains, throughout the second and the third floors, 54 well-contrived dwellings, at rentals suited to the labouring classes. Four other piles, of similar character, by the same trustees, were erected in 1865-7, in Essex-road, Islington, and in Lovelane, Shadwell, and Commercial-street, Shoreditch. Still other piles, from a further gift of £100,000 by Mr. Peabody, were to be erected by his trustees, in any suitable localities, after 1869; and still more piles, from a bequest of £150,000 by Mr. Peabody, were to be erected after 1873. A great block was erected in 1855-6, in Faringdon-road, by the City corporation, on a plot of their own ground, with £120,000 voted from the funds;

and presents a general resemblance to Alderman Waterlow's block in Paul-street, Finsbury, but in a richer style. Two blocks were formed out of large quadrant hotels, at the new Cattle-market, in 1867, by the City corporation. A large block, called Coleridge Buildings, was built near the Highgate railway station, in 1867, by a local improvement society. Blocks also were erected, in 1867-70, by the company under Alderman Waterlow's presidency, at Hoxton, Greenwich, Bethnal-Green, and Lambeth. Other blocks or groups, smaller but more ornate, have been built by Miss Coutts; others, by the Metropolitan company; and many more, by other parties.

Reconstruction of buildings in the principal business streets has, for several years, been very extensive. More than half of Lombard-street, and large reaches or pieces of many other streets, in 1864-7, were filled with scaffold poles and hoarding. New shops, warehouses, commercial offices, banks, insurance offices, club houses, hotels, halls, and public buildings, are amazingly numerous; and, at the same time, exhibit great ambition, remarkable diversities, and startling features of style. The business-street architecture, in fact, has been undergoing a revolution; and, as in every other revolution, it has been throwing all sorts of odd things to the surface. "Certainly since the years following the great fire," remarks a skilful writer in 1866, "London never saw anything like the amount of costly and sumptuous building now going on. To one returning to it after an absence like that of the mythical sleeper, the heart of the City might seem to have become the head-quarters of some huge building corporation, with its agents and operations radiating in all directions, pulling down and building up at will, uncontrolled by public or private convenience, and unrestrained by fear of expense. But a glance at the new and unfinished edifices would speedily dissipate any such fantasy. Every man, it would be evident, is doing that which is good in his own eyes. There can be no central controlling power where all the parts are incongruous, where each appears not only in rivalry but antagonism with the other. Later thoughts might suggest that a building mania had taken possession of the wealthy inhabitants, affecting alike individuals, and firms, and companies; and, on the whole, this would not be the most irrational way of accounting for the phenomena." Many critics, with Mr. Ruskin at their head, see in the new architecture little else than a progress to utter confusion; while others, more tolerant and hopeful, regard it both as exhibiting many excellencies, and as likely to lead to something better. The aspect of it aggregately exhibits "a heterogeneous, obtrusive, and pretentious admixture of many styles, all exotic, and belonging to widely separated times as well as places;" and yet, in the case of numerous individual buildings, is at once consistent, beautiful, and highly artistic. Both the pillared and the pointed types are extensively followed; but they are rather assimilated than imitated. A building not only shows the characters of a Grecian order, an Italian model, or a Gothic specific form, but has internal construction suited to convenience, and makes external expression of its particular use. The adaptations from the model-forms and features are so free and numerous, and even the interminglings of cognate styles are so unsparing and plentiful, as almost to indicate a hopeful struggle toward the formation of entirely new styles. The passion for ornament, however, is excessive. Carving and sculpture, in some instances, are not only exuberant but extravagant; and polychromy, in an endless variety of manner, is painfully abundant. "Shafts of polished red granite or dull red Mansfield stone, of marbles of varied tints, of serpentine, or terra-cotta,—bands, squares, and specks of coloured stones or bricks,—tiles, incised work, and different kinds of coloured ceramic wares, are introduced in all sorts of places, sometimes with good effect, more commonly with the reverse,—sometimes appearing tawdry, often eccentric, occasionally grotesque, and now and then ludicrous." The polychromy, too, does all the worse for the effect upon it of atmospheric erosion, "which is already making havoc with the polished sur-

face of marbles and granito, and smudging over the brightest colours with unanticipated bands and stripes of black and dirty green."—We shall now notice a few of the best or most striking of the new buildings.

The London and County bank, in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, was built in 1861; is in the Italian style, of Portland stone, with well-executed details; and presents to Lombard-street a front of four stories, with rusticated Doric columns, a sculptured frieze, and a steep dormer-windowed roof. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.'s bank, in Lombard-street, was built in 1863; and is less showy than solid and stately. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.'s bank, on the other side of Lombard-street, was built in 1865; has a frontage of nearly 100 feet, and a height of 60 feet; and is massive and ornamental. The Union bank, in Carey-street and Chancery-lane, was built also in 1865; has a frontage of 143 feet to Carey-street, and of 50 feet to Chancery-lane; is constructed throughout of Portland stone, excepting columns of polished red granite at the entrance; displays the Doric or Tuscan order in the first story, the Ionic in the second, the Corinthian in the third; and admirably combines solidity, stateliness, chasteness, and ornament. Another building of the same bank, on the site of the old one of Sir William Lubbock, in Mansion-house-street, was erected in 1866; and is in similar style to the Carey-street and Chancery-lane one, but scarcely so noble. The National Provincial Bank of England, at the corner of Threadneedle-street, adjoining the old South Sea House, was built in 1865-6; is in the Roman Corinthian style, with lofty fluted columns; and makes a rich display of allegorical sculpture, boldly and tastefully executed. The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean bank, in Clements'-lane, was built in 1865; has a front of three bays and four stories; and is in the Venetian style of the 16th century. The building for the Agra and Masterman's bank, in Nicholas-lane, was for sale in Sept. 1866, and had but recently been completed; is of four bays and three stories, besides dormers; and shows a composite character of Greco-Italian and French-Italian. Alexander, Cunliffe, and Co.'s bank, in Clements'-lane and Lombard-street, was built in 1865-6; is in a mixed Gothic style, but without the Gothic characteristic pointed arch; has arches of other kinds, oversailing the shafts of coupled columns; and abounds in features of elaborate detail. The Loudon Discount Co.'s office, in Abchurch-lane, was built in 1866; has a frontage of three bays and four stories; and shows iron columns supporting arches in the ground-story, and polished red granite jambs and lintel in the doorway. The General Credit and Finance Co.'s office, at the entrance of Tokenhouse-yard, with a front in Louthbury, also was built in 1866; and is a highly decorated structure, in close reproduction of the Venetian pointed style. The Union bank, opposite the Mansion House, was built in 1868; and is a stately edifice in the Italian style, chiefly of the Corinthian order.

The Promoter Life office, in Fleet-street, was built in 1860; has a front only 20 feet wide, but entirely covered with ornamentation; is a quaint but very striking example of Italo-French renaissance; and sparkles all over with shafts, pilasters, or panels of polished granite and coloured marbles, and with fanciful, elaborate, and grotesque carving. The National Provident Life Assurance office, at the corner of Gracechurch-street and Eastcheap, was built in 1862; is in a modification of the 17th century, Italian, of fine Portland stone; and abounds, to excess, in very elaborate ornamentation. The Ocean Marine Insurance office, in Old Broad-street, was built also in 1862; is in similar renaissance to the Provident, but French rather than Italian; and is more showily ornate than that edifice, but less artistic and refined. The Royal Insurance office, at the corner of Clements'-lane and Lombard-street, was built in 1865; is in the popular Italian style, with free treatment and much decoration; has polished red granite, with an incised pattern, at the principal entrance; substitutes a slightly raised leaf-pattern for the ordinary rustication; and, as a whole, is very lofty, massive, and imposing. The North British and Mercantile Insurance office, in Thread-

needle-street, on the site of the well-known Cock-tavern, was built also in 1865; is in a free variety of the Italian style; and consists of Portland stone, with polished granite shafts. The Crown Life Assurance office, in Fleet-street, by St. Dunstan's church, was built also in 1865; is strictly in the Venetian Gothic style, with close rendering of that style's details; makes a strong display of polychromy; and consists of Portland stone in the main insourey and the capitals, and of red Mansfield stone, Forest of Dean stone, blue Warwick stone, and Sicilian marble in the polychromatic parts. The London and Lancashire Insurance office, at the corner of Bishopsgate-street and Leadenhall-street, was built in 1866; and is an exceedingly elaborate structure, in a semi-Italian style. Westminster chambers, opposite the Westminster Palace hotel, were built in 1865-6, at a cost of about £150,000; and consist of two parallel ranges, each 430 feet long, and five stories high. A vast pile of colonial offices, on the W side of Mincing-lane, was built in 1860; and is of Palladian character, with ornate coupled windows, and with a large, boldly-carved, central shield of arms. Hyam's warehouses, in Cannon-street West, were built also in 1860; are 110 feet long, 76 feet wide, and 66 feet high; and have a classic façade. Jones' warehouse, in Wood-street, was built in 1864; is 110 feet long, and six stories high; and displays some originality and force of character; but is marred, in its effect, by profusion of stripe-like buttresses. Hunt and Crombie's warehouses, in Eastcheap, were built also in 1864; and are remarkable for effective use of terra cotta; but have a detrimental excess of colour. A pile of warehouses, on the S side of the new Southwark-street, was erected in the same year; is in a sort of Gothic style; and consists of bricks, polychromatically yellow, red, and black. Two stacks of offices, by one architect, in Mark-lane and Mincing-lane, were built also in 1864; and are remarkable for having their frame-work almost entirely of iron, and for having fronts of Portland stone diversified with incised ornament and coloured inlays. The London Printing and Publishing Co.'s offices, in St. John-street, were built in 1860; are in a domestic Gothic style, of German character, and of somewhat peculiar aspect; are very large and very lofty; and consist of red brick, with black bands and stone dressings. Longman's publishing offices, in Paternoster-row, were built in 1863; are in the renaissance style, somewhat gruffiose, yet chastely ornamented; and are of Portland stone, three stories high, with dormers.

The New City club, in George-yard, Lombard-street, was built in 1866; is in a style of somewhat florid renaissance, large and very striking; presents a peculiar appearance, occasioned by the irregularity of its site; and has a showy entrance-porico, with polished red granite columns. The Whitehall club, in Parliament-street, was built also in 1866; is likewise in a style of florid renaissance, three stories high; and has Ionic columns in the ground floor, Corinthian columns in the first or principal floor, and a variety of decorations above. The New University club, in St. James'-street, was built in 1865; and is in the Gothic style, with projecting centre. A new building, intended for a club-house, but at first disposed as chambers, in St. James'-street, on the site of the Old Tatched House, was built in 1865; is a handsome and costly edifice; and displays a large amount of well-executed carving of foliage and birds. The Westminster hotel was built in 1860-1; was so far completed in 1860 that about half of its W portion was then let to the government, to be used as the Indian office; and is in the French renaissance style, of very striking appearance; but has a façade of cement, and is so vast as to look monotonous. The Gloucester hotel, on the N side of Piccadilly, was built in 1861, partly to anticipate the expected great concourse at the Exhibition of the following year; but arrests attention only by its great magnitude. The Bath hotel, on the S side of Piccadilly, nearly opposite the Gloucester hotel, was built in the same year; is of brick with stone dressings, very lofty, and crowned with picturesquely grouped chimney-shafts; and has, over the ground floor, (which is strangely fitted up as a

stable) a very ornamental balcony. The London-bridge hotel, adjoining the London-bridge railway terminus, was built also in 1861; is 130 feet long, 97 feet wide, and seven stories high; presents a substantial but not elegant appearance, with heavy cornice and mansard roof; and consists of white brick, with Portland stone dressings. The Grosvenor hotel, adjoining the Victoria railway terminus in Pimlico, was built in 1862, at a cost of considerably more than £100,000; measures 282 feet in length, 75 feet in width, and 150 feet in height to the top of the roof; is in a very elaborate variety of the renaissance style, of five unequal stories, with massive towers at the ends, and a lofty roof attic; consists of Bath stone rusticated in the ground floor, and white Suffolk brick in the upper stories; and displays great profusion of skilful carving, including colossal festoons of flowers, representations of the four quarters of the globe, and medallions of the Queen, the Prince Consort, many contemporary statesmen, and other celebrities, and many distinguished personages of past times. The Charing-cross hotel, at the Charing-cross railway terminus, was built in 1864-6, at a cost of not much short of £200,000; presents a principal front to the Strand, and a front nearly as long to Villiers-street; is in a style which may be roughly termed Italian, with Corinthian details; has five unequal stories to the entablature, with both an attic and a dormer roof above, and with massive tower-structures at the ends; shows polished granite columns and carved tympanums at the principal entrances, a good deal of carving and some moulded stucco in the front, and red terra-cotta in the chimney stalks; is appropriated, in the basement, to the railway-booking offices; and derives some picturesqueness, in the outward view, from a free reproduction there of the Eleanor cross which formerly stood at Charing-cross. The City Terminus hotel, in Cannon-street, was built in 1867, at a cost of more than £100,000; and strongly resembles the Charing-cross hotel. A great hotel of palatial character was projected at the Midland railway terminus, but was in doubtful progress in 1869. The Langham hotel, in Portland-place, was built in 1865; rivals the Charing-cross hotel in at once size, cost, and magnificence; and contains about 40 drawing-rooms and private sitting-rooms, and 300 bed-rooms. The Inns of Court hotel, extending from Holborn to Lincoln's-Inn-fields, was built in 1867; is in the Italian style, of Portland stone, with columns of polished granite and serpentine; and includes a large central covered court. The Agricultural hotel, in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, was built in 1865; and presents a frontage of 98 feet to Salisbury-square, one of 100 feet to Dorset-street, and one of 100 feet to Primrose-hill. The Palmerston Buildings, extending from Bishopsgate-street to Old Broad-street, were erected in 1867, at a cost of more than £80,000; and have rich Italian façades. Three ornate Vestry halls, in Piccadilly, in Bancroft-road, and at Mile-End, were built in 1862.

The price of land, in connexion with street improvement, railway operation, and house-reconstruction, has risen very high. Two instances of sale, which occurred in July and Sept. 1865, may be mentioned as illustrations. The one was a piece of freehold ground, comprising an area of 2,500 feet, in Cannon-street, at the corner of Swithin's-lane; and was sold at auction for £30,600. The other was the freehold site of the Weigh-house chapel, which was required by the Metropolitan District Railway company; and was sold by arbitration for £28,000, besides £10,000 for the buildings which were on it, and a life annuity of £500 as compensation to the minister of the chapel.

Public Buildings.—We do not here notice ecclesiastical, institutional, educational, or benevolent buildings within the City; for these will be noticed in subsequent sections. Nor, except in one or two instances, do we here notice public buildings of any kind in the parts of the metropolis beyond the City; for these are noticed in other articles. We here notice chiefly governmental, municipal, commercial, and miscellaneous public buildings within the City.

The Tower stands on a gentle eminence, contiguous to

the Thames, outside the line of the City walls, nearly 1½ 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; 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 regular 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 Lions'-gate, on the W side, still the principal entrance, and named from its vicinity to the site of a royal menagerie; 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 draw-bridge, 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 Lions'-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 charge of sorcery; and the Keep, or White tower, in the centre, 116 feet long and 96 feet wide, the oldest structure within the fortress, and containing St. John's chapel, a curious 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 feet wide; and contains a rich and well-arranged collection of armour, in the various styles from the 13th century till the 17th. 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 curi-

osities, called the Spanish collection; and is still a museum of military and other antiquities. The Jewel-house stands in 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, 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 1815, 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. A refreshment room now occupies its site. The value of the ordnance stores in the Tower was estimated, in 1849, at £640,023. A battalion of the Guards usually forms the garrison of the Tower, and furnishes the guard at the Bank of England.

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 1511, after designs by Mr. Johnson, with superintendance by Sir Robert Smirke for the ornamental parts and for the entrances; is a three-story edifice of centre and wings, adorned with columns and pilasters; and possesses machinery for all sorts of coins, capable of striking off a quarter of a million of silver coins in one day.—The Record office stands on the Rolls estate, between Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane; was built in 1856, of extent to contain 80 compartments, with design to add, when required, two wings containing 148 compartments; is all fire-proof; superseded the record-rooms in the Tower, the Chapter-house, Westminster-abbey, the Rolls chapel in Chancery-lane, and Charlton-ride in St. James' park; and contains Domesday book, the deed of resigning the Scottish crown to Edward II., the treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, the documents of surrender of all the English and Welsh monasteries to Henry VIII., and a multitude of interesting state papers.—The Prerogative will office is in Doctors' Commons, Blackfriars; and contains the wills of Shakespeare, Van Dyck, Inigo Jones, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Johnson, Isaac Walton, and many other distinguished men.—The Herald's college is at Bennet's-hill, Doctors' Commons; was founded in 1484, but now includes no masonry older than the time of Charles II.; contains some curious relics and a vast number of ancient records; and numbers among eminent men who have belonged to it Camden, Dugdale, Ashmole, Austin, Vanbrugh, Grose, and Lodge.—The East India House, in Leadenhall-street, was erected on the site of a previous India House, in 1799, after designs by H. Jupp; was subsequently enlarged after designs by Cockerel and Wilkins; had a frontage of 290 feet in length; was adorned with a pediment, containing symbols of Britannia, Europe, and Asia, by the younger Bacon; contained an oriental library, an oriental museum, statues of Clive, Hastings, Cornwallis Marquis Wellesley, and the Duke of Well-

ington; and was taken down in 1862, with transference of its contents and its business to a new office in the neighbourhood of Whitehall, and to give place to a vast pile of offices on its own site.—The Artillery barracks and drill-ground, at the Artillery-ground, W side of Finsbury-square, are well suited to their military uses, and have latterly attracted attention in connexion with the Volunteer rifle corps. The Hon. Artillery company was established by patent in the time of Henry VIII., and incorporated by James I.; superseded the City trainbands, which were established in 1555; is notable for having, by prompt action, preserved the Bank of England, in 1780; had, for its colonel, the late Prince Consort; and usually consists of about 600 men, many of them sons of gentlemen.

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 1739—1753, 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 foundation was discovered in 1865 to be settling down; a vote of £500 was then passed to restore it; and an apprehension was entertained that a further vote might be required.—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 feet wide, and 55 feet 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. The corporation-offices contain numerous portraits, memorials, and busts; the library, entered through a passage in the porch, contains many rare books relating to the City's history; and 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 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 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; has a decorated front exemplifying well the ornate architecture of the time immediately following the great fire; includes a beautiful chapel on the site of the ancient hospital of St. Thomas of Aeon; 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.; was rebuilt immediately after the great fire; had gardens which extended to London Wall, and were used as a fashionable promenade; and contains a curious 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 Fosters-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 eip 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 Tailors' hall stands in Threadneedle-street, behind an ornamental row of merchants' houses; was purchased by the Tailors in 1831; 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., 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. Salters' hall stands in Oxford-court, St. Within'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 small edifice, chiefly of red brick; 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 connexion with a botanic garden at Chelsea; and contains a portrait of James I., and a statue of Delaune. 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; is a gloomy-looking edifice; makes an annual free exhibition of specimens of the decorative art; and contains portraits of Charles II., William III., Anne, and the antiquary Camden, and a "loving-cup" given by Camden, 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; has an elaborately executed door-way; 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 converted into a printing-office; 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.

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 Bartholemew-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 1766-1786, 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 beautiful. 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; and all these may be seen by an order from a director. Only 54 clerks were employed at first; but about 900 are employed now; and they receive salaries rising from £50 to £1,200, and amounting aggregately in the year to about £210,000.

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 293 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 1663, 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 feet 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, 22 feet high and 16 feet wide; and bear

the arms of the twelve great City companies. The E tower has a statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, 144 feet high, by Behnes; and is surmounted by the old grasshopper vane, 11 feet long. 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.—The City offices, with the Lombard Exchange and News-Room, stand at the corner of Lombard-street and Gracechurch-street; were built in 1868, at a cost of about £70,000; measure 120 feet by 80; and are in a very ornate Italian style.—Lloyd's Rooms, the seat of marine insurance business, and the centre of commercial and shipping news, 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 Stock Exchange stands in Chapel-court, fronting the Bank of England; and was rebuilt in 1858.

The General Post-Office stands in St. Martin's-le-Grand, near Cheap-side, Newgate-street, and St. Paul's churchyard; occupies the site of an ancient college and church dedicated to St. Martin; and was built in 1825-9, after designs by Sir R. Smirke. It measures 389 feet in length and 80 feet 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 feet wide, and 53 feet high. A supplement to it, on ground in Newgate-street purchased for £3,000, was authorized by an act of 1865. The post-office was kept, in 1635, at Sherbourne-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 Viner's house, in Lombard-street; and was removed thence to the present building. Ten head-offices are now in the metropolis, as defined by a circle drawn on a radius of 12 miles from the General Post-Office; and they serve for ten sections in nearly the same manner as if these were ten towns, all at considerable distances from one another. The sections were marked off, and constituted, in 1856; they are all designated London, with the adjuncts of respectively E C, W C, N, N E, E, S E, S, S W, W, and N W; and they are shown in a map constructed for the purpose, but cannot be clearly delineated in words. The head-office of the E C section is the general post-office itself, with a branch in Lombard-street; of the W C section, is in High Holborn, with a branch at Charing-cross; of the N section, is in Essex-road, Islington; of the N E section, is in Chancery-street, Bethnal-Green; of the E section, is in Nassau-place, Commercial-road East; of the S E section, is in High-street, Southwark; of the S section, is in York-place, Lambeth; of the S W section, is in Buckingham-gate, Pimlico; of the W section, is in Vere-street; of the N W section, is in Eversholt-street, Camden-Town. Nearly 700 receiving-offices, the majority of them with money-order, savings-bank, and insurance and annuity apartments, are dispersed throughout the sections; postal-pillars and wall letter-boxes are proportionally numerous; and, since 1859, no house in London has been more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distant from a money-order office, or more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from a receiving-office or a postal letter-box.

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 1814-7, 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 feet 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 feet wide, and 55 feet high, together with a multitude of offices. Upwards of 2,230 persons are employed in connexion with it, at an annual cost of about £275,000.—Trinity House stands on the N side of Tower-hill; was built in 1793, under the direction of Samuel Wyatt; superseded immediately a previous house in Water-lane, Thames-street, and remotely an ancient one at Deptford-strand; is in simple Ionic style, of Portland-stone; has, on the front, several ornamental sculptures; contains busts of Admirals St. Vincent, Howe, Duncan, and Nelson, and portraits of James I. and his queen, James II., Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Leake; and includes a model-room, with interesting plans for lighthouses and life-boats.—The Excise Office stood in Broad-street; but the business of it was transferred to the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, Strand.

The Corn Exchange stands in Mark-lane; was first opened in 1747; was enlarged, and partly rebuilt, in 1827; was enlarged again in 1853; is surmounted, in the centre, by a dome, resting on Doric columns; and has counters, along the sides, for the corn-dealers. The market-days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and the hours of business are from 10 till 3. The Kentish "hoymen" have stands free of expense, and pay less amount of dues than others.—The Coal Exchange stands in Lower-Thames-street, nearly opposite Billingsgate; was erected in 1847-9, 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 was laid open at the digging of the foundations; and it was arched over, and can still be seen.—Newgate market is situated between Newgate-street and Paternoster-row; was originally a meal-market; became a carcase market after the suppression of the stalls and sheds in Butcher-Hall-lane and the places adjacent to the quondam church of St. Nicholas-Shambles; and long afforded the main supply to the carcase butchers even at the W end; but will be superseded by the metropolitan meat and poultry market.—Leaden-Hall market is situated between Gracechurch-street and the quondam East India House; was originally a granary, formed, in 1445, in what had been the large leaden-roofed mansion of Sir Hugh Neville; was afterwards, in the 16th century, a market for meal and wool; escaped injury from the great fire; and is now a large market for butchers' meat, poultry, bacon, fish, leather, hides, and vegetables.—Billingsgate market is situated in Thames-street, a little below London bridge; was constituted by Elizabeth a general market, and by William III. a market for all sorts of fish; was enlarged and improved in 1852, at a cost of about £20,000; is a structure of red brick, with stone-dressings; contains a store warehouse for dried fish, a special quarter for shell-fish, and machinery for ventilating and cleansing its area; and is supplied, not only from the fishing-grounds of England, but also from those of Scotland, Ireland, and Holland.—The Cattle market was long an open area in Smithfield, comprising 53 acres in the form of an irregular polygon, surrounded by boze-houses, catgut manufactories, public-houses, and knackers' yards; but is now a very spacious structure, noticed in our account of ISLINGTON.—The Metropolitan meat and poultry market occupies the site of the old cattle market; was authorised in 1862, and completed about the end of 1868; forms a parallelogram 631 feet long and 246 feet wide; is in a modified Italian style, with octagonal cupola-crowned towers at the angles; contains nearly 200 shops; stands over stations and depôts of the great railway companies, giving it direct communication with its country supplies; and cost about £200,000 for construction, and a still larger sum

for correlative outlay.—A general market, on a site of about 7 acres, near Sloane-square in Chelsea, with underground railway communication, was projected in 1869.—Faringdon market is situated in Faringdon-street; was opened in 1826; and is the great water-cress market of London, and a market also for other vegetables and for fruit. Covent-garden market, the chief vegetable and fruit one in the metropolis, will be noticed in the article WESTMINSTER.—The new Hop and Malt Exchange stands at the London-bridge end of Southwark-street; was opened in 1867; is ten stories high and 340 feet long; looks as if nearly all windows and iron-columns; includes a hall 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 115 feet high, and cost about £50,000.

The Central Criminal court, or Old Bailey sessions-house, adjoins Newgate prison; presents no architectural feature of any interest; has a dining-room, where the judges dine when the court business is over; was established, in its present character, in 1834; is the place of trying prisoners for grave offences committed within 10 miles of St. Paul's; and has courts for trying them twelve times a-year. The Bankruptcy court is in Basinghall-street. The Insolvent Debtors' court is in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; and has jurisdiction over all places within 20 miles of London. The Sheriffs' court is held in the court-house, Basinghall-street; and the Lord Mayor's court is held in the Guildhall. Clerkenwell sessions-house, on Clerkenwell-green, ranks next in importance to the Central Criminal court; and has been noted in the article CLERKENWELL.—The police courts for the City are held at the Mansion-house and the Guildhall; and those for the metropolitan police territory are held at Bow-street, Vincent-square, Marlborough-street, High-street-Marylebone, Bagnigge-wells-road, Worship-street, Shore-ditch, Arbour-street-Stepney, Lower Kennington-lane-Lambeth, Blackman-street-Southwark, Blackheath-hill, Brick-lane-Hammer-smith, and Love-lane-Wandsworth. The present metropolitan police system was established in 1829, and superseded a previous system of constables and watchmen. The arrangements and number of its force will be noticed in the subsequent section on Statistics.—Newgate prison stands in the Old Bailey, near the site of the ancient City gate whence it has its name; was founded, in its present form, in 1770, as an addition to a previous old prison; was but partially constructed in 1780, when the old prison underwent demolition in the Gordon riots of that year; advanced thence rapidly to completion in 1782; was used for debtors, as well as for felons, till 1815; has been used thence for felons only; possessed, till recently, proper capacity for no more than 133 male and 60 female prisoners; has been enlarged by a new wing, containing 156 cells, and affording scope for an improved system of discipline; is often packed, before the meeting of the sessions, with upwards of double the number of prisoners for which it is fairly adapted; and was formerly notorious for its fearful jail distemper, and for the number of executions before its walls. Lord George Gordon, the leader of the riots which destroyed the old prison, died in the new one in 1793 of the jail distemper.—Bridewell stood in Bridge-street-Blackfriars, immediately behind the church of St. Bride, Fleet-street; was originally a manor-house, given by Edward VI. to the City, to be used as a house of correction and a work-house "for the strumpet and idle person, for the rioter that consumeth all, and for the vagabond that will abide in no place;" was afterwards used as the City prison and reformatory for persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment; gave its name, for many years, as a common name, to every house of correction in the kingdom; and ceased to be used in 1855, at the completion of the City house of correction in Holloway. The scene of the fourth plate of Hogarth's "Harlot's Progress" is laid in Bridewell.—The Debtors' prison for the City and for Middlesex stands in Whitecross-street; was built in 1815; and has capacity for 338 male and 27 female prisoners.—The other metropolitan prisons are Millbank prison in St. John-the-Evangelist-Westminster; the house of correction in Tothill-fields, St. Margaret-West-

minster; the Pentonville or model prison, in Islington parish; the City house of correction, in Holloway; the Middlesex house of detention, in Clerkenwell; the Cold-Bath-Fields prison, or house of correction, in Clerkenwell; the Surrey county jail, in Horsmonger-lane, Newington; the Surrey county house of correction, in Wandsworth; the Brixton-Hill prison, for female convicts, in Brixton; and the Queen's prison for debtors, formerly known as the King's Bench, in Borough-road, Southwark. All these are noticed in other articles.—Reformatory and industrial schools will be noticed in a subsequent section.

The Holborn theatre-royal was built in 1866; has a narrow and poor exterior; and measures internally, exclusive of the stage, 70 feet in length, 54 in width, and 35 in height. The new amphitheatre, in Holborn, was opened in 1867; and contains about 1,600 seats. The new East London theatre was opened in 1867; has a taverned front in Whitechapel-road; and contains seats or standing-places for about 4,000 persons. The Standard theatre, in Shoreditch, was burnt in 1866; was rebuilt in 1867-8; and contains accommodation for nearly 5,000 persons. The principal other theatres, in the metropolis, are the new Globe theatre, Newcastle-street, Strand, built in 1869; the Gaiety theatre, on the site of the Strand Music-hall, and built in 1869; the new Queen's theatre, Longacre, opened in 1867, and containing 1,984 seats; Her Majesty's theatre, Haymarket, burnt in 1867, and rebuilt in 1868-9, at a cost of about £50,000; Haymarket theatre, Haymarket; Covent-garden theatre, or Royal Italian opera, Covent-garden; Drury-lane theatre, Drury-lane; the Lyceum, or English opera-house, Strand; Princess's theatre, Oxford-street; St. James' theatre, St. James's-street; the New Adelphi theatre, Strand; the Olympic theatre, Wych-street, Drury-lane; Strand theatre, near St. Clement's church, Strand; Marylebone theatre, Church-street; Sadler's Wells theatre, St. John-street-road, Islington; the Britannia saloon, Hoxton; the Queen's theatre, Tottenham-court-road; the Surrey theatre, Blackfriars-road; the Victoria theatre, formerly the Cobourg, Waterloo-road; Astley's amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge-road; and the Grecian saloon, at the Eagle tavern, City-road.—The principal other places of amusement are the Alhambra palace, formerly the Panopticon, Leicester-square, for equestrian performances; Exeter Hall, Strand, for occasional oratorios; Hanover-square-rooms, for concerts of the Philharmonic society; St. James' hall, Piccadilly, for popular concerts; St. George's hall, built in 1867, for concerts; Willis's rooms, formerly Almack's, King's-street, St. James's, for balls and concerts; Evans's music-room, Covent-garden, for concerts; Surrey music-hall, at the Surrey gardens, for concerts; Burford's panorama, Leicester-square; the Colosseum, with diorama, Regent's-park; Cremorne-gardens, Chelsea, for concerts, dancing, short plays, fireworks, and other entertainments; the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, for special entertainments; the Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, for special entertainments; Wyld's great globe, Leicester-square, exhibiting a concave model of the world, 60 feet in diameter; the Polytechnic institution, Regent-street and Cavendish-square, exhibiting many curiosities of scientific character; Madame Tussand's wax-works, Baker-street, Portman-square, a grand saloon full of model figures; and the German gymnasium, St. Old Pancras-road, for athletic feats. These, and some less prominent places of amusement, are noticed in other articles; and some places mixedly recreational and scientific, will be mentioned in the section on Institutions.—Freemasons' hall stands in Great Queen-street, Holborn; occupies the site of a row of small houses called Queen's-place, and part of the site of the quondam Freemasons' tavern; comprises a masonic portion, completed in 1866, at a cost of £24,170, —and a tavern portion then in progress of erection, to cost £19,919; and presents a handsome frontage, with Corinthian decorations, four emblematic statues, and some masonic emblems.—The Hall of Commerce stands in Threadneedle-street; occupies the site of a French church and of St. Anthony's hospital on ground which

contained a Roman pavement; was built in 1840-3, for a club; has decorations in bas-relief; and is used for public meetings.—The New City club-house stands in George-yard, between Lombard-street and Cornhill; was erected in 1866, at a cost of about £50,000; and is an elegant structure of basement and three stories.—The Cornhill chambers have frontages to Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, and White Lion-court; were erected in 1866, at a cost of £14,417; and have an elegant façade in the renaissance style, of Tisbury stone, with polished granite shafts and pilasters.

The Thames tunnel may be noticed here introductory to a notice of the bridges. It was designed to serve as a substitute for a bridge to the extreme E parts of London; it connects Wapping, on the left bank, with Rotherhithe, or Redriff, on the right, at a line about 2 miles below London-bridge; and, though all underground, it is one of the most remarkable works in the metropolis. A project for something similar between Gravesend and Essex, was undertaken in 1798, but failed; and a project for the Thames tunnel itself was entertained so early as 1802, and vainly attempted in several subsequent years. The work was eventually begun in 1825, under the direction of Brunel; was repeatedly interrupted by formidable obstacles; was entirely suspended from Aug. 1828 till Jan. 1835 by irruption of the river; was resumed after thousands of sacks of clay had been thrown into the river-bed above it, to stop the great orifice through which the water had burst; was thenceforth carried forward by means of a powerful shield of 36 cells, piercing its way through clay and sand, somewhat as the teredo eats through the hardest wood, the miners working in the cells, with protection of the shield in front and above; and was completed, and opened to the public, in 1843. It consumed about 72,000,000 of bricks, and cost about £614,000. It consists of two roadways or two cylinders, separated from each other by a wall pierced at intervals with arches; passes at a depth of about 75 feet below high-water level; and is 38 feet wide, 22½ feet high, and 453 feet long. A cylindrical stairway, of 100 steps, leads to it at each end; and an inclined spiral roadway for carriages, with a gradient of about 1 in 25, was intended also to lead to it at each end, but never was formed. The work, for all useful purposes, proved substantially a failure; it could not be made accessible to carriages, without incurring much greater cost for the approaches than could be ventured; it was available for foot passengers, more as a curiosity than for the purposes of business or of ordinary transit; and the yearly revenue of it, derived from a toll of one penny for each passenger, amounted to less than £5,000, and was found barely sufficient to keep the work in repair. The tunnel, therefore, was sold to the East London Railway company in 1865; was closed as a public footway in July 1869; and began to be traversed by railway trains from Wapping to New Cross in Dec. 1869.—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 1825-1831, 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 923 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, ex-

ceeds 20,000; and that of pedestrians is not less than 107,000.—Southwark-bridge connects Queen-street in the City with Bridge-street, Southwark; stands about ¼ of a mile above London bridge; was erected in 1815-9, 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 5,730 tons of iron; and cost, inclusive of approaches, about £500,000. It was erected by a company; and a penny toll was imposed. But the company found it unremunerating, and were willing, a number of years ago, to sell it for £300,000.—Blackfriars-bridge connects Bridge-street in the City with Blackfriars-road, Southwark, at a line about ¼ a mile above Southwark-bridge; was originally built in 1760-9, at a cost of £152,840, consisted of nine arches; measured 995 feet in length, and 42 feet in width; underwent alterations in 1837, lowering it, and removing its open balustrade; and has given place to an entirely new bridge, founded in Dec. 1865. This is in a modified Venetian-Gothic style; measures 922 feet in length and 85 feet 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.—The bridges further up—the Waterloo, the Westminster, the Lambeth, the Vauxhall, the Battersea, and the Chelsea—are noticed in other articles; and the railway ones will be noticed in the section on Railway Works.

The monument commemorating 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 1671-7, after a design by Wren, at a cost of £13,700; comprises a pedestal 28 feet square and 40 feet 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. A monument of Queen Anne stands in St. Paul's churchyard, before the W door of the cathedral; was erected in 1763, by F. Bird; and is a standing statue, on a pedestal, bearing emblems of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France. A statue of William IV. is in King William-street, near London-bridge. A bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Chantrey, is in front of the Royal Exchange. A monument of Queen Elizabeth is at St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street. A memorial fountain, in honour of the benefactors of St. Lawrence-Jewry and St. Mary Magdalene-Milk-street parishes, was erected in 1866, in Guildhall-yard; is in the pointed style of the 14th century, 9 feet square at the base, and 32 feet high; consists of Portland stone and Bath stone, with polished granite shafts; and includes two statues of the patron saints, and a bronze bas-relief of Moses striking the rock.—The chief monuments in other parts of the metropolis, and mostly noticed in other articles, are of Charles I., at Charing-cross; Charles II., in Soho-square; James II., in Whitehall-yard; William III., in St. James's-square; Queen Anne, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury; George I., in Leicester-square; George II., in Golden-square; George III., in Cockspur-street; George IV., in Trafalgar-square; Queen Victoria, in Piccadilly; the Prince Consort, in Hyde-park; William Duke of Cumberland, in Cavendish-square; the Duke of York, in Carlton House-gardens; Lord Nelson, in Trafalgar-square; the Duke of Wellington, at Hyde-park-corner; Generals Napier and Havelock, in Trafalgar-square; Pitt, in Hanover-square; Fox, in Bloomsbury-square; Canning, in Palace-yard; Richard

Cœur de Lion, in New Palace-yard; the Duke of Bedford, in Russell-square; the Duke of Kent, in Portland-place; Major Cartwright, in Burton-crescent; Lord George Bentinck, in Cavendish-square; Dr. Jenner, in Trafalgar-square; George Stephenson, at Euston-square station; Capt. Coram, at the Foundling hospital; the Guards who fell in the Crimea, in Waterloo-place, at the foot of Regent-street; Sir James Outram, on the Thames embankment; Sir John Franklin, erected in 1866, in Waterloo-place; Lord Herbert, in 1867, in Pall Mall; and Lord Clyde, in 1867, in the United Service Club gardens.

Railway Works.—The railways immediately affecting the metropolis, as they stood either complete or progressing in 1869, and including amalgamations, are the Crystal Palace and South London Junction, the East London, the Edgware, Highgate, and London, the Great Eastern, the Great Northern, the Great Western, the Hammer-smith and City, the London and Blackwall, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the London, Chatham, and Dover, the London and Greenwich, the London and Northwestern, the London and Southwestern, the London, Tilbury, and Southend, the Metropolitan, the Metropolitan District, the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood, the Midland, the North London, Highgate, and Alexandra Park, the Northwestern and Charing-cross, the Southwestern, the Victoria Station and Pimlico, the Waterloo and Whitehall, the West London, and the West London Extension. Most of these, as railways, are separately noticed in articles of their own; so that they do not require to be further mentioned here. Portions of railway lines and works within the metropolis are also mentioned in separate articles,—as BATTERSEA, GREENWICH, KING'S-CROSS, LAMBETH, PADDINGTON, PIMLICO, SOUTHWARK, and others; so that these also do not require further mention. The portions of railway lines and works in the outskirts of the metropolis, and in the outer suburbs, nearly resemble railway lines and works throughout the country generally; so that they, too, do not require to be noticed here. What we have to do, in the present section, is to notice such railway works as make distinct features within the metropolis, and as are not noticed in other articles. Many of these are of the intersecting and unsightly character which we indicated, in the section on Structure, to be damaging or destructive to picturesqueness; and few are of a kind to be admired for either their grouping or their architecture; yet all figure so prominently, both in feature and for utility, that they challenge attention as strongly as the public buildings.

The terminal stations, for the most part, are all similar to one another, varying chiefly in magnitude and in architectural pretensions; are remarkable for capaciousness, ample equipments, and fine adaptation to their special uses; and give to strangers a striking view of the prodigiousness of London traffic. The Fenchurch-street station was originally the small terminus of the London and Blackwall railway; was built in 1841, and afterwards much enlarged; and became the terminus also of the North London railway, and of the Eastern Counties and London, Tilbury, and Southend lines, communicating through the Blackwall extension.—The Shoreditch or Bishopsgate station was built in 1844 as the terminus of the Eastern Counties railway; became also the terminus of a short line to North Woolwich, and of the numerous amalgamated lines and connexions of the Great Eastern; and will become a subordinate station on completion of works of the Great Eastern within the metropolis, authorized in 1864 and 1865. These works include a new terminal station, and several short lines, on a capital of £1,559,000, with borrowing powers to the amount of £519,060. The new terminus is on the N side of Liverpool-street, Finsbury, immediately E of a new terminus of the North London line; and the space cleared for the two termini, before the close of 1864, was of great extent. A new line goes from the new terminus, for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, through back streets, across Bishopsgate-street-Without, by White Lion-street and Commercial-street; proceeds thence, along the S side of the old main line to a point near the Bethnal-Green-road; quits there the

main line; proceeds parallel with, and on the W side of, the Cambridge-road, to Hackney; is united there, by two short branches, with the North London line; proceeds northward, through Dalston; sends off there a branch north-eastward, across Hackney-down and Upper Clapton, to the Leyton marshes; goes onward, across Newington-common and Stamford-hill; is united there, by three short loops, with the old Eastern Counties line, and with the Tottenham and Hampstead Junction; proceeds, through Tottenham, to Edmonton; and there joins the Enfield branch of the Great Eastern.—The new terminus of the North London line was opened, though not completed, in Nov. 1865; and serves also as a terminus for part of the traffic of the London and Northwestern. It is a spacious brick structure, in the Italian style, with a central clock tower; presents a somewhat novel, yet pleasing and appropriate exterior; is interiorly light and commodious; and has the offices and platforms of the North London on one side, and those of the London and Northwestern on the other. New works, in connexion with it, were authorized in 1861, 1864, and 1867; and the chief of these, designed to save the long journey by Hackney, Bow, and Stepney, is a direct line from Kingsland to Liverpool-street. This line crosses Kingsland-road, to the S of the old station; proceeds E of that road, nearly to Shoreditch; crosses again the main road; and proceeds, W of Shoreditch, Norton-Holgate, and Bishopsgate-street, to Liverpool-street. It interferes, in a remarkable degree, with the levels of the streets E of Kingsland-road; occasioned the demolition of about 900 houses; and has some bridges, particularly a skew bridge near Shoreditch church, of notable engineering character.—The North London, Highgate, and Alexandra Park railway, authorized in 1865, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, leaves the North London line by the new cattle market; goes north-westward, through a corner of Camden-Town, and E of the church in Camden-square; proceeds at the back of Kentish-Town, across the Junction-road, and under Highgate-hill; and joins the Edgware and Highgate line at the foot of Mount Pleasant; but in consequence of the doubtful prospects of Alexandra Park, was not begun to be constructed at the beginning of 1868.

The Kings-Cross station was erected in 1850, as the terminus of the Great Northern railway, with accommodation also for the Midland railway traffic; is noted for a platform of 800 feet, for height of structure, and for roofs 105 feet in span without ties. A very spacious goods depot connected with it, is situated to the NW, adjacent to Agar-Town; a tunnel occurs to the N of the passenger station, immediately E of the goods depot; and new works, for facilitation of the traffic, were contemplated in 1855, adjacent to the new cattle market.—A terminal station for the extension of the Midland railway from Bedford to London occasioned vast preparatory demolitions in 1863-5. A large part of Agar-Town, including a newly erected church, was taken down by these demolitions; and most of the remainder of that place was destined to be removed by the new northward works of the Great Northern terminus. The Midland extension was authorized in 1863, on a capital of £1,750,000, with borrowing powers for £583,330; it was completed in 1863; and it approaches London through Hampstead, crosses Kentish-Town by the Junction-road, and traverses Camden-Town, Agar-Town, and Somers-Town. The terminus extends 340 feet along the Euston-road, from a line immediately W of the Great Northern terminus; is covered with an iron-girder roof 240 feet in span and 150 feet high; has vast underground arrangements, inclusive of connexions with the Metropolitan railway; and was not completed in 1863; but promised then to be the most magnificent railway terminus in the metropolis. The goods station is at Agar-Town; and has one warehouse upwards of two acres in area, and other warehouses and sheds of colossal size.—The Euston-square station was erected in 1833, as the terminus of the London and Birmingham railway; became the terminus of the very numerous amalgamations and connexions of the London and Northwestern; and has a splendid Doric entrance, and a great hall, 125 feet long, with

a statue of George Stephenson at the upper end.—The Northwestern and Charing-cross scheme, to construct a railway from the Hampstead-road to the Charing-cross bridge, with a branch to the London and Northwestern, and to form several new streets between Tottenham-court-road and the Strand, was authorised in 1864 and abandoned in 1867; but was likely, in some respects, to be taken up by other parties. The line is underground; deflects from the Northwestern at Oakley-square; goes southward along the E side of Hampstead-road and Tottenham-court-road; proceeds through the Seven Dials, and along the line of Upper St. Martin's-lane; crosses King William-street; and descends, on a steep incline, under the Strand opposite the Lowther arcade, to the N abutment of the Charing-cross bridge. The principal surface change arising from this work is a very fine new street from the Strand, E of St. Martin's church, along St. Martin's-lane, through Seven Dials and W of St. Giles' church, to Oxford-street, opposite Tottenham-court-road.—The Great Western railway's terminus in Praed-street, Paddington, was erected in 1841; is a fine and very extensive structure; has four platforms, 700 feet long and 240 feet wide, with ten lines of rail coming to them; is covered with three admirably constructed iron roofs, the central one 90 feet in span, the side ones each 70 feet; and has attached to it a magnificent hotel.

The Victoria-road station, Fimlico, was erected in 1860, in terms of an act of 1858, for a line $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, with bridge over the Thames, to connect with the West End and Crystal palace at Battersea; became the station for the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, and for the Brighton and other lines and branches to the S of the Thames; became also a station of the Metropolitan railway, and a nexus of general railway communication round the metropolis; was found in 1865 to be so insufficiently commodious for the vast increase of traffic, that means were then devised, and new works constructed, to relieve the pressure on it; and has, in connexion with it, the remarkably large and splendid hotel noticed in our section on Structure.—The London, Chatham, and Dover company were authorized in 1860 to make three extensions in connexion with the metropolis; the first a railway 4 miles and 21 chains in length, from a junction at Beckenham with the Farnborough line to Herne-hill; the second a railway 4 miles and 32 chains in length, from Herne-hill, across the river Thames, at Blackfriars, to the E side of Faringdon-street, together with two short junctions into the Metropolitan near Victoria-street, and at Smithfield; the third a railway 2 miles and 65 chains in length, in prolongation of the first from Herne-hill to a junction with the Victoria station short line to Battersea, together with a short junction into the Southwestern at Battersea, and a short junction into the preceding line in Lambeth. The Company were authorized also, by several acts in 1861-6, to make alterations on these works, and important additions to them; including a junction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Battersea, an extension from Peckham to Greenwich, and a new branch, from near Wandsworth station across the Thames, to the Victoria station. The works went vigorously forward till 1866; but they then received a shock from a rupture in the financial condition of the company. The portions of them through Southwark, past the Elephant and Castle, to the bridge across the Thames, are on a massive scale. A station, erected at the S end of the bridge, is a somewhat handsome structure of moulded bricks, capacious, lofty, and well-arranged. The bridge across the Thames stands close to the new Blackfriars bridge; is 1,040 feet long between the abutments, and 55 feet wide; comprises a central span of 224 feet, two end spans of each 176 feet, and two intermediate spans of each 192 feet; has a level of 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above high-water mark; consists, as to its frame-work, of three series of main lattice girders, at the sides and along the centre, each 15 feet high; and is borne on quadruple groups of huge cast-iron columns, resting on solid stone piers, which descend to a depth of 20 feet below the river's bed. This bridge and the new Blackfriars one closely resemble each other; have the same number of arches; are by the same engineer; and,

however well suited to their uses in strength and stability, are certainly far from being ornamental. The line goes boldly from the bridge into the City, and is carried over Ludgate-hill by a viaduct. That viaduct has utterly spoiled one of the finest street-views in the metropolis; and is one of the most unsightly objects ever constructed, in any such situation, anywhere in the world. A great deal of surface ornamentation has been put on it, by way of mitigating the eye-sore; but even had the ornamentation been greater and better than it is, it would, on such an object, in such a place, have been little else than mockery. Better mitigations are that a light trellised foot-bridge is constructed on each side, to afford a safe means of crossing Ludgate-hill at the spot; and that operations have been done increasing the width of Ludgate-hill to 60 feet from the Old Bailey to Bridge-street. A station stands immediately beyond the viaduct; presents a principal front, of great length, toward Bridge-street, but situated about 30 feet from it; and, in general character, resembles the Blackfriars station, but is more ornamental. The goods station is on the site of the old Fleet prison. The junction-line with the Metropolitan, together with the formation of the connecting-points, was completed in the early part of 1866. A junction with the Great Northern also was then in progress; and this is so deeply subterranean that the roof of its tunnel passes 15 feet below the floor of the underground Metropolitan. The aggregate disfigurement of the metropolis by the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, particularly by its viaducts and its bridges, is very great.

Waterloo station, on the S side of the river, near Waterloo bridge, was erected in 1844, as the terminus of the London and Southampton railway; became the station for the numerous amalgamations and connexions of the London and Southwestern; and is a plain structure, but spacious and convenient. Two short lines bringing traffic to it, and affecting the outskirts of the metropolis, were completed in 1868; the one a short additional line between Battersea and Clapham junction; the other a line from Wimbledon, splitting into two curves round Merton, and going into junction with the South London, Tooting, and Sutton, and with the London, Brighton, and South Coast.—The Kensington, Hammersmith, and Richmond branch of the London and Southwestern also was completed in 1868; starts from the Kensington station of the West London; goes westward across Shepherds'-bush-lane; curves then to the south; crosses the Hammersmith and City line near Broadway, in Hammersmith, and proceeds first westward and then southward to Richmond.—The Hammersmith and City line goes from the Great Western, at Green Lane-bridge to Hammersmith, with a branch to Kensington; is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles and 25 chains in length; and was opened over most of that length, in July 1864.—The London-bridge station at the S end of London-bridge, was erected in 1841; serves for the Southeastern, the Brighton and South Coast, the Greenwich, the North Kent, the Mid Kent, the Crystal Palace, the Charing-cross, and the London, Chatham, and Dover lines; forms a plain and irregular mass of building, on a great extent of space; and is remarkable chiefly for the enormous bustle attendant on its traffic. A line from it, with a bridge over the Thames, into the City and on to Cannon-street, was authorised in 1861; and was completed in Sept. 1862, with the effect of much demolition. The bridge crosses the Thames, midway between London and Southwark bridges, has two end spans each 135 feet, and three intermediate spans each 167 feet; rests its platform, at a height of 25 feet above high-water mark, on sixteen huge iron piers, or cylinders, and brick abutments; has the piers in rows of four, behind one another, so as to offer the least possible obstruction to the current; and was opened in 1866. Both it and the terminus, though greatly convenient, have injured the scenery of the Thames; and a huge and hideous roof on the latter has destroyed the fine city-view from London bridge. The terminus presents a grand front to Cannon-street, consisting chiefly of the spacious hotel already noticed; and, together with its connected works, occupies a very extensive space. All the Old

Steel-yard, which figures much in the early history of London, is taken up by it; and a broad line of brick arches goes thence to Cannon-street.—The Charing-cross line, from the London-bridge station to Charing-cross, is worked by the Southeastern company; and the portion of it from London-bridge station to the vicinity of the bridge across the Thames, is identical with the line into the City at Cannon-street. A huge iron bridge goes over the road way from the station; an enormous iron tube, long, high, and most ungainly, goes across Wellington-street, with severe injury to its formerly fine views; a struggling course follows, past the church of St. Mary-Overy, across the Borough market, and through dense back-streets; another ungainly tube crosses the fine new street from Blackfriars into Southwark, utterly spoiling its handsome aspect; two more unsightly tubes cross Blackfriars' road, at awkward angles to each other and to the lines of houses; and another intersecting struggle through dense back streets goes onward to the site of the quondam beautiful Hungerford suspension bridge. A bridge, on that removed bridge's site, takes the railway across the Thames; presents a general resemblance to the two other railway bridges, already noticed; has, on each side, a pathway 7 feet wide for foot-passengers, with ornamental balustrade; and opens, at the N end, immediately into the station. The station occupies all the quondam Hungerford market; extends from Craven-street to Villiers-street; has, in its locomotive part, a lofty, glazed, semi-circular, iron roof, of about 170 feet in span; and presents its superb hotel front to Villiers-street and the Strand.

The Metropolitan railway, popularly called the Underground railway, was authorized in 1853, for a line of about 4 miles from the Great Western hotel at Paddington, along the New Road, to Faringdon-street; acquired powers of various kinds, particularly for extensions, in subsequent years; was authorized especially, in 1861, for extension to Finsbury-circus, and in 1864, for one extension to Notting-hill, Kensington, and Brompton, and for another extension from Finsbury-circus to Tower-hill; and had expended on its works, at 31 Dec. 1866, £4,668,760. The portion of it from Paddington to Faringdon-street was formed under many difficulties, and amid some disasters; occasioned, even 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 having stations of tasteless character; and was opened for traffic on 10 Jan. 1863. That portion of the line gave communication with the Great Western at Paddington, and with the Great Northern at King's-cross, and was constructed to give communication also with the Midland; and the subsequent portions contemplated communication at various points, or through intermediate links, with all the other lines entering or traversing the metropolis. The extension to Finsbury-circus passes through Smithfield, and communicates with the Metropolitan meat and poultry market; and, though executed under heavy difficulties, has not produced any such disfigurement to the streets as has resulted from the surface lines. The Finsbury-circus region, from the invasion of both the Metropolitan and the Great Eastern, undergoes a great revolution, passing from a state of quietude and religiousness, with the London Institution, the Missionary offices and museum, the famous Dissenting Tabernacle, the Congregational Ministerial Library, and the Roman Catholic church and schools around it, into a state of the utmost secular noisiness and bustle. The Metropolitan station there is double; one section being reserved exclusively for the Metropolitan's own traffic; the other section devoted to the traffic of the Great Western, the Great Northern, the Midland, the London, Chatham, and Dover, and the other connected lines. The extension to Notting-hill, Kensington, and Brompton, was completed in 1868; goes across Leicester-gardens to Piccadilly-square; turns there to the south; crosses the foot of Notting-hill; passes along Church-lane; crosses the Kensington-road to the Kensington workhouse; passes there into the Metropolitan

District railway; and is connected thence, by short branches, with the West London Junction, and, through that, with the Southern, Western, and Northern lines generally. The extension from Finsbury-circus to Tower-hill, authorized in 1864, is about a mile in length, and was to be constructed on a capital of £700,000 in shares and £233,000 on loan. A considerable portion of the original line, between King's-cross and Faringdon-road, underwent widening in 1865-6, by the construction of a new tunnel alongside the old one; and, at the same time, a very ample arrangement of tunnels, old and new, was being made at King's-cross. The number of passengers during the second half year of 1868, on the portion of the Metropolitan then opened, was 4,631,738; and the number during the first half year of 1867 was 11,488,358.—The Metropolitan and St. John's-Wood railway was authorized partly in 1864, partly in 1865; starts from the Metropolitan station at Baker-street; goes along Park-road, Wellington-road, and the E side of the Finchley-road, to the Finchley-road station of the Hampstead Junction railway; and was completed in 1868.

The Metropolitan District railway was authorized in 1864, for a series of lines, aggregate 8 miles long, on a capital of £3,600,000 in shares and £1,200,000 on loan, 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 Finchurch-street, with branches to Kensington. The line starts from the Metropolitan at Kensington workhouse; passes through South Kensington and Old Brompton, not far S of the site of the International Exhibition and the Kensington museum; goes thence south-eastward, through Chelsea, to the Victoria station in Picnic; proceeds along the centre of Victoria-street, and by Tothill-street, to the foot of Westminster bridge; goes thence along the Thames embankment to Blackfriars bridge; has an exchange station, at Charing-cross bridge, with the Charing-cross and the North-western and Charing-cross lines; proceeds from Blackfriars bridge under the London, Chatham, and Dover line; goes thence eastward, for a short distance, along the new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House; proceeds along Knight-riding-street to the City terminus of the Southeastern line in Cannon-street; proceeds thence across King-William-street, by King William's monument; runs parallel to Eastcheap and Tower-street; goes by a curve to Trinity-square, Tower-hill; bends round thence by the Minorities; receives, soon afterwards, a short junction branch from the Black-wall line; crosses Aldgate High-street; turns then to the west; traverses the back streets E of Houndsditch; crosses Bishopsgate-street; passes along Liverpool-street, contiguous to the new termini of the Great Eastern and the North London lines; runs through the centre of Finsbury-circus; terminates in a junction with the Metropolitan at Little Moorfields; and thence to its starting-point has running powers on the Metropolitan. It does not run into any of the termini or main stations which it passes, but has only exchange stations contiguous to them; and it is designed to be worked by trains running continuously round its circle, and stopping only to take up and set down passengers at the exchange stations. It is nearly all an underground work; and it therefore occasions a comparatively small demolition of houses; yet it shakes the surface over long and crowded reaches, occasioning great hindrance to street traffic during the process of its formation; and it also causes destruction of many of the sewers in its route, and an alteration, more or less, in the whole. The portion of it westward of Westminster bridge was nearly completed at the end of 1868; but the portion eastward of W. bridge was then very little advanced.—The East London railway was authorized in 1865, for a line $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on a capital of £1,400,000 in shares and £466,600 on mortgage; and, by means of the Thames tunnel, to connect the railways, on the N and the S of the Thames, and to afford ready communication for traffic between the opposite sides of the river "below bridge." The line commences at a terminus in Liverpool-street, Finsbury, underneath the Great Eastern terminus,—the level

of its rails there being 16 feet below the street, while that of the Great Eastern is 18 feet above it; and, both in the vicinity of the termini, and in the neighbourhoods of the Thames tunnel, the line is subterranean. It goes under the line of the Great Eastern to the station at Shoreditch; curves thence round to a central station on the N of Whitechapel-road; is joined there by a branch leaving the New Tottenham and Enfield line of the Great Eastern at the Cambridge-road; goes from the Whitechapel-road station to the E of the London hospital, and under the Commercial-road, southward to the Thames tunnel; passes under the London Dock company's east dock, in approaching the tunnel; gives accommodation to the docks on the S side, on emerging from the tunnel; passes, by the Grand Junction dock, through Rotherhithe; and goes onward to junctions with the Brighton, the South London, the Southeastern and the North Kent railways, near New Cross.—The Blackwall and Isle of Dogs extension, 5½ miles long, was authorized in 1855; goes from the Poplar goods station of the Blackwall railway; crosses the eastern entrance and the south and timber basins of the West India docks; and has curved branches, E and W, in the Isle of Dogs.—The Waterloo and Whitehall railway was authorized in 1865, on a capital of £100,000 in shares and £33,000 on loan, for a line ¾ of a mile in length, on the pneumatic principle, from Scotland-yard, Charing-cross, to a station in Vine-street, N of the Southwestern's Waterloo terminus. The line consists chiefly of a tube, capacious enough to admit the transit of a full-sized omnibus carriage; traverses the bed of the Thames a little above the Charing-cross railway bridge; and is to be worked by atmospheric pressure.

An estimate was made by the Railway News, about midsummer 1865, that the railway works then in progress, or soon to be commenced, in and around London, on a moderate computation, comprised an aggregate length of 120 miles, and involved a cost of £30,000,000. Numerous new schemes, too, were started or matured before the close of the same year; and the extent to which five of these affected only Marylebone may be mentioned to exemplify once more, and very strikingly, the interference of the railway works with the street property. The Metropolitan railway desired additional powers, which would sweep away property by the mass along the Marylebone road; the Metropolitan and St. John's-wood railway, to extend its previous limits of deviation, with the effect of entirely removing Park-place, Blandford-place, and Tannton-place, and of taking all property in or fronting the Park-road; the Kilburn railway, to run a line from Baker-street by the side of the St. John's-wood line to St. John's-wood-road, with the effect of taking all the property on the W side of Upper Baker-street to Allsop-place, together with other property; the Metropolitan railway, to make two collecting lines for its station, with the effect of taking a vast amount of property on the East side of Baker-street, on the E side of Orchard-street, and between Portland-road and Balsover-street; the Mid London, to form a line, with sweeping effect upon property, interfering with the carriage-way of Oxford-street, from Edgware-road to Hereford-street, and then going southeastward into the parish of St. George-Hanover-square.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—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 1057. 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 partially 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 139 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 feet in depth, and 40 feet in height, set between two western towers; and was in the Palladian style, utterly incongruous with the rest of the edifice. The choir had a splendid E marigold 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 effigy 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, Lucy Earl of Lincoln, John of Gaunt, 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 1,500 tapers, and dispensed food to 15,000 poor persons in its garth. Richard III. instructed Dr. Barnes, while ministering in it, to hail him as king at his entering it. Baldoock, in 1209, cursed in it all persons who had searched for hidden treasure in St. Martins-le-Grand. A mob, in 1326, dragged Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, from his 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. Banks 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 *Si 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 bargainers 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 beauties; 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. It consists of Portland stone, of a quality much inferior to that now in common use; is all in the renaissance style, Corinthian and Composite; and comprises a magnificent W front, of portico and two towers, a W transept, a nave of five bays, a main transept of one bay in each wing, with semi-circular portico at each end, 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 220 feet high; the nave is 212 feet long, 102 feet wide, and 100 feet high; the main transept is 223 feet long, 126 wide, and 100 feet high; the dome, with its supporting piers, covers upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, and is 365 feet high; the choir is 147 feet long and 100 feet high; and the entire pile is 84,025 square feet in area, and 462 feet long. The W front is approached by a double flight of steps of black Marne 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 SW tower has a geometrical staircase of 110 steps; and contains the great bell, 10 feet in diameter, 4½ tons in weight, and tolled only at the death of a member of the royal family, the bishop of London, the dean of the cathedral, or the lord mayor. The interior has no triforium; and, as compared with that of most cathedrals, looks vacant and bald. Great efforts were made about 1865, to raise funds for profusely decorating it; but they have not as yet produced any very marked result. Mosaics have been executed by Dr. Salviati; and one of them, representing Isaiah writing his prophecies, was set up in 1864,—has a ground of bright gold,—and is thought to exhibit the prophet in too strained an attitude. An old work is a great circle of light and dark marble, arranged like the mariner's compass, in the centre of the space under the dome. Other old works, done by Sir James Thornhill, and restored in 1854, are eight pictures of the acts of St. Paul, in the interior of the dome. Strangely inappropriate objects—flags captured in war by the Duke of York, Howe, Nelson, Duncan, and Keith,—were formerly hung round the dome, but were removed to Chelsea hospital. Von Raumer describes the cathedral as "destitute of all internal variety, decoration, splendour of colour, a vast white solitude;" and Addison made his Indian princes imagine that it was hewn out of a hill of stone. The NW transept contains the morning chapel, with screens and wood work; and the SW transept contains the consistory court, and above it the library. The choir contains fifteen stalls, the lord mayor's seat and the bishop's throne, with beautiful carvings of fruit and foliage by G. Gibbons. The organ stands on a Corinthian screen; was built in 1694, by B. Schmidt, at a cost of £2,000; was repaired in 1802; and was recently rebuilt, at a cost of £2,000, by Mr. Hill. The pulpit was designed by Mylne, carved by Wyatt, and set up in 1802. The dome rests on eight vast arches, with key stones carved by Gibbons; rises, in a cyclostyle of thirty-two pilasters, to what is called the whispering gallery; forms there an attic; ascends thence in an immense vault; and is crowned by successively a lantern, a ball, and a cross. The vault of the dome is double—inner and outer. The inner vault consists of brick work, two bricks thick, with stone-bandings at every rise of five feet. The outer vault is of oak, covered with lead, and has a superficies of 16,087 square feet. The lantern rests on a concealed brick cone, constructed between the two vaults, and secured at the base by a wrought-iron chain of 95 cwt., cemented with lead

into a course of Portland stone; and it weighs 700 tons. The present ball and cross were put up in 1824; and the former is 6 feet 2 inches in diameter, and weighs upwards of 5,000 lbs.; while the latter is 15 feet high, and weighs 3,360 lbs. There are three exterior galleries; first the stone gallery, next the outer golden gallery, next the inner golden gallery; and the last, on a clear morning, commands a map-like view of all the metropolis, with a panoramic view to Epping forest, Highgate, Hampstead, and Richmond, and the hills of Reigate and Wrotham. The ascent to the whispering gallery is by 260 steps; to the outer golden gallery, by 560 steps; to the ball, by 616 steps.

A crypt extends under all the cathedral; is the same crypt which existed under the former cathedral; retains the few ancient monuments which escaped destruction by the great fire; 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 Picton, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Northesk, H. Fuseli, R. Mylne, Benjamin West, J. Rennie, Sir Thomas Lawrence, J. M. W. Turner, and the Duke of Wellington. Lord Nelson's remains are in a coffin made out of the main mast of the "Orient," and enclosed in a marble sarcophagus made for Cardinal Wolsey; and those of Lord Wellington are in a mausoleum hewn out of a solid mass of chocolate-coloured Luxulyan porphyry, which weighed 70 tons. Here also, on the right side of the entrance to the Nelson and Wellington tombs, are bust and tablet memorial of Col. Sir D. McDougall, put up in 1865. 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, £1,365, by Bacon; Dr. Johnson, £1,575, by Bacon; Sir William Jones, by Bacon; Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Flaxman; Bishop Heber, by Chantrey; Capt. Westcott, £4,200, by Banks; Gen. Mackinnon, £1,200, by Bacon; Lord St. Vincent, £2,100, by Baily; Admiral Sir P. Malcolm, by Baily; Gen. Doves, £1,575, by Chantrey; Gen. Le Marchant, £1,575, by C. Rossi; Gen. Ross, £1,575, by Kendrick; Col. Hon. H. Cadogan, £1,575, by Chantrey; Lord Rodney, £6,300, by C. Rossi; Gen. Mackenzie and Langworth, £2,100, by Manning; Lord Duncan, £2,100, by Westmacott; Capt. Mosse, £4,200, by C. Rossi; Col. Sir W. Myers, £1,575, by Kendrick; Gen. Hoghton, £1,575, by Chantrey; Gen. Dundas, £3,150, by Bacon; Gen. Hay, £1,575, by Hopper; Gen. Gore and Skerrett, £2,800, by Chantrey; Sir W. Ponsoby, £3,150, by Baily; Sir T. Picton, £3,150, by Gahagan; Lord Heathfield, £2,100, by Rossi; Lord Howe, £6,300, by Flaxman; Capt. Faulkner, by Rossi; Capt. Miller, by Flaxman; Lord Collingwood, £4,200, by Westmacott; Gen. Sir E. Pakenham; Capt. G. N. Hardinge, by Manning; Gen. Sir J. Brock, by Westmacott; Gen. Gillespie, £1,575, by Chantrey; Sir John Moore, £4,200, by Bacon; Sir Ralph Abercrombie, £6,300, by Westmacott; Gen. S. Gibbs, £2,100, by Westmacott; Capt. Sir W. Hoste, by Campbell; Sir Astley Cooper, by Baily; Capt. Burgess, £5,210, by Banks; Dr. Babington, by Behnes; Marquis Cornwallis, £6,300, by Rossi; Capt. J. Cooke, £1,575, by Westmacott; Capt. Duff, £1,575, by Bacon; Lord Nelson, £6,300, by Flaxman; Gen. Sir T. Jones, by Behnes; Bishop Middleton, by Lough; Capt. M. Lyons, by Noble; the Coldstream Guards, by Marochetti; Gen. Sir W. Napier, by Adams; Lord Lyons, by Noble; Sir Henry Lawrence, by Lough; the historian Hallam, by Theed; the painter Turner, by Macdowell.

Wren's first plan for St. Paul's—a plan which he very reluctantly modified under pressure of authority—is preserved in the model room in the N gallery. The chapter-house is in the N side of the yard. The yard was formerly open, but is now enclosed by an iron balustrade.

trade, 5½ feet high, cast at Lamberhurst in Sussex, designed by M. Tijone, and set up at the cost of £11,202. 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; and a view of it, like a hemispherical hill, soaring above the vast outspread mass of the City, is got through several street vistas, and from many a suburban vantage-ground. An anniversary service is held in the cathedral on the first Thursday in June, when all the charity children of the metropolis are collected in it, and unite their voices in the psalmody; and this has been pronounced, by many persons, one of the most imposing spectacles in the world. Trumpets and drums, as well as the organ, are then in requisition; and Haydn is recorded to have said that he never felt the influence of music so powerful in any other combination.

Parishes.—The parishes in the metropolis, as that is defined by the registrar-general, exclusive of the City, are Paddington, Kensington, Hammersmith, Fulham, Chelsea, St. George-Hanover-square, St. John-the-Evangelist-Westminster, St. Margaret-Westminster, St. Peter-Westminster, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. James-Westminster, St. Marylebone, Hampstead, St. Pancras, Islington, Stoke-Newington, Hackney, St. George-Bloomsbury, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Anne-Soho, St. Paul-Covent-garden, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement-Danes, St. Andrew-Holborn-above-the-Bars, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, Shoreditch, Dethal-green, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, Minories, St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, Limehouse, Bow, Bromley, St. Leonard, Poplar, Christchurch-Southwark, St. Saviour-Southwark, St. Olave-Southwark, St. Thomas-Southwark, St. John-Horsleydown, Bermondsey, St. George-the-Martyr, Newington, Lambeth, Clapham, Wandsworth, Putney, Lower Tooting, Streatham, Camberwell, Rotherhithe, St. Paul-Deptford, St. Nicholas-Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Charlton-next-Woolwich, Plumstead, Eltham, Lee, Lewisham, part of St. Sepulchre, and all Battersea except Penge hamlet. There are likewise numerous liberties, extra-parochial places, and precincts, which do not rank fully as civil parishes, but lie within ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The larger parishes also are cut, some of them multitudinously, into ecclesiastical sections. All these parishes, with their civil and their ecclesiastical statistics, and with notes of their ecclesiastical subdivisions, are separately noticed in articles of their own. And as many of both the ecclesiastical subdivisions and the extra-parochial places as admit of description apart from the localities associated with them, also are separately noticed.

The parishes in the City within the walls, together with their respective pop. in 1861, are St. Alban, Woodstreet, 276; Allhallows, Barking, 1,679; Allhallows, Bread-street, 95; Allhallows-the-Great, 603; Allhallows, Honey-lane, 65; Allhallows-the-Less, 79; Allhallows, Lombard-street, 415; Allhallows, London-wall, 1,999; Allhallows, Staining, 358; St. Alphage, Stion-college, 699; St. Andrew, Hubbard, 205; St. Andrew, Undershaft, 1,071; St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, 682; Sts. Ann and Agnes, Aldersgate, 362; St. Anne, Blackfriars, 2,615; St. Antholin, 263; St. Augustine, Watling-street, 110; St. Bartholomew-by-the-Royal Exchange, 236; St. Benet, Fink, 213; St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, 278; St. Benet, Pauls-wharf, 537; St. Benet, Sherohog, 114; St. Botolph, Billingsgate, 222; Christchurch, Newgate-street, 1,975; St. Christopher-le-Stock, 23; St. Clement, Eastcheap, 193; St. Dionis, Backchurch, 534; St. Dunstan-in-the-East, 971; St. Edmund-the-King, 333; St. Ethelburga, 606; St. Faith-the-Virgin, 761; St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, 178; St.

George, Botolph-lane, 217; St. Gregory-by-St. Paul, 1,154; St. Helen, Bishopsgate, 553; St. James, Duke's-place, 851; St. James, Garlick-Hythe, 461; St. John-the-Baptist, Walbrook, 132; St. John-the-Evangelist, 27; St. John-Zachary, 132; St. Katherine-Coleman, 444; St. Katherine-Cree, 1,794; St. Lawrence, Jewry, 410; St. Lawrence, Pountney, 233; St. Leonard, Eastcheap, 111; St. Leonard, Foster-lane, 297; St. Magnus-the-Martyr, 197; St. Margaret, Lothbury, 164; St. Margaret, Moses, 137; St. Margaret, New Fish-street, 317; St. Margaret, Pattens, 103; St. Martin, Ludgate, 1,030; St. Martin, Orgars, 296; St. Martin, Outwich, 165; St. Martin, Pomroy, 135; St. Martin, Vintry, 244; St. Mary, Abchurch, 264; St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 443; St. Mary, Aldermary, 232; St. Mary-le-Bow, 317; St. Mary, Bothaw, 161; St. Mary, Colechurch, 164; St. Mary-at-Hill, 738; St. Mary-Magdalen, Old Fish-street, 732; St. Mary-Magdalen, Milk-street, 125; St. Mary, Mounthav, 474; St. Mary, Somerset, 271; St. Mary, Staining, 161; St. Mary, Woolchurch-Haw, 102; St. Mary, Woolnoth, 291; St. Matthew, Friday-street, 167; St. Michael, Bassishaw, 501; St. Michael, Cornhill, 571; St. Michael, Crossed-lane, 323; St. Michael-Paternoster-Royal, 169; St. Michael, Queenhithe, 518; St. Michael-Quern, 74; St. Michael, Wood-street, 214; St. Mildred, Bread-street, 86; St. Mildred, Poultry, 257; St. Nicholas, Acons, 163; St. Nicholas, Cole-Abbey, 230; St. Nicholas, Olave, 355; St. Olave-Hart-street-with-St. Nicholas-in-the-Shambles, 757; St. Olave, Old Jewry, 143; St. Olave, Silver-street, 527; St. Pancras, Soper-lane, 76; St. Peter, Cornhill, 533; St. Peter-near-Pauls-wharf, 410; St. Peter-le-Poer, Broad-street, 549; St. Peter, Westcheap, 148; St. Stephen, Coleman-street, 3,324; St. Stephen, Walbrook, 300; St. Swithin, London Stone, 297; St. Thomas-the-Apostle, 112; Holy Trinity-the-Less, 553; and St. Vedast, Foster-lane, 278. The parishes, extra-parochial places, and precincts in the City without the walls, together with their respective pop. in 1861, are St. Andrew-Holborn-below-the-Bars, 6,337; Barnards-Inn, 69; St. Bartholomew-the-Great, 3,426; St. Bartholomew-the-Less, 849; St. Botolph-without-Aldersgate, 4,744; St. Botolph-without-Aldgate, 9,421; St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate, 11,569; St. Bride, 5,660; Bridewell precinct, 410; St. Dunstan-in-the-West, 2,511; St. Giles-without-Cripplegate, 13,495; Inner Temple, 148; Middle Temple, 81; Sergeants-Inn, Fleet-street, 75; Thavies-Inn, 185; Whitefriars' precinct, 1,155; part of Furnival's-Inn, 50; and part of St. Sepulchre-without-Newgate, 7,475.

The livings within the City, together with the status, the value, and the patron of each, so far as reported, are St. Alban-Wood-street-with-St. Olave-Silver-street, a rectory, £333,* alternately the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Eton College; Allhallows, Barking, a vicarage, £956, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Allhallows-Bread-street-with-St. John-the-Evangelist, a rectory, £264, alternately the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Allhallows-the-Great-with-Allhallows-the-Less, a rectory, £458, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Allhallows, Lombard-street, a rectory, united in 1867 with the rectories of St. Benet-Gracechurch-street and St. Leonard-Eastcheap, £657, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Allhallows, London-wall, a rectory, £477,* the Lord Chancellor; Allhallows, Staining, a vicarage, £624, the Grocer's Company; St. Alphage, a rectory, £313, the Bishop of London; St. Andrew Holborn, a rectory, together with three vicarages and two other charges, all noticed in the article HOLBORN; St. Andrew-Undershaft-with-St. Mary-at-Axe, a rectory, £2,000,* the Bishop of London; St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe-with-St. Anne-Blackfriars, a rectory, £243,* alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Parishioners; Sts. Anne and Agnes-with-St. John-Zachary, a rectory, £270, alternately the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; St. Antholin-with-St. John-the-Baptist, a rectory, £222, alternately the Crown and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; St. Augustine-with-St. Faith, a rectory, £296, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; St. Bartholomew-the-Great, a rectory,

£680, the Trustees of the late W. Phillips; St. Bartholomew-the-Less, a vicarage, £13,* the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; St. Benet-Pauls-wharf-with-St. Peter-near-Pauls-wharf, a rectory, £254, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Benet-Shereshog-with-St. Stephen-Walbrook, a rectory, £332,* alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Grocers' Company; St. Botolph-Billingsgate-with-St. George-Botolph-lane, a rectory, £335,* alternately the Crown and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; St. Botolph-without-Aldersgate, a vicarage, £450* the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; St. Botolph-without-Aldgate, a vicarage, £300, the Bishop of London; St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate, a rectory, £1,650,* the Bishop of London; All Saints, an ecclesiastical section of St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate, a vicarage, £550, the Bishop of London; St. Bride, a vicarage, £460, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; Trinity-Gough-square, an ecclesiastical section of St. Bride, a p. curacy, £120, the Bishop of London; Christchurch-Neigate-street-with-St. Leonard-Foster-lane, a vicarage and a rectory, £476, alternately the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; St. Christopher-le-stock-with-St. Margaret-Lothbury-and-St. Bartholomew-by-the-Royal Exchange, a double rectory, £1,242,* alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of London; St. Clement-Eastcheap-with-St. Martin-Orgars, a rectory, £290, alternately the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Dionis, Backchurch, a rectory, £439,* the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; St. Dunstan-in-the-East, a rectory, £350, the Archbishop of Canterbury; St. Dunstan-in-the-West, a rectory, £490,* Simeon's Trustees; St. Edmund-the-King-with-St. Nicholas-Acons, a rectory, £306,* alternately the Crown and the Archbishop of Canterbury; St. Ethelburga, a rectory, £1,065, the Bishop of London; St. Gabriel-Fenchurch-street-with-St. Margaret-Pattens, a rectory, £214,* alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Corporation of London; St. Giles-without-Cripplegate, a vicarage, £1,530,* the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Bartholomew-Little-Moorfields, an ecclesiastical section of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate, a p. curacy, £330, the Crown; St. Helen, Bishopsgate, a vicarage, £40, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. James, Duke's-place, a donative rectory, £300, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; St. James, Garlick-Hythe, a rectory, £310, the Bishop of London; St. Katharine-Coleman, a rectory, £550,* the Bishop of London; St. Katharine-Cree, £238, Magdalene College, Cambridge; St. Lawrence-Jewry-with-St. Mary Magdalene-Milk-street, a vicarage and a rectory, £300, alternately Balliol-College, Oxford, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Magnus-the-Martyr-with-St. Margaret-New-Fish-street, and St. Michael-Crooked-lane, a triple rectory, £689,* alternately the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; St. Martin, Ludgate, a rectory, £266, the Bishop of London; St. Martin, Outwich, a rectory, £535,* the Merchant Tailors' Company; St. Mary-Abchurch-with-St. Lawrence-Pountney, a rectory and a p. curacy, £206, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; St. Mary, Aldermanbury, a vicarage, £255, the Parishioners; St. Mary-Aldermanby-with-St. Thomas-the-Apostle, a rectory, £435,* alternately the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Mary-at-Hill-with-St. Andrew-Hubbard, a rectory, £387,* alternately the Parishioners and the Duke of Northumberland; St. Mary-le-Bow-with-St. Pancras-Soper-lane-and-Allhallows-Honey-lane, a rectory, £459, the Archbishop of Canterbury two turns and the Grocers' Company one turn; St. Mary Magdalen-Old-Fish-street-with-St. Gregory-by-St. Paul, a rectory, £300, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Mary-Woolnoth-with-St. Mary-Woolchurch, a rectory, £280, alternately the Crown and the Representatives of Sir G. M. Broke; St. Matthew-Friday-street-with-St. Peter-Westcheap, a rectory, £234,* the Duke of Duclench; St. Michael, Bassishaw, a rectory, £239, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Michael, Cornhill, a rectory, £337, the Drapers' Company; St. Michael-Paternoster-Royal-with-St. Martin-Vintry, a rectory, £242, alternately the Dean and Chap-

ter of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; St. Michael-Queenhithe-with-Holy Trinity-the-Less, a rectory, £270, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Michael-Wood-street-with-St. Mary-Staining, a rectory, £260, alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Parishioners; St. Mildred-Bread-street-with-St. Margaret-Moses, a rectory, £237, alternately the Lord Chancellor and Mrs. Benson and Mr. R. Andrew; St. Mildred-Poultry-with-St. Mary-Colechurch, a rectory, £269, alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Mercers' Company; St. Nicholas-Cole-Abbey-with-St. Nicholas-Olave, a rectory, united in 1867 with St. Mary-Somerset and St. Mary Mouthaw, £525,* the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; St. Olave-Hart-street-with-St. Nicholas-in-the-Shambles, a rectory, £1,891,* Five Trustees; St. Olave-Old-Jewry-with-St. Martin-Pomroy, a vicarage and a rectory, £410,* the Lord Chancellor; St. Peter, Cornhill, a rectory, £338, the Corporation of London; St. Peter-le-Poer-with-St. Benet-Fink, a rectory and a p. curacy, £1,160, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls two turns and Eton College one turn; St. Peter-ad-Vincla, a rectory, the Constable of the Tower; St. Sepulchre, a vicarage, £550,* St. John's College, Oxford; St. Stephen, Coleman-street, a vicarage, £560, the Parishioners; St. Swithin-with-St. Mary-Bothaw, a rectory, £259, alternately H. G. Watkins, Esq., and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; St. Thomas, Liberty of Rolls, a vicarage, £145, Hyndman's Trustees; Holy Trinity, Minorities, a vicarage, £69, the Lord Chancellor; and St. Vedast-Foster-lane-with-St. Michael-le-Quern, a rectory, £300, alternately the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls.

Churches.—The places of worship in the metropolis, within the registrar-general's-limits, at the census of 1851, were 458 of the Church of England, with 409,834 sittings; 5 of the Church of Scotland, with 3,866 s.; 14 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 10,065 s.; 4 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 4,250 s.; 161 of Independents, with 100,436 s.; 3 of General Baptists, with 1,500 s.; 3 of New Connexion General Baptists, with 1,810 s.; 1 of Seventh Day Baptists, with 300 s.; 89 of Particular Baptists, with 37,488 s.; 34 of Baptists not defined, with 13,176 s.; 9 of Quakers, with 3,157 s.; 9 of Unitarians, with 3,300 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 1,100 s.; 93 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 44,162 s.; 5 of New Connexion Methodists, with 934 s.; 21 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,380 s.; 4 of Bible Christians, with 1,014 s.; 15 of the Wesleyan Association, with 3,243 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,615 s.; 3 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with 800 s.; 8 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 5,498 s.; 1 of Sandemanians, with 200 s.; 3 of the New Church, with 880 s.; 3 of Brethren, with 230 s.; 48 of isolated congregations, with 8,526 s.; 6 of Lutherans, with 2,172 s.; 1 of French Protestants, with 250 s.; 1 of the Netherlands' Reformed Church, with 350 s.; 1 of German Protestant Reformers, with 200 s.; 1 of Italian Reformers, with 150 s.; 2 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 2,700 s.; 6 of Latter Day Saints, with 2,640 s.; 35 of Roman Catholics, with 18,230 s.; 1 of German Catholics, with 300 s.; 2 of the Greek Church, with 205 s.; and 11 of Jews, with 3,692 s. The increase since 1851 has been very great. A project had been issued in 1836, by Bishop Blomfield, for building forty additional churches of the Establishment; had realized within twelve months, £90,000 in money and £30,000 in promise from subscription; and had issued in the erection of not merely fifty but seventy-five new churches. That example gave a powerful stimulus to church-extension both among churchmen and among dissenters. An act of parliament was passed in 1859, empowering a transference of churches and of church-endowments from old, small, wealthy, thinly-peopled parishes of the City, to new, large, poor, thickly-peopled sections of the other parts of the metropolis; and that gave increased force to the stimulus of Bishop Blomfield's successful scheme. Private munificence, parochial effort, and general enterprise, soon, in their several ways, gave origin to numerous new churches and chapels of the Establishment. A scheme for new

churches, together with some collateral objects, all by subscription, was launched in 1862, by Bishop Tait; realized, before the beginning of 1865, £100,000 in money; and aimed to realize the same amount annually for ten years. Dissenters, proportionately to their numbers and their resources, have been to the full as active and successful. The Independents, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the United Presbyterians, in particular, have made a wonderful increase in both the number and the beauty of their places of worship. Nor have they erected churches merely, but other buildings of affiliated kinds. The Independents, for instance, resolved in 1865 to erect a memorial hall, at a cost of about £70,000. The amount of church-accommodation, both Established and dissenting, proportionally to the population, must have been fully more at the end of 1866 than it was at the census of 1851; and, on the whole, it was in considerably better distribution throughout the metropolis. The new churches, generally, have been set down in localities where they were most wanted; they were continuing to multiply, with increasing rapidity, in 1866-70; and, in general, they are capacious, convenient, and, as compared with the old city ones, well attended. The style of most of them is some variety or other, or some combination or other, of the pointed; but, viewed comprehensively, it approaches or even exhibits a mongrel character, avoiding simplicity and symmetry, abounding in irregularity of outline, and indulging in freaks of what are called Continental Gothic, French Gothic, French Flamboyant, Lombardic, and Byzantine. Many of the new churches, nevertheless, are either very beautiful or finely picturesque. But they all stand in parts of the metropolis beyond the City; and as many of them as specially challenge attention, or as form good specimens of groups, are individually noticed in our articles on the parishes and the chapels.

The number of churches within the City, immediately before the great fire, was 93; and 85 of them were burnt down. Only 53 were rebuilt; and 35 were united, in charge, to other churches. The circumstances of the City, as to resident population, had become altered. Wealthy families had removed to the suburbs; many houses, or sites of houses, originally occupied as residences, had been converted into places of business; and the aggregate area of the City, though as densely edificed as ever, had become considerably less populous. The same kind of change afterwards went on for many years, and issued in the conversion of a large proportion of the City into a mere seat of trade, thronged with men during the hours of business, but almost deserted by them at other times. The churches, in consequence, were less wanted than they had been before; were less frequented; and had averagely much smaller congregations. They, therefore, did not multiply; or, at least, they gained but slight increase, and only in exceptional corners where population continued to be more dense. The places of worship within the City, at the census of 1851, were 73 of the Church of England, with 41,199 sittings; 2 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 1,180 s.; 2 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 3,000 s.; 10 of Independents, with 7,706 s.; 4 of Particular Baptists, with 1,932 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 920 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 1,100 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,632 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 320 s.; 1 of Sandemanians, with 200 s.; 3 of isolated congregations, with 1,345 s.; 1 of Lutherans, with 520 s.; 1 of French Protestants, with 230 s.; 1 of the Netherlands' Reformed Church, with 350 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 2,500 s.; 1 of German Catholics, with 300 s.; 1 of the Greek Church, with 105 s.; and 5 of Jews, with 2,487 s. Several of the parish churches, in result of the act of 1859, either have been or are about to be demolished. An effort was made by the Institute of Architects, to prevent that act from interfering with any of the churches, or, at the worst, to obtain the insertion in it of a clause protecting ten or twelve of the finest of them, together with all the steeples; but the effort succeeded only so far as to procure the exemption of St. Stephen's-Walbrook, St. Martin's-Ludgate, St. Peter's-Cornhill, and

St. Swithin's-Cannon-street. The demolition of all the rest, or of more than a few of such as are least wanted, does not follow, for the power of demolition given by the act is only permissive.

The majority of the City parish churches sprang from the same architect as St. Paul's cathedral; and they form such a collection of modern ecclesiastical edifices, from a single mind, as no other country can show. They have been much depreciated by some critics, and much extolled by others. They have, on the one hand, been described as exhibiting a heavy uncouth mannerism; with hardly a redeeming beauty,—even derided as “Wren's paganism;” but they are, on the other hand, regarded as aggregately a characteristic and grand architectural feature of the City; and they, at least, display remarkable variations of form and feature, and possess adaptations to their respective sites. Both the more ancient and the more recent churches also intermingle with them to produce diversity.—St. Alban's, Wood-street, succeeded an ancient one built by King Athelstane, and a subsequent one built by Inigo Jones; was itself built by Wren, after the great fire, at a cost of £3,165; and has a tower 85 feet high, and a carved pulpit. 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, Hickee, the author of the “Thesaurus.”—Allhallows, Broad-street, was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £3,348; has a tower 86 feet high, and a carved pulpit; and contains the baptismal registry of Milton, and the grave of John Howe. Allhallows-the-Great stands in Thames-street; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £5,641; has an oak screen, given by the Hamburg merchants; and contains the grave of Jacobson, who built the Foundling hospital. Allhallows-the-Less had a steeple over the vaulted gate to Coldharbour House, and was therefore sometimes called Allhallows-on-the-Cellars. Allhallows, Lombard-street, succeeded an ancient church of 1053, and a subsequent one of 1516; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £8,058; and has a good carved door. Allhallows, London-wall, was rebuilt by Dance, in 1765-7, at a cost of £2,941; and had, for rectors, Beloe and Nares. Allhallows, Staining, stood in Mark-lane; was rebuilt after 1669, but had an ancient tower; and was to be taken down in 1870. St. Alphege's stands near Aldermanbury; was built in 1777; and has part of the porch of Elysyne or St. Mary's, Spital. St. Andrew's, Holborn, is noticed in the article HOLBORN. St. Andrew's-Hubbard stood on the site of Weighhouse-yard. 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 Mayday” 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 1593, an effigies of Sir H. Hammersley, a monument to Stowe the antiquary, and the grave of Motteux, the translator of “Don Quixote.” St. Andrews-by-the-Wardrobe stands near Doctors' Commons; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £7,060; consists of brick, faced with stone; and contains a bust of Romaine, who was rector, and the grave of Oliver the artist. Sts. Ann and Agnes stands in St. Ann's-lane; is sometimes called St. Ann-in-the-Willows; was rebuilt by Wren; and has a square tower. St. Antholin's stands in Budge-row, Watling-street; succeeded a church famous, in the time of the Commonwealth, for an early morning lecture; was rebuilt by Cartwright, after designs by Wren, at a cost of £5,700; and has a dome resting on eight columns, and an octagonal spire. St. Augustine's stands in Watling-street; was rebuilt by

Wren, and repaired in 1829; and serves also for St. Faith's parish, whose church was a crypt under Old St. Paul's.

St. Bartholomew's-by-the-Royal Exchange stood in Bartholomew-lane; was rebuilt by Wren; was taken down in 1841, to make room for the new Exchange; and was copied, in a new church, by Cockerell, in Moor-lane. St. Bartholomew's-the-Great stands in Smithfield; was the choir and transept of the church of St. Bartholomew's priory, founded in 1102 by Rahere the royal minstrel; was partly rebuilt in 1410, and partly after 1532; comprises Norman, early English, and later English portions; was restored in 1865-6, at a cost of about £4,000; contains a richly canopied tomb of Lahere, and a large monument to Sir Walter Milman, the founder of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; and was the place of the painter Hogarth's baptism. St. Bartholomew's-the-Less stands at St. Bartholomew's hospital, in Smithfield; was originally a part of St. Bartholomew's priory; retains an old tower; was rebuilt in 1789 by Dance, and in 1823 by Hardwicke; and contains two brasses of the 15th century, monuments of Balthorpe and Lady Bodley, and the grave of Heath the chronicler. St. Benet's-Fink stands in Threadneedle-street; was founded by Robert Fink, who gave name to Finch-lane; was rebuilt by Wren; and was taken down to make room for the Royal Exchange. St. Benet's-Gracechurch-street was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £3,583; and was united, in charge, to St. Leonard's-Eastcheap, which contained the grave of Quarles. St. Benet's-Pauls'-wharf, called also St. Benet's-Hythe, succeeded a previous church of 1181; was built by Wren, at a cost of £3,328; and contains the graves of Inigo Jones, Le Neve, and W. Oldys. St. Benet's-Sherehog, called also St. Benet's-Syth, a corruption of St. Osyth, was destroyed by the great fire, and not rebuilt; but was then united, in charge, to St. Stephen's-Walbrook. St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, was destroyed by the great fire; and was afterwards united, in charge, with St. George's, Botolph-lane, which was built by Wren, at a cost of £5,207. St. Botolph's-without-Aldersgate stands in Little Britain; was restored in 1790; and contains monuments of Dame Packington, Elizabeth Smith, and Wray the scholar. St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate was rebuilt in 1741-4, by Dance, at a cost of £5,536; is a brick structure; contains monuments of Lord Dacre, Sir R. Carew, and others; and had Bishop Kennet as incumbent. St. Botolph's-without-Bishopsgate stands in Houndsditch; was rebuilt in 1725-8, by James Gould; is a brick structure, with a good steeple; contains a monument to Sir Paul Pindar, an emblematic picture of Charles I., and the grave of Alleyn the actor; and had Bishops Mant and Blomfield as rectors. All Saints, in St. Botolph's-without-Bishopsgate parish, stands in Skinner-street; and was built, in 1838, by Meredith. 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 Col. 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 graves of Ogilvy the royal cosmographer, Sandford the genealogist, Dr. Davenant the political writer, and Richardson the novelist.

Christchurch, Newgate-street, was built in 1225; belonged to the Greyfriars' monastery; was originally 300 feet long; suffered injury from the great fire; was restored in 1687-1704, by Wren; has capacity for 3,000 persons; is the place where the Spital sermons are preached before the lord mayor and aldermen; had Trapp, the translator of Virgil, as a vicar; and contains monuments of Trapp and Lady Digby, and the graves of Burlett and Richard Baxter. St. Christopher's-le-Stock stood on part of the site of the Bank of England; and was taken down, in 1781, to make room for the bank. St. Clement's, Eastcheap, stands in St. Clement's-lane;

was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £4,365; and had Bishop Pearson as rector. St. Dionis-Bachchurch stands in Fenchurch-street; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £5,737; consists of brick and stone; and has four old squirts, each 2½ feet long, such as were used for extinguishing fires. 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 1831-3 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; has also a stained window by Willmet; and is surmounted by a Louvre tower, 130 feet high, imitated from that of St. Helen's in York. St. Edmund-the-King's stands in Lombard-street; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £5,207; and contains a monument to Dean Milles the antiquary. St. Ethelburga's stands near Crosby Hall in Bishopsgate; is partly early English, but plain and small; and had Milbourne, who figures in the "Dunciad," as a rector. St. Margaret-Pattens serves as the church of St. Gabriel-Fenchurch-street; stands in Rood-lane; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £4,986; has carvings by G. Gibbons; and had Birch, the biographer, as a rector. St. Giles'-without-Cripplegate succeeded a Norman church of 1090; was built in 1545-6, in the pointed style of that period; underwent partial restoration in 1864; was the place of Cromwell's marriage to Elizabeth Bourchier; 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; was designed, in 1865, to be further restored in the way of tribute to Milton's genius; and had Bishop Andrews and the grandfather of John Wesley as vicars. St. Helen's stands on the E side of Bishopsgate-street-within, near its junction with Gracechurch-street; was the church of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Helen, founded in 1216 by William Basing, dean of St. Paul's, and named St. Helen's in honour of the mother of Constantine; consists now of two aisles and a small transept, with a tower erected about 1669; and contains six brasses from 1470 till 1514, and monuments of Sir John Crosby, Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir William Pickering, Sir Julius Cesar, Sir Andrew Judd, Sir John Spencer, Martin Bond, and Francis Bancroft.

St. James', Duke's-place, occupies the site of Holy Trinity priory; and is a small brick edifice of 1622-3. St. James', Garlick-Hythe, was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £5,537; measures 75 feet by 45; and has a steeple 93 feet high. St. Katharine-Coleman's stands in Fenchurch-street; escaped injury by the great fire; and was rebuilt in 1734. St. Katharine-Cree's is sometimes called Christchurch; stands in Leadenhall-street, on ground which was part of the graveyard of Holy Trinity priory; was rebuilt in 1630, and very ritualistically opened by Laud; and contains an effigy of Sir M. Throgmorton, and the grave of Holbein. 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; 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 £3,579; 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 £5,310; measures 64 feet by 60; contains a carved font by G.

Gibbons; and has attached to it the "golden lectureship" of 1490, under the Haberdashers' Company. St. Martin's, Ludgate, succeeded a previous church of 1437; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £5,378; has a beautiful small spire which strikingly contrasts to the massive form of the neighbouring cathedral; had, as a rector, Purchas, the author of the "Pilgrimage"; and contains his grave. St. Martin's-Outwich stands in Threadneedle-street; was rebuilt in 1796-8, by Cockerell; and contains three brasses of 1459-1590. St. Mary's-Ablchurch stands in Ablchurch-lane; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £4,922; and has a spherical roof, painted by Thornhill, and carvings by G. Gibbons. St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, succeeded a church in which Dr. Calany preached for twenty years, and in which Milton married his second wife; was built by Wren, at a cost of £5,237; contains the graves of Dr. Calany and Judge Jeffreys; and had Bishops Kennet, Stratford, and Hopkins as curates. St. Mary's-Aldermanbury stands in Bow-lane; 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 Arches; 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 £8,071; is regarded, next to St. Paul's cathedral, as his masterpiece; has a remarkably beautiful steeple, 230½ 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-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 Magdalen's, Old Fish-street, was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £4,291; and has a brass of 1586. St. Mary's-Somerset stands in upper Thames-street; succeeded a previous church of 1335; and was built by Wren, at a cost of £6,579. 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 1716-9, by Hawksmoor; presents a bold, original, and beautiful exterior, in the 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. Matthew's, Friday-street, was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £2,391; is a brick structure; and had Bishop Barley and the Grecist Lort as rectors. St. Michael's-Bassishaw stands in Basinghall-street; and was built by Wren, at a cost of £2,822. St. Michael's, Cornhill, is in the pointed style; was mainly built by Wren, at a cost of £4,686; 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 puritan Nye. St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, was rebuilt by Wren, and taken down in 1821. St. Michael's-Paternoster-Royal stands at College-hill; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £7,455; has a fine tower, with carvings by G. Gibbons; and contains the grave of "thrice-lord-

mayor" Whittington. St. Michael's, Queenhithe, was built by Wren; measures 71 feet by 40; and has a steeple 130 feet high. St. Michael's, Woolf-street, succeeded a previous church in which James IV. of Scotland was buried, and from which Holmes was ejected; is in the Ionic style, by Wren, at a cost of £2,554, and has a poor spire, in room of a previous one. St. Michael's-le-Querne took the latter part of its name from the "corn" market, and contained the grave of Leland. St. Mildred's, Bread-street, was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £3,705. St. Mildred's, Poultry, was rebuilt in 1676, at a cost of £4,654; had a steeple, surmounted by a ship-shaped vane; had Needham as a rector and Bishop Hoadley as a lecturer; and, being almost deserted, was to be taken down in 1870. St. Nicholas's, Cole Abbey, stands in Old Fish-street; was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £5,580; and has a square tower. St. Olave's, Hart-street, is an old edifice; contains tombs of Mennis and Pepps, and two brasses of the 16th century; and had H. Owen as rector. St. Olave's, Old Jewry, was rebuilt by Wren, and contains a monument to Alderman Boydell.

St. Peter's, Cornhill, succeeded one of the earliest churches in London; was built by Wren, at a cost of £5,467; 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 £4,000; is a circular edifice, with good front and no side-windows; and had Bishop Hoadley as rector. St. Peter's-ad-Vincula has been noticed in our account of the Tower. St. Peter's, near Pauls-wharf, was rebuilt by Wren, at a cost of £4,020; has a figure of the Resurrection over its gate; and had Goodwin the republican as rector. 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 £7,652, and restored in 1850-1; has a plain or even mean exterior, but a very fine interior; is a parallelogram, 87 feet long and 64 feet 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 turncoat vicar of Bray, as rector. St. Swithin's-London-Stone stands in Cannon-street, opposite the new City terminus of the Southeastern railway; was built by Wren, at a cost of £4,637; and was restored in 1869, with conversion of its style from renaissance to non-descript Gothic. St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, was rebuilt by Wren, has a fine spire, and contains a screen by G. Gibbons. The Temple church stands a little S of Temple-bar; was the church of the Knights Templars; consists of two parts, the Round and the Choir; has a triforium, reached by a cork-screw stair; and was the place where Archbishop Usher preached the funeral sermon of Selden. The Round was built in 1185; is transition Norman; has a very fine Norman porch; and contains two groups of monumental effigies, either Knights-Templars or Associates of the Temple. The Choir was erected subsequently to the Round, and finished in 1240; is pure early English; underwent thorough restoration in 1839-42, at a cost of £70,000; and contains the tomb of Selden and a bust of Hooker. The Martyrs Memorial church, commemorative of the martydoms in Smithfield, was founded in the summer of 1869, and is in the style of the 13th century.

The dissenting places of worship within the City challenge little remark, except that they are mostly spacious and convenient; but those without the City, besides being very numerous and having greatly multiplied in the ten or twelve years ending in 1870, show many examples of taste and elegance. The first Independent one within the City was built in 1592; the first Baptist one, in 1668; the first Methodist one, in 1777. The Congregational Memorial Hall stands in Cannon-street, with a frontage to the new street toward the Mansion House; and was

built subsequent to 1867, at a cost of about £75,000. The Wesleyan Mission house, or Centenary Hall, stands in Bishopsgate-street; was erected in 1839, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Methodism; and contains a very interesting museum. The French Protestant church in St. Martin's-le-Grand was preceded by one on the site of the Hall of Commerce, founded there by Edward VI. The Danish church in Wellclose-square, White-chapel, was founded in 1696, by Christian V. of Denmark; and was taken down in 1869. The German Lutheran church, in Trinity-lane, occupies the site of the extinct parochial church of Holy-Trinity-the-Less. The Greek church, in London Wall, is an edifice in the Byzantine style, in the form of a Greek cross; and contains some beautiful pictures. The Jews' great synagogue is in St. James-place, Aldgate; and the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' synagogue is in Bevis-marks, Leadenhall-street. A Jews' synagogue in Great Portland-street was built in 1869-70, at a cost of about £24,000.

The burying-places throughout the City and in all other parts of the metropolis, till the comparatively recent enactment for ultramural interment, were the churches and the churchyards. The accumulated masses of human remains, in densely populated places, are closely contiguous to the great thoroughfares, and are great and numerous, almost beyond belief. St. Mary-le-Bow's Norman vault, in Cheapside, is crammed with leaden coffins piled 30 feet high, and covered with cobwebs and fungi; St. Benet's vaults, in Gracechurch-street, continued to be used for burial till 1850, and were then so crowded that access could be obtained to them only by lifting the stones in the aisle; St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Mary's-at-Hill were, at the same period, in a similar or even worse condition; and even churches in the West, such as St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and St. Georges-Chapel-Bayswater, were, at the same period, in a not much better state. Bunhill-Fields cemetery, near Finsbury-square, was originally the pest-place of interment at the time of the great plague; lay then in a state of open common; was afterwards enclosed to the extent of 2½ acres, at the public expense of the City; became, from usage, the cemetery of the dissenters; is notable for the great numbers of eminent dissenting ministers and authors interred in it; and has, for some time, been full and disused. The principal ultramural cemeteries, all formed since the passing of the act for ultramural interment, and mostly spacious and ornamental, are the City of London cemetery, at Little Ilford; the Tower Hamlets, at Mile-End-road; the North of London, at Colney-Hatch; the Kensal-Green, on the road to Harrow; the London Company's, at Highgate and Nunhead; the Islington and the St. Pancras, at Colney-Hatch; the South Metropolitan, at Norwood; the Victoria Park or East London, at Bethnal-Green; the Abney-Park, at Stoke-Newington; the West London, at Brompton; and the Necropolis, at Woking. All are noticed, in their appropriate places, in other articles.

Schools and Institutions.—The schools in the registration-metropolis, inclusive of the City, at the census of 1851, were 563 public day-schools, with 167,298 scholars; 3,693 private day-schools, with 86,941 s.; 701 Sunday-schools, with 183,600 s.; and 100 evening schools for adults, with 2,878 s. Twenty-six of the public schools, with 3,910 scholars, were workhouse schools; 8, with 1,137 s., were military schools; 5, with 1,299 s., were naval schools; 2, with 635 s., were prison schools; 19, with 3,748 s., were endowed collegiate and grammar schools; 80, with 12,250 s., were other endowed schools; 161, with 46,161 s., were Church of England national schools; 216, with 34,041 s., were Church of England non-national schools; 5, with 945 s.—one of them British—were Church of Scotland schools; 2, with 141 s., were Presbyterian Church-in-England schools; 2, with 399 s., were Presbyterian, not specially defined; 24, with 5,432 s., were Independent British; 40, with 5,947 s., were Independent non-British; 3, with 385 s., were Baptist British; 5, with 505 s., were Baptist non-British; 4, with 430 s., were Unitarian; 4, with 1,129 s., were Wesleyan British; 20, with 2,612 s., were Wesleyan

non-British; 1, with 86 s., was of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; 3, with 412 s., were dissenting, not specially defined; 1, with 157 s., was Lutheran; 1, with 100 s., was of the German mission; 1, with 15 s., was French Protestant; 42, with 7,730 s., were Roman Catholic; 7, with 1,033 s., were Jewish; 38, with 10,563 s., were undenominational British; 1, with 509 s., was undenominational non-British; 74, with 15,413 s., were ragged schools; 18, with 2,123 s., were orphan schools; 2, with 215 s., were for the blind; 1, with 5 s., was for the deaf and dumb; 1, with 398 s., was attached to a mechanics' institute; and 46, with 6,261 s., were subscription schools of no specific character. Two hundred and fifty-nine of the Sunday-schools, with 49,173 scholars, belonged to the Church of England; 4, with 698 s., to the Church of Scotland; 6, with 1,122 s., to the Presbyterian Church in England; 2, with 362 s., to the United Presbyterian Church; 156, with 39,391 s., to Independents; 74, with 12,952 s., to Baptists; 3, with 348 s., to Unitarians; 1, with 67 s., to Moravians; 84, with 17,452 s., to Wesleyan Methodists; 3, with 444 s., to New Connexion Methodists; 8, with 570 s., to Primitive Methodists; 3, with 332 s., to Bible Christians; 13, with 2,666 s., to the Wesleyan Association; 8, with 944 s., to Wesleyan Reformers; 2, with 305 s., to Calvinistic Methodists; 2, with 92 s., to Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; 4, with 1,147 s., to Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; 1, with 60 s., to the New Church; 1, with 55 s., to Brethren; 61, with 9,579 s., to undefined congregations; 5, with 819 s., to Roman Catholics; and 1, with 22 s., to Latter Day Saints. The increase of schools, from 1851 till the end of 1866, has not been ascertained by any reliable statistics; but may be presumed to have been about proportionate to the increase of churches.

Two of the most prominent endowed schools are noticed in our articles CHARTER-HOUSE and CHRISTCHURCH-NEWGATE-STREET. The City of London school stands in Milk-street, Cheapside, on the site of Honey-lane market; was founded, in the time of Henry V., by John Carpenter; was rebuilt, in 1835-6, at the expense of the City corporation; affords a very liberal middle-class education, at a charge of only £6 15s. for each pupil; and has an endowed income of £900 a-year, 8 free scholarships for university exhibitions of £35 a-year each, and a number of special scholarships ranging in value from £20 to £50. St. Paul's school, on the E side of St. Paul's churchyard, was founded in 1512, for 153 poor men's children, by Dean Colet; was rebuilt after the great fire, and again in 1822-4; is an edifice in the Grecian style, with an arcade; has an endowed income of upwards of £5,000, and upwards of twenty scholarships or exhibitions; is under the direction of the Mercers' company; gives an education entirely classical; had, as its first master, Lilly the friend of Erasmus, and as another master A. Gill; and numbers among its pupils Leland the antiquary, Milton the poet, Scarborough the physician, the great Duke of Marlborough, Earl Orrey, Pepys the diarist, Halley the astronomer, Strype the ecclesiastical author, Burton and Gale the antiquaries, Taylor the "Platonist," Nelson the author of "Fasts and Festivals," Sir P. Francis, R. Cotes, and Knight the biographer of Dean Colet. The Mercers' school was founded, for 70 boys, by the Mercers' company; stood originally in Cheapside, near the Mercers' chapel; was rebuilt in 1808, on the site of Whittington's almshouses, at College-hill, Thames-street; affords a liberal education, beyond the old circle of Latin and Greek; and had, as master, W. Baxter the antiquary,—and as pupils, Dean Colet, Sir W. Gresham, and Bishop Wren. The Merchant Tailors' school stands in Suffolk-lane, on the site of the mansion of the Duke of Norfolk; was founded in 1561, on the suggestion of Sir T. White, by the Merchant Tailors' company; was rebuilt by Wren, after the great fire; is a brick edifice, with pilasters, with library and chapel, and with an adjoining residence for the head master; gives a very liberal education to 260 boys, at a charge of £10 a-year for each; draws all deficiencies of revenue from the Company's funds; has 37 of the follow-

ships at St. John's college, Oxford, and 64 scholarships or exhibitions; had, as masters, Mulecaster and Dugard; and numbers among its pupils Archbishops Juxon, Doves, and Boulter, Bishops Andrews, Dove, Tomson, Buck-eridge, Wilcox, Boyle, Henshaw, and Van Mildert, Lord-keeper White Locke, Sandys the traveller, Shirley the poet, Wheatley the ritualist, Neale the puritan historian, E. Calamy the nonconformist, Titus Oates of infamous notoriety, Byron the writer in the "Spectator," E. Gayton the annotator of "Don Quixote," How the botanist, Penhaist the traveller, Lord Clive, Charles Matthews, Dr. Bliss, V. Knox, Sir H. Ellis, and Luke Milbourne. Other endowed schools, in the City, with their respective endowed incomes, are the Harberdashers', or Trotman's, Bunhill-row, £110; Lady Lockington's, Little Knight-ride-street, £60; Lambert's and Meale's, near St. Bride's, £40 and £114; Red Cross-street, boys' and girls', £294 and £856; Smith's, in Old Jewry, £109; Starling's, in East Smithfield, £44; St. Alphage's, £65; St. Botolph's-Aldgate, £97; St. Botolph's-Bishopsgate, £258; St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, £58; St. Ethelburga's, £53; Turner's, in Primrose-street, £228; Sir J. Cass's, in Aldgate-street, founded in 1810, £1,555; Whitting's, in Smithfield, £119; the Dissenters', near Smithfield, £26; Keeve's, in St. Sepulchre's, £243; the Ladies' girls', in St. Sepulchre's, 159; the Aldersgate ward, £145; the Aldgate ward, £98; the Billingsgate ward, £41; the Bread-street ward, £574; the Broad-street ward, £119; the Coleman-street ward, £43; the Faringdon ward, in Newgate-street, £192; the Lime-street ward, £42; the Queenhithe ward, £88; the Tower ward, £100; the Vintry ward, £92; Bristow's, in Foster-lane, Lady Holle's girls', in Cripple-gate; the Tailors' orphan girls', in Cannon-street-road; and St. Anne's, in St. Anne's-lane. The Aldersgate ward national schools were built in 1860, at a cost of £6,000, and afford accommodation for 600 children; and a number of the other endowed schools strike attention for costliness and capacity.

The principal public schools in other parts of the metropolis are Westminster school, or St. Peter's college, in Deans-yard, Westminster; King's college schools, in Somerset House; the University college schools, in Gower-street; St. Mark's training college, for church schools, in Fulham-road; the National central model schools for boys and girls, in Broad Sanctuary, Westminster; the National training college, for masters, in Battersea; the National training institution, for school-mistresses, in Chelsea; the British and Foreign model schools, in Borough-road; the British and Foreign training college, for masters, in Stockwell; the British and Foreign training college, for school-mistresses, near Clapham-road; the Church of England Metropolitan training college, at Highbury-Park; the Home and Colonial training college, for mistresses, in Gray's-Inn-road; the Wesleyan Norman schools, in Horseferry-road; St. John's school, for sons of poor clergy, in Clapton; the Clergy orphan schools, in Marylebone; the Islington proprietary school, in Barnsbury-street; the Kensington proprietary school, in Kensington-square; the Marylebone grammar-school, in Regent's-park; the Stockwell grammar-school, in Park-road; the Stepney grammar-school, in Tredegar-square; the St. Olave's and St. John's grammar-school, or Queen Elizabeth's, in Southwark; the Dissenters' grammar-school, in Mill-hill; the Royal naval school, in New-cross; the Emmanuel Hospital school, in Westminster; the St. Margaret's Hospital schools, in Westminster; the Greenwich Hospital schools, in Greenwich; the Royal Military Asylum schools, in Chelsea; the Ladies' college, in Bedford-square; the City of London Freeman's orphan school, in Brixton; the St. Giles' parochial school, a very spacious and handsome building of 1861, at a cost of about £8,000, at the corner of Broad-street and Endell-street; Archbishop Tenison's school, in Soho; the Licensed Victuallers' schools, at Vauxhall; the Female orphan school, in Bayswater; the Female orphan school of industry, in Paddington; the Yorkshire Society's school, in Lambeth; the Caledonian Asylum school, at Copenhagen-fields; Raine's schools,

in Wapping; St. Anne's schools, at Brixton-hill; Lady Owen's schools, in Goswell-street; the Warehousemen and Clerks' schools, at New-cross; St. Patrick's schools, in Stamford-lane; the Welsh charity school, formerly in Gray's-Inn-lane, now at Ashford, Middlesex; the schools for the blind, in St. George's-fields and in St. John's-Wood; the school for the deaf and dumb in Gloucester-place, Old Kent-road; the Missionary children's home, at Highbury New Park; the Soldiers' daughters' home, at Boslyn-hill, Hampstead; the Marine floating school, off Charlton-pier; the Sailors' orphan girls' school and home, at Hampstead; the French charity school, in Westminster; the Bermondsey free school, in Bermondsey; Awdeley's school, under the Skinners' company, in Hackney; Coffe's grammar-school, under the Leathersellers' company, in Lewisham; the United Societies' school, in Rotherhithe; the Orphan working-school, in Haverstock-hill; the Jews' orphan asylum, in Goodman's-fields; the school for the indigent blind, in Southwark; the training refuge for destitute girls, in Marylebone; and great numbers of the national, the British, the denominational, the subscription, and the ragged or industrial schools, in almost all the parishes. As many of these schools as require further mention, are noticed in other articles.

The Inner-Temple, the Middle-Temple, Lincoln's-Inn, and Gray's-Inn, are law colleges.—The Inner-Temple took the first half of its name from being situated within the City liberties; and the second half from its having succeeded to the premises and grounds which, as noticed in a former section, had previously belonged to the Knights Templars. It occupies an extra-parochial tract of 11 acres, with 43 inhabited houses between Fleet-street and the Thames; is approached principally through Inner-Temple-lane, entered by an arched gateway of the time of James I.; and has, within its area, toward the Thames, about 3 acres of garden, disposed in a fashionable promenade. Its hall was repaired and refaced by Smirke, and contains portraits of Littleton and Coke; its library contains about 16,000 volumes, and the Petty manuscripts, chiefly transcripts of records in the Tower; and its parliament chamber, adjoining the library, contains busts of Lord Thurlow, Lord Abinger, Lord Ellenborough, Sir W. W. Follett, and Sir Frederick Pollock, and portraits or engravings of James II., George I., and about fifty eminent judges and lawyers. Thirty-nine of its earlier members became judges; and among its most distinguished members have been Littleton, Coke, Croke, Sir Julius Caesar, Sir C. Hutton, Selden, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, the poet Beaumont, Sackville Earl of Dorset, Prince Rupert, Charles II., and James II.—The Middle Temple lies immediately E of the Inner Temple; was originally conjoint with it; and took its prenominal designation from being situated between the Inner Temple and the Outer Temple, the latter of which stood on the site of Exeter House, and was displaced by Exeter buildings. It occupies an extra-parochial tract of 3 acres, containing 35 inhabited houses; and is entered principally from Fleet-street through a gateway, erected in 1864 by Wren, on the site of an old portal built by Sir Amias Paulet. Its hall was erected in 1752; forms the best specimen of Tudor architecture in London; is 100 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 47 feet high; has a richly carved roof, with curves and pendants; and contains a finely-carved oak screen of 1575, busts of Eldon, Stowell, and the twelve Cæsars, and portraits of Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III., Anne, and George II. Its library was founded, in 1641, by R. Ashley; and contains a portrait of him, and about 30,000 volumes. Among its distinguished members have been Chief Justices Montague, Broke, Popham, and Saunders, Judge Blackstone, Lord Keeper Guildford, Lord Chancellor Hardwick, Lords Clarendon, Stowell, Eldon, Ashburton, and Kenyon, Edmund Plowden, B. White Locke, Sir Walter Raleigh, Congreve, Rowe, Shadwell, R. B. Sheridan, and Thomas Moore. The Temple church, noticed in a previous section, belongs in common to the two temples; and the right side of its choir is appropriated to the Inner Temple,—the left side to the Middle Temple.

—Lincoln's Inn stands in an extra-parochial tract of its own name, comprising 9 acres and containing 23 houses, between Lincoln's-Inn-fields and Chancery-lane. It occupies the site of an ancient Episcopal palace of Chichester, a Blackfriars monastery of 1226, and an "inn" or mansion of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; and it took from the last its name of Lincoln's Inn. It probably became a residence of lawyers in the 14th century; but it was not conveyed to the benchers till 1530. The old hall, now used at times for the courts of chancery, was built in 1506; the gate-house in Chancery-lane, bearing the arms of the Earl of Lincoln, Henry VIII., and Sir Thomas Lovell, was built in 1518; and the brick wall, separating the grounds from the street, and traditionally said to have had Ben Jonson employed on it as a bricklayer, was built in 1562. The edifices now used as the inn include the new hall, the library, and the chapel; and form the Old square partly built in 1683, the New square, finished about 1697, and stone buildings, begun in 1730 and finished in 1845. The new hall stands on the E side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields; was built in 1843-5, after designs by Hardwick, at a cost of £55,000; is in the Tudor style, of red brick, with stone dressings; has a boldly-carved oak roof, in seven rich compartments; measures, in the hall proper, 120 feet in length, 45 feet in width, and 62 feet in height; and contains Hogarth's picture of "Paul before Felix," a statue of Lord Erskine by Westmacott, and, in a connected drawing-room, portraits of Sir Mathew Hale, Lord Chancellor Bathurst, and Sir William Grant. The library is in the new building; measures 80 feet in length, 40 in width, and 44 in height; has a very rich painted window; and contains about 25,000 volumes. The chapel was built or restored by Inigo Jones; shows a grotesque admixture of bastard Gothic and Roman Doric; has very fine painted windows; and stands over a cloister-ambulatory of six groined arches. Among eminent members have been Judges Fortescue and Rastall, Chief Justice Hobart, Lord Chancellor Egerton, Sir Thomas More, Oliver Cromwell, John Thurloe, Sir Henry Spelman, Sir Mathew Hale, William Pitt, Sir James Mackintosh, Curran, Bentham, Daniel O'Connell, and Lords Mansfield, Erskine, Lyndhurst, Cottenham, Brougham, Campbell, and St. Leonards.—Grays Inn has been separately noticed in its own alphabetical place.—Nine Inns of Chancery were formerly attached, as preparatory schools, to the four law colleges; Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn, to the Inner Temple; New Inn and Strand Inn, to the Middle Temple; Furnival's Inn and Thavies Inn, to Lincoln's Inn; Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn to Gray's Inn; but they now have almost or altogether lost their former connexion and character.—The Law Institution, in Chancery-lane, was established in 1825, for improved regulation of the business of solicitors and attorneys; and it has a large and handsome building, erected in 1829 after designs by Vulliamy, adorned with a hexastyle Ionic portico, and containing a hall, a library, a club-room, and committee and lecture-rooms.—Doctors' Commons, in Blackfriars, occupies the site of Mountjoy House, given to the advocates by Dr. Harvey; was rebuilt after the great fire; comprises two brick quadrangles, with hall, library, and other apartments; and includes the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court, the Court of Faculties, and the Bishop of London's Consistory Court.—The Courts of common law and equity will be noticed in the article WESTMINSTER.

The University of London was instituted in 1837; confers academic degrees in arts, law, and medicine; has several scholarships, each with £50 a-year; and was enfranchised in 1867, to send one member to parliament. A building for it was erected in 1867-9, at a cost of about £80,000, exclusive of fittings; stands in Burlington-street, fronting Burlington-gardens; is in the Italian style, of Palladian type, adorned with statues; and comprises a centre 115 feet long and 55 feet high, two flanking towers 100 feet high, and two wings each 52 feet long.—King's College is a proprietary institution, established by members of the Church of England in 1823; occupies the E wing of Somerset House; affords

instruction in the four departments of theology, general literature, applied science, and medicine; has a museum, containing Babbage's calculating machine and some interesting models; and has two literary scholarships of £50 a-year each, and two medical ones of £25 a-year each.—University college was instituted in 1828, on principles entirely undenominational; stands in Upper Gower-street; presents a frontage of 400 feet, in two stories, the lower one adorned with a bold Corinthian portico of ten columns, the upper one enriched with Corinthian pilasters, the centre surmounted by a handsome dome; includes large class-rooms, a laboratory 52 feet in length, a museum with collection of models by Flaxman, and a marble statue of the architect Watson; and affords instruction in pure science, mixed science, classical literature, belles-lettres, history, and medical science.—The Theological college of the Independents, a junction of Highbury, Homerton, and Coward colleges, is in St. John's-wood; that of the London Missionary Society is in Highgate; that of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is in Hackney; that of the Baptists is in Regent's-park; that of the Presbyterian Church in England is in Queen-square House, Guildford-street; and that of the Wesleyans is in Horseferry-road.—The Royal College of Physicians, a building of 1825, by Smirke, at a cost of £30,000, is in Pall-Mall East, at the corner of Trafalgar-square.—The Royal College of Surgeons, a building of 1835, by Barry, at a cost of £40,000, with a valuable museum, is in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.—The Veterinary college, established in 1751, is in Great College-street, Camden Town.—The Royal Society, in Burlington House, Piccadilly, originated in 1645, and was incorporated in 1663; has a library of about 50,000 printed volumes and 5,000 manuscripts, a highly valuable museum, and portraits of famous members, from Sir Isaac Newton to Sir Humphrey Davy; and numbers so very many distinguished men among its members, past and present, that a list of them would fill several of our columns.—The Royal institution, in Albemarle-street, was established in 1799 at the house of Sir Joseph Banks; maintains lectures in various departments of science and philosophy; and has a library of about 28,000 volumes.—The London Institution, in Finsbury-circus, was established in 1806, at Sir William Clayton's house in Old Jewry; was built in 1816-9, by Brooks; and has a library of upwards of 60,000 volumes, abounding specially in topographical works.—Sion college, in London wall, was founded in 1631, by Dr. White, and incorporated by Charles I.; was previously first a nunnery, then an hospital, then in 1332 a priory of canons-regular; includes among its fellows all the City clergy; comprises a hall, a president's lodging, and a library, surrounding a court; has, in its library, about 40,000 volumes,—and, in its hall and library, several portraits and other paintings; and maintains an almshouse for 20 persons.—Gresham college, in Basinghall-street, was originally a mimiastry university, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, at his own house in Bishopsgate-street; is now a place of lectures, erected in 1843; and maintains lectures on scientific subjects in the middle hours of the day, and lectures on music in the evening.

The Astronomical society in Somerset House, was founded in 1820; and gives annually a medal for the most important discovery since the previous year. The Geological society, in Somerset House, was instituted in 1807; has a very rich museum and a library; and publishes a quarterly journal of its transactions. The Chemical society, in Burlington House, was instituted in 1841. The Royal Geographical society, in Whitehall-place, was established in 1830; has a good geographical library, and a large collection of maps and charts; and publishes a "Journal" and "Proceedings." The Royal Society of Literature, in St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, was founded in 1823, and incorporated in 1826; enjoyed for a time a royal grant of £1,155 a-year; suffered loss of that grant, and opposition by some distinguished literary men; and sank into comparatively low condition. The Royal Society of Antiquaries, in Somerset House, was instituted in 1572, dissolved in 1604, re-instituted in

1717, and incorporated in 1751; issues its transactions in the well-known *Archæologia*; and has a library of about 7,000 volumes, with many curious old documents, and an interesting museum. The Royal Asiatic society, in New Burlington-street, was founded in 1823; and has a library with 450 volumes of Chinese books, and a museum with an interesting collection of Eastern curiosities. The Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi, was established in 1754 at Rawlinson's coffee-house in Covent-garden; removed to its present premises in 1774; has six pictures by Barry of 1777-83; makes temporary exhibitions of manufactures; and has connexion with most of the mechanical and literary institutions in the provincial towns. The Royal Institute of British Architects, in Conduit-street, was instituted in 1834, and incorporated in 1837; and has a good collection of books on architecture. The Institution of Civil Engineers, in Great George-street, Westminster, was established in 1818, and incorporated in 1828, and has a lecture-room, containing a portrait of Telford, its first president. The Royal Agricultural Society, in Hanover-square, holds an annual cattle show and exhibition of implements, which attracts crowds from all parts of the kingdom. The Horticultural society, in Regent-street, was established in 1804, and incorporated in 1809; has new experimental gardens at Kensington, in lieu of previous ones at Chiswick; and holds flower exhibitions at stated periods. The Royal Botanical society, in Regent's-park, was established in 1839; has grounds extending over 18 acres, and containing a noble conservatory; and holds exhibitions three times a-year. The Linnean society, in Burlington House, was founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1802; and has the library and herbarium of Linnæus. The Zoological society, in Hanover-square, was established in 1826; and has zoological gardens in Regent's-park. The Palæontographical society was established for publishing accounts of animal fossils; the Statistical society, for collecting and publishing statistics; the Camden, the Hakluyt, and the Arundel societies, for printing or engraving literary or artistic works of particular kinds. A number of scientific and literary institutions of a local kind, together with mechanics' institutes, are in the City and in other parts of the metropolis.

The British museum stands in Great Russell-square, Bloomsbury; was originally Montague House, once the residence of the Duke of Montague, afterwards the mansion of the Earl of Halifax; has undergone complete reconstruction and immense extension; and now possesses such vast wealth of materials, with such rapid increase of them, that it wants sufficient space to store them. It originated in a testamentary deed of Sir Hans Sloane, who died in 1753, and whose will instructed his executors to sell to the nation his extensive library, museum, and works of art for £20,000, a good deal less than one half the sum which they had cost him. A resolution was taken to accept the offer, to add the Cottonian library and the Harleian manuscripts to the Sloane collection, and to place the whole in Montague House, which then had ample capacity to receive them. The sum of £300,000 was raised by a lottery; and £20,000 were paid for the Sloane collection, £10,000 for the Harleian manuscripts, and £10,250 for Montague House. New collections were made from year to year, the Egyptian antiquities were obtained in 1801, the Townley marbles in 1805; and these additions led to the building of a new gallery in 1807. George IV.'s library was brought hither in 1823; and it occasioned the erection of a new wing on the E side in 1823. Fresh treasures were acquired, and great new purchases were made from time to time, still requiring increased accommodation; and they, at length, occasioned the re-construction of all the original edifice, and the erection of the N, the S, and the W sides. The edifice, as it now stands, was begun in 1823, after designs by Sir Robert Smirke; continued to be erected after the same designs, but partly by Sydney Smirke; and cost till 1854, when very far from complete, no less than about £300,000. The main front was formerly dull and heavy, but is now graceful and grand. A peristyle of forty-four massive columns extends along a line of 370 feet;

a portico of sixteen columns, in two rows, adorns the centre; and the pediment is filled with sculpture by Westmacott, presenting the progress of man from barbarism to refinement. The ground-floor comprises principally the hall in front, the new reading-room in the centre, the library suite on the right, and the sculpture galleries on the left. The hall is in the Doric style, with richly-worked ceiling; measures 62 feet in length and 51 feet in width; and contains a bust of Mr. Townley, statues of Shakespeare and Sir Joseph Banks, and a statue of the Hon. Mrs. Damer holding in her hand the genius of the Thames. The new reading-room occupies the quondam vacant space of the inner quadrangle; was built in 1855-7, after designs by Sydney Smirke, at a cost of £150,000; has a circular form 140 feet in diameter; is surmounted by an elegant glazed dome 106 feet high; affords accommodation for 336 readers; and is heated and ventilated by machinery. The contents of the museum are far too vast to be indicated within our available limits; but they may be sufficiently learned from a synopsis of them, obtainable for a shilling at the entrance. The principal purchased collections, additional to those already mentioned, are the Townley marbles, £28,200; the Elgin marbles, £35,000; the Phigalian marbles, £19,000; Sir William Hamilton's collection, £8,400; Dr. Burney's manuscripts, £13,500; the Lansdowne manuscripts, £4,925; the Arundel manuscripts, £3,559. The principal gifts and bequests are the Cottonian manuscripts; the Royal library of the kings of England; the library formed by George III.; Sir Joseph Banks's books and botanical specimens; the Rev. C. Cracherode's books and prints, valued at £40,000; Sir William Musgrave's books, manuscripts, and prints; Payne Knight's books, drawings, and bronzes; Dr. Birch's books and manuscripts; Mr. Grenville's library; and Tyrwhitt's and Edwards's books, the latter bequeathed along with £7,000. The printed books amount to fully one million volumes, and are increased at the rate of about 75,000 volumes a-year; the manuscripts are proportionally numerous, and are catalogued under several heads; the sculptures, bronzes, antiquities, natural history objects, and miscellaneous curiosities fill many galleries, in classified collections; and all are so arranged that any group or single one can easily be found.

The new museum in the Exhibition buildings of 1862—an extension of the British museum—and the South Kensington museum and school of art, are noticed in the article KENSINGTON. The Soane museum, in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, was formed by Sir John Soane, in his own house; was vested by him in trustees for the public in 1833; occupies now a house built in 1812; fills all available space in 24 rooms; comprises a vast variety of both instructive and curious objects; and contains, among others, the alabaster sarcophagus discovered in Egypt by Belzoni, and purchased for £2,000. The School of Mines museum, or museum of practical geology, was established in 1835, in connexion with the Ordnance survey; occupies a well-contrived building, with front to Piccadilly, but with entrance from Jernyn-street, erected in 1851 at a cost of £30,000; comprises object-illustrations of the mineral products of every part of Britain and its colonies, together with multitudes of beautiful specimens of manufactured minerals, and of implements used in mining and in metallurgy; and maintains evening lectures to working-men, in a hall capable of accommodating 500. The United Service museum, in Whitehall-yard, was founded in 1830, as a repository for books, documents, and objects of science and of professional art connected with the army and the navy; was remodelled in 1853, when also the building for it was repaired; and includes a lecture theatre, with capacity for 500 persons. The Missionaries' museum, in Bloomfield-street, Moorfields, was established in connexion with the London Missionary society; contains curiosities and natural history objects from the regions occupied or explored by the society's missionaries; and includes the idols which were renounced by the South Sea islanders at their embracing Christianity. A naval museum is in Somerset House, Strand; another museum is at the

War-office, in Pall-Mall; a numismatic museum, connected with the Bank of England, is in Tavistock-street; a museum of arms and armour is at Woolwich arsenal; and a number of other museums are connected with colleges and learned societies, and have already been incidentally named. The London library, in St. James's-square, is a well-managed public subscription library, with about 60,000 volumes of standard works. Dr. Williams' library, in Red Cross-street, contains about 20,000 volumes. Archbishop Tenison's library was founded chiefly for the parishes of St. Martin, St. James-Westminster, and St. Anne-Westminster; contained about 4,000 volumes; and was recently dissolved. Many large libraries are either stored in certain public buildings, or connected with colleges and learned societies; and have been already mentioned, most of them in the present article, some in other articles. Circulating libraries of great extent, in large numbers, and of various character, also are in operation.

The Crystal Palace is noticed in an article of its own. The National gallery occupies all the N side of Trafalgar-square; stands on the site of the Kings' mews from Henry VIII. till George IV.; was erected in 1832-S, after designs by Wilkins, at a cost of £96,000; is in the Corinthian style, modelled after the temple of Jupiter Stator, with columns which belonged to the portico of Carlton House; has a length of 461 feet; is disposed in the five schools,—Italian, Flemish, Spanish, French, and English; became quite insufficiently commodious, in consequence partly of great increase of its contents, but mainly of its being held, over the E half, by the Royal Academy; and now, by changes made in 1867-9, occupies both the entire original edifice and new spacious galleries in the rear. Premises for the Royal Academy, formed partly out of Burlington House, partly by new erections, are adjacent, and present a rich front to Piccadilly. The Royal Academy was founded in 1763; was originally located in Somerset House, Strand; removed to the E wing of the National gallery, in 1833; gives a well-regulated and gratuitous course of instruction to approved students in art; and is known to the public principally by its annual exhibition of paintings. The National Portrait gallery was founded in 1853, and placed temporarily in a house in Great George-street, Westminster. The Dulwich gallery is noticed in the article DULWICH. The Art Union of London, in West Strand, was established in 1836, "to extend the love of the art of design," and to encourage native artists. The British Institution, in Pall-Mall-West, was established in 1805; purchased then the lease of Alderman Boydell's gallery; and holds a spring exhibition for modern British artists, and a summer one for the works of old masters. The Society of British artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall-East, the Old Society of painters in water colours in Pall-Mall-East, and the New Society of painters in water colours in Pall-Mall-West, hold each an annual exhibition. The Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, was established in 1822; instructs two classes of students, in-door and out-door; and has a large musical library. The Philharmonic society consists of 40 members, 30 associates, and 20 lady associates; has a band of pre-eminent excellence; and gives its concerts in the Hanover-square rooms. The Society of British musicians gives concerts in the same rooms. The Sacred Harmonic society was established in 1832, for performing the oratorios of the great masters; and gives the oratorios in Exeter-hall, Strand.

Other associations, in connexion with science, literature, or art, are numerous. Some of the principal are the Eclectic Society of London, Great Prescott-street; the British Association for the advancement of science, Queen-street-place; the Entomological society, Bedford-row; the Epidemiological society, Soho-square; the Geologists' association, Cavendish-square; the Hunterian society, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury; the London Medical Registration association, Trinity-place, Charing-cross; the London and Middlesex Archeological society, Fleet-street; the Meteorological society, Great George-

street; the National association for the promotion of social science, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall; the Natural History collecting association, Dean street, Soho; the Numismatic society, Gate-street, Lincoln's-Inn; the Obstetrical society, Berners-street; the Odontological society, Soho-square; the Ornithological society, St. James' park; the Pathological society, Berners-street; the Pharmaceutical society, Bloomsbury-square; the Royal Medical and Chirurgical society, Berners-street; the Surrey Archeological society, Southampton-street, Strand; the Western Medical and Surgical society, Sloane-street; Bray's institute for founding libraries, Pall-Mall; the British Horological institution, Northampton-square; the British Pomological society, Regent-street; the Chelsea Athenaeum, Caversham-street; the Genealogical and Historical society, Piccadilly; the Pure Literature society, Buckingham-street, Strand; the Royal Society of Literature, St. Martin's place; the College of Preceptors, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury; the Architectural Union company, Conduit-street; the Art-Union of Glasgow, Alfred-place, Bedford-square; the Cecilia society, Albion Hall, London-wall; the Guild of Literature and Art, Wellington-street, Strand; the Photographic society, New Coventry-street; the Royal Society of female musicians, Macclesfield-street, Soho; and the Universal society for the encouragement of arts and industry, Duke-street, Adelphi.

Nearly 550 philanthropic institutions, not including branch ones or auxiliaries, are in the metropolis; they may be classified into general medical hospitals, lunatic asylums, special medical hospitals, residential hospitals, general dispensaries, alms-houses, refuges for the destitute, asylums for orphans, homes for the aged or the outcast, 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, religious book societies, Bible societies, missionary societies, and many institutions or associations of mixed or miscellaneous character; and, together with endowed and subscription schools, they have an annual income of about £506,000 from endowments, and upwards of £1,000,000 from voluntary contributions. The endowed charities for the City-within-the-Walls, in 1835, amounted to £253,000; of which £129,000 were for the City hospitals, £49,000 for the grammar-schools, £39,000 for the City parishes, and £82,000 for the City companies. The charities for the metropolis, in 1849, comprised 12 general medical hospitals, with 3,630 beds for in-patients, means of relieving 330,000 out-patients, and an income of £143,000; 25 special medical charities, with means of relieving 106,000 patients, and an income of £97,000; 40 dispensaries, with means of relieving 141,000 patients, and an income of £14,500; 93 residential institutions for the infirm and the aged, with accommodation for 1,420 persons, and an income of £77,200; 31 residential institutions for orphans and other children, with means of maintaining 4,400 boys and girls, and an income of £80,000; 12 institutions for the blind and for the deaf and dumb, with an income of £35,000; 16 pension societies, with support to 1,050 persons, and an income of £19,000; 70 societies for aiding the industrious, with an income of £120,000; 12 book and tract societies, with an income of £167,000; 17 church-building, pastoral-aid, and home-evangelistic societies, with an income of £114,150; and 3 Bible societies, 8 foreign missionary societies, 3 colonial missionary societies, 11 missionary societies for Ireland and Scotland, and 2 missionary societies for the Jews, with aggregately an income of £531,550.

The Chelsea hospital, the Greenwich hospital, and many of the chief philanthropic institutions, are noticed in other articles. St. Bartholomew's hospital, in Smithfield, one of the largest general medical hospitals, dating from 1102, and refounded in its present form in 1547, contains 530 beds; St. Thomas' hospital, founded by Edward VI., and undergoing removal in 1866 from

Southwark to the Lambeth embankment, had, in its old premises, 430 beds; the Middlesex hospital, Charles-street, Marylebone, founded in 1747, has 290 beds; Guy's hospital, in Southwark, built in 1763, has 530 beds; the Westminster hospital, in Broad sanctuary, has 174 beds; St. Mary's hospital, in Paddington, has 150 beds; St. George's hospital, at Hyde-park corner, has 350 beds; University College hospital, in Upper Gower-street, has 120 beds; King's College hospital, in Portugal-street, founded in 1839, and built in the Italian style in 1860, at a cost of £160,000, has 200 beds; the London hospital, in Whitechapel, had 405 inmates at the census of 1861; and the Charing-cross hospital, the Royal Free, the Poplar, the Metropolitan Free, and the Hæmopathie had respectively 192, 101, 24, 16, and 23. New fever and small-pox hospitals at Hampstead, Stockwell, and Homerton, and a large sick asylum at Newington, were projected about the beginning of 1869. The lunatic asylums, with the number of inmates in each at the census of 1861, are Hoxton House, in Shoreditch, 207; Bethnal House, in Bethnal-Green, 277; Grove Hall, in Bow, 348; St. Luke's hospital, in City-road, 199; Mare-street House, London House, and Pembroke House, in South Hackney, 15, 22, and 157; Brooke House, in Hackney, 96; Northumberland House, in Stoke-Newington, 79; Blacklands House, in Chelsea N. E., 40; Elm House, in Chelsea N. W., 12; Otto House, Normand House, Munster House, and Sussex and Brandenburgh House, in Fulham, 50, 20, 41, and 88; Mall House, in Hammer-smith, 19; Earl's Court House, in Brompton, 41; Kensington House, in Kensington, 73; the Bethlehem hospital, in St. George's-fields, 442; Effra Hall, in Brixton, 30; the Retreat, in Clapham, 30; the Surrey County asylum, in Wandsworth, 1,053; and Camberwell House and Peckham House, in Camberwell, 311 and 280. The other philanthropic house institutions, exclusive of schools, with the number of inmates in each at the census of 1861, are the Field-lane refuge and the home for destitute females, in St. Sepulchre parish, 94 and 87; the ophthalmic hospital, in St. Stephen-Coleman-street, 55; the hospital for diseases of the chest and the Guardian society's asylum, in Bethnal-Green, 79 and 32; King Edward's refuge for destitute girls in Mile-End-New-Town, 46; the boys' refuge, in Commercial-street, White-chapel, 104; the Jews' orphan asylum, in Goodnan's-fields, 47; the Sailors' home and the destitute sailors' asylum, in the Tower precinct, 202 and 17; Raine's asylum for girls, in St. George-in-the-East, 43; the strangers' home for Asiatics, in Limehouse, 29; the German Jews' Hospital and the Portuguese hospital, in Mile-End-Old-Town, 92 and 32; the merchant seamen's orphan asylum, in Bromley-St. Leonard, 130; the sailors' home, in Poplar, 84; the asylum for the homeless poor, in Whitecross-street, 703; the French Protestant hospital, the City of London lying-in hospital, and St. Mark's hospital for Astula, in or near the City-road, 59, 73, and 32; the female penitentiary, and the London female penitentiary, in Pentonville, 66 and 102; the hospital for sick children and St. Elizabeth's hospital, in St. George-Hebhorn, 63 and 44; the house of charity and the hospital for women, in St. Anne-Soho, 53 and 31; the boys' refuge, in Great Queen-street, 107; the British lying-in hospital, in Endell-street, 13; the refuge for homeless and destitute girls, in St. George-Bloomsbury, 42; the Treweek industrial home, Elizabeth Fry's refuge, and the British penitentiary female refuge, in South Hackney, 22, 26, and 45; the refuge for the destitute, the German hospital, and the London orphan asylum, in Hackney, 51, 63, and 429; the invalid asylum for females, in Stoke-Newington, 25; the Church missionaries' children's home, the Caledonian asylum for children, the Great Northern hospital, the small-pox hospital, and the London fever hospital, in Islington, 93, 121, 13, 35, and 42; the boys' home, in Euston-road, 62; the foundling hospital, in Guildford-street, founded in 1739 for foundlings, but altered in 1760 for poor illegitimate children whose mothers are known, 321; the adult orphan institution, in St. Andrew's-place, St. Pancras, 36; the girls' Laundry, the house for rescue of young women and chil-

dren, the sailors' orphan girls' home, and the soldiers daughters' home, in Hampstead, 32, 48, 71, and 172; the cripples home, the orphanage asylum, the house of mercy, the female protection house, Queen Charlotte's lying-in hospital, the Ladies' invalid establishment, and All Saints home, in Marylebone, 74, 23, 61, 14, 68, 35, and 93; the ophthalmic hospital, near Charing-cross, 13; the Royal orthopædic hospital, in St. George-Hanover-square, 53; the Chelsea home, or hospital for consumption, in Chelsea, 18; the Fulham refuge, in Fulham, 190; the Eagle House orphanage, St. Joseph's home for children, and the home of the aged poor, in Hammer-smith, 75, 51, and 134; St. Philip's orphanage, the cancer hospital, and the hospital for consumption, in Brompton, 76, 12, and 218; the London home for females, in Notting-hill, 21; the Lock hospital, in Paddington, 124; the Magdalen hospital, in Blackfriars-road, 139; the female orphan home and the South London institution for reception of females, in Walworth, 26 and 20; the general lying-in hospital, the industrial home for outcast boys, the female orphan asylum, and the female philanthropic society's house, in Lambeth, 33, 22, 153, and 53; the girls' industrial home, in Kennington, 32; the British orphan asylum, in Clapham, 94; the family home of the Rescue society, in Wandsworth, 22; the hospital for incurables, in Putney, 101; and the female penitentiary, in Greenwich, 32. Some large residential philanthropic institutions, connected with the metropolis, are situated beyond the registration boundaries; and many non-residential ones, of marked character, which our limits do not permit us to particularize, are within the boundaries.

The religious societies, Bible, book, missionary, and miscellaneous, are far too numerous to be all mentioned within our limits. The principal are the British and Foreign Bible society, New Earl-street, Blackfriars, founded in 1804; the Religious Tract society, Paternoster-row, instituted in 1799; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, Pall-Mall, incorporated in 1601; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at the corner of Queen-street and Lincoln's-Inn-fields, established in 1698; the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Bloomsbury-place, founded by royal charter, in 1678; the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, founded in 1800; the Society for employing additional curates, Whitehall, established in 1837; the Pastoral Aid society, Temple Chambers, Fleet-street, instituted in 1836; the Church-Building society, Whitehall, instituted in 1818; the Society for the Conversion of Jews, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, founded in 1809; the London Missionary society, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, founded in 1795; the Baptist Missionary society, Moor-gate-street, founded in 1792; the Wesleyan Missionary society, Bishopsgate-street, founded in 1817; the Home Missionary society, Blomfield-street, instituted in 1819; the Colonial Missionary society, Blomfield-street, instituted in 1836; the London City Mission, Red Lion-square; the London Diocesan Home Mission, Pall-Mall; the London Diocesan Church-Building society, Pall-Mall; the Moravian Missions, Hatton-garden; the Irish Evangelical society, Blomfield-street; the Evangelical Continental society, Blomfield-street; the Evangelical Alliance, Adam-street, Adelphi; the Naval and Military Bible society, Sackville-street; the Prayer-Book and Homily society, Salisbury-square; and the Protestant Reformation society, Berners-street. A new building for the British and Foreign Bible society, in New Earl-street, Blackfriars, was founded in June 1866, by the Prince of Wales, estimated to cost £29,918, exclusive of warming and ventilation; to be in the Italian style, four stories high, 115 feet long, and about 63 feet wide; to have a staircase and a hall of Caen stone, with coloured marble panels, veined marble floors, alabaster balusters, and coloured marble columns with elaborately carved capitals; and to be divided into two nearly equal portions, for respectively the warehouse and the offices. The Religious Tract society's premises in Paternoster-row, are spacious and ornamental; and the business carried on in them figures largely in the publishing trade.

Trade and Manufacture.—The best exact index of the trade and manufactures of the registration metropolis, is afforded by the tables of the occupations of the people, in the report of the census of 1861. Twenty-nine males were arboriculturists; 8,035 males and 458 females were employed in gardens; 6,289 males and 2,177 females were employed in fields and pastures; 48,633 m. and 215 f. were general labourers; 10,922 m. and 37 f. were engaged about animals; 31,362 m. and 324 f. were messengers and porters; 7,037 m. and 209 f. were engaged in storage; 7,933 m. and 16 f. were carriers on railways; 29,153 m. and 114 f. were carriers on roads; 5,794 m. and 22 f. were carriers on canals and rivers; 29,642 m. and 58 f. were carriers on seas and rivers; 41,310 m. and 794 f. were mercantile persons; 11,537 m. and 5,402 f. were general dealers, other than mercantile; 21,770 m. and 4,636 f. were employed on books; 4,729 m. and 104 f., on musical instruments; 3,525 m. and 317 f., on prints and pictures; 2,097 m. and 4,122 f., on carving and figures; 1,159 m. and 562 f., on tackle for sport and games; 909 m. and 32 f., on designs, medals, and dies; 7,726 m. and 176 f., on watches and philosophical instruments; 473 m. and 179 f., on surgical instruments; 2,063 m. and 236 f., on arms; 13,000 m. and 141 f., on machines and tools; 5,538 m. and 117 f., on carriages; 3,335 m. and 102 f., on harness; 8,284 m. and 37 f., on ships; 86,418 m. and 4,673 f., on houses and buildings; 20,950 m. and 2,699 f., on furniture; 3,029 m. and 10 f., on implements; 3,510 m. and 546 f., on chemicals; 2,338 m. and 856 f., on wool and worsted; 6,412 m. and 6,757 f., on silk; 1,274 m. and 1,635 f., on cotton and flax; 12,231 m. and 5,330 f., on mixtures of wool, silk, and cotton; 70,260 m. and 176,070 f., on dress; 3,041 m. and 1,136 f., on hemp and other fibrous materials; 22,854 m. and 5,375 f., on animal food; 22,757 m. and 3,716 f., on vegetable food; 23,698 m. and 2,034 f., on drinks and stimulants; 3,597 m. and 433 f., on grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, and whalebone; 7,734 m. and 860 f., on skins, feathers, and quills; 3,147 m. and 1,743 f., on hair; 5,715 m. and 501 f., on gums and resins; 16,105 m. and 1,745 f., on wood; 833 m. and 43 f., on bark; 1,624 m. and 366 f., on cane, rush, and straw; 5,882 m. and 2,527 f., on paper; 323 m. and 7 f., in mining; 8,857 m. and 152 f., on coal; 6,921 m. and 123 f., on stone and clay; 2,542 m. and 413 f., on earthenware; 1,907 m. and 196 f., on glass; 34 m. on salt; 567 m. and 3 f., on water; 7,094 m. and 476 f., on gold, silver, and precious stones; 791 m. and 21 f., on copper; 2,802 m. and 69 f., on tin and quicksilver; 437 m. and 4 f., on zinc; 1,139 m. and 47 f., on lead and antimony; 8,239 m. and 253 f., on brass and other mixed metals; and 18,840 m. and 140 f., on iron and steel.

The carrying trade, both within the metropolis and outward from it, is manifold and enormous; and accounts for the very great numbers, and for the classes, of the carriers. The general retail trade for the inward supply of the metropolis, and the general wholesale trade for the outward supply of provincial towns, are enormous; and account for the great numbers of the general dealers and the merchants. The publishing trade is so great as to print and publish far more books than are printed and published in other parts of the kingdom. The publishers and booksellers, in 1861, comprised 2,373 males, and 240 females; the bookbinders, 3,691 m., and 4,063 f.; the printers, 13,803 m., and 134 f.; the newspaper-agents, 1,143 m.; the other persons employed on publications, 255 m., and 199 f.; the lithographers and lithographic printers, 1,546 m.; and the persons of kindred occupations, 1,979 m., and 317 f. The authors and literary persons, too, amounted to 1,471 m., and 110 f.; and these evidently were only the authors and literary persons by profession, or did not include great numbers who had other professions or independent means, and wrote for the press only at times or as amateurs. A vast department of trade accrues from the constant and rapid increase of the metropolis, and from the demolition and re-erection of buildings; and this accounts for the great numbers of persons employed on building-materials, houses, and furniture. The trade in the supply of food

requires, for annual consumption within the metropolis, about 270,000 oxen, 30,000 calves, 1,700,000 sheep, 35,000 pigs, 3,750,000 poultry, 4,025,000 head of game, 3,000,000 salmon, 310,000 barrels of oysters, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 2,000,000 sacks of potatoes, and proportionate quantities of other provisions; and accounts partly for the great amount of the carrying trade, and fully for the great numbers of persons employed on animal food and vegetable food. The trade in drinks and stimulants corresponds in magnitude with that in the supply of food; and employed, in 1861, 176 maltsters, 2,994 males and 12 females connected with breweries, 2,466 male and 34 female wine and spirit merchants, 516 distillers or rectifiers, 876 cellarmen, and 401 ginger-beer and soda-water makers. The consumption of alcoholic drinks was computed to amount, in 1860, to 43,100,000 gallons of porter, 65,000 pipes of wine, and 2,000,000 gallons of spirits. The breweries are so numerous, and on so great a scale, as to be one of the sights of London; and two of them, respectively in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, and in Park-street, Southwark, are believed to consume on the average yearly 140,000 and 127,000 quarters of malt.

Gardeners are located most numerous in Kensington and Wandsworth; publishers and booksellers, in Paternoster-row and Fleet-street; musical instrument makers, in St. Pancras; watch-makers and jewellers, in Clerkenwell and St. Luke's; coach-makers, in St. Pancras and Marylebone; cabinet and furniture makers, in St. Pancras and Shoreditch; silk manufacturers, in Bethnal-Green; dyers and calenderers, in Bethnal-Green and Shoreditch; tailors, in St. James, Marylebone, and St. Pancras; women-tailors and seamstresses, in Stepney, Whitechapel, and St. George-in-the-East; milliners, in Marylebone and St. Pancras; stay-makers, in Marylebone; umbrella-makers, in Whitechapel and St. George-in-the-East; blond-workers, in Islington; upholsterers and lace-workers, in Marylebone; artificial flower-makers, in St. Pancras; hat-makers, in Southwark and Bermondsey; leather-workers, in Bermondsey; shoe-makers, in St. Pancras, Marylebone, Whitechapel, Lambeth, and other parts; shoe-binders, in Shoreditch and Bethnal-Green; sugar-refiners, in Stepney, Whitechapel, and St. George-in-the-East; chemical workers and glass-blowers, in Lambeth; rope and sail makers, in Stepney and Bethnal-Green; ship-builders, in Stepney and Poplar; and engineers, in Stepney, Poplar, and Lambeth. The number of banks and banking-offices in the metropolis, exclusive of numerous sub-offices, is ninety-five. Most of them are situated in the City, chiefly in Threadneedle-street, Lombard-street, Cornhill, Cannon-street, Old Broad-street, and other places near the Royal Exchange. The premises of the Bank of England have been noticed in the section on Public Buildings; and those of some other banks, in the section on Structure.—The number of insurance offices is upwards of 170. Very many of them are in the City, chiefly in Lombard-street, Cornhill, King William-street, Moorgate-street, Cheap-side, Bridge-street-Blackfriars, and Fleet-street; but many also are in other parts, chiefly in Westminster. The premises of not a few are ornamental.—The associations and public institutions connected with trade are numerous and very diversified; and they have their offices dispersedly through the metropolis, in localities suited to their several specific objects, some in the City, some in Westminster, and some in other parts.—The principal newspapers and periodicals are so well-known throughout the kingdom that they do not require to be named; and some of the minor ones are so obscure as not to be worth naming. The number of very widely-circulated newspapers is about 20; of limitedly circulated newspapers, about 150; of broad-sheets issued less frequently than once a-week, about 10; of weekly magazines, reviews, or similar publications, about 15; of monthly magazines or other periodicals, about 95; of quarterly reviews, and other quarterly periodicals, about 33.—About 4,500 cabs stand for hire, at about 200 places on or near the principal thoroughfares; about 3,500 omnibuses circulate through the metropolis, mostly making the City their central point;

about 25 coaches or omnibuses, and about 500 carriers, go from the City to the outward suburbs; and about 150 steam-vessels or other packets sail from about 50 wharves on the river to places on the river itself, or to British or to Continental ports.

The Port and Comm-ree.—The port of London was formerly bounded seaward by an artificial line from the Naze in Essex, across the mouth of the Thames estuary to the North Foreland in Kent; and, as to exercise of jurisdiction, or the boarding of vessels, was bounded by a line from a standing-stone a little above Southend, across the river, to Gravesend. It then had Gravesend as a sub-port; but that place having been made an independent port in 1860, the port of London is now limited to the reaches which may be called suburban. The actual harbour extends only from London bridge to Woolwich, or, as densely occupied by shipping, only to the termination of the Isle of Dogs; and is divided into the Upper and Lower pools, and the Limehouse, Greenwich, Blackwall, Bugsby's, and Woolwich reaches. The Upper pool extends from the bridge to Wapping-old-stairs, near the Thames tunnel; is $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Regen's canal, Ratcliffe; is about 1 mile long, and from 250 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 along-side 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.

St. Katharine's docks, situated immediately below the Tower, were formed in 1828, at a cost of £1,700,000; displaced an ancient hospital and about 1,250 houses; have a water area of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and a quay and warehouse area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres; are entered through a lock so deep as to admit ships of 700 tons at any time of the tide; and have excellent storage for about 110,000 tons of goods. The London docks, situated between St. Katharine's docks and Ratcliffe-highway, were partly formed in 1805, and completed in 1858; comprise $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water, $49\frac{1}{2}$ acres of floor in sheds and warehouses, and 20 acres of vault; include a W dock of 20 acres of water, an E dock of 7 acres, an old or Wapping basin of 3 acres, and a new basin of 780 feet by 450; are entered partly by a lock at Shadwell made in 1831, and partly by two locks, 60 feet wide, made in 1858; have a magnificent suite of tea warehouses, erected in 1844-45, and capable of receiving 120,000 chests of tea; have also storage for 20,000 hogshheads of tobacco and 60,000 pipes of wine; and cost altogether about £4,000,000. The West India docks extend across the isthmus of the Isle of Dogs, between Limehouse and Blackwall; were formed in 1800-2, on a capital of £500,000, afterwards raised to £1,200,000; cover, with their accompaniments, an area of 295 acres; comprise a northern or import dock, 170 yards long and 166 wide,—a southern or export dock, 170 yards long and 135 wide,—and a more southern or narrow dock, originally a canal to give direct communication between Blackwall reach and Limehouse reach, and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long; have such extensive storage as to have held at one time 148,563 casks of sugar, 35,158 pipes of rum and wine, 433,618 bags and 70,875 barrels of coffee, 21,350 tons of logwood, and 14,021 logs of mahogany; have also, around the import and the export docks, a lofty enclosure-wall 5 feet thick; and, though retaining their original name of West India docks, are now open to ships from all countries. The East India docks, situated at Blackwall, a little below the West India docks, were

formed in 1803-6; include an import dock of 19 acres, an export dock of 10 acres, and a basin of 3 acres; and, since the opening of the trade to India, have been available for all kinds of ships. The Commercial docks, situated on the Surrey side of the river, are entered at a point between Tandall's-rents and Dog-and-Dneck-stairs, nearly opposite King's-Arms-stairs in the Isle of Dogs; originated in a great wet dock called the Howland, formed so early as 1660, frequented by whaling ships, and thence called afterwards the Greenland docks; underwent great improvement in 1869, and numerous enlargements in subsequent years; comprise seven docks, together with timber-ponds and yards, occupying a total area of upwards of 150 acres; and are open to vessels of all kinds, and much used by those in the Baltic and East country commerce. The Surrey docks, adjoining the Commercial new docks, were formed at a cost of £100,000; and are the usual place of vessels laid up for sale. The Victoria docks, on the S side of the river, in a quondam desolate tract of the Plaistow marshes, were formed in 1855; comprise a water-area of 90 acres, upwards of a mile of quayage, and a total area of 200 acres; and have three pairs of lock-gates, the largest of which is 80 feet in span and entirely of iron. The West London docks, chiefly for barges, on the E side of Battersea park, were authorized in 1864. Two new graving docks at Blackwall were completed in 1866. The Millwall docks were formed in 1866-9; have a water-area of more than 33 acres, capable of enlargement to 52 acres, with a depth of about 28 feet, and with a wharf-frontage of about 6,000 feet; are in the form of the letter T, with the supporting-line stretching toward the West India docks; have a great lock 450 feet long and 80 feet wide, and a graving dock 413 feet long and from 65 to 80 feet wide; and are engirt by a land-area of 152 acres for wharves and warehouses. Another new dock of about 24 acres, specially for vessels in the East India trade, was formed contemporaneously with the Millwall docks, not far from them, and connected with the East India docks. An enlargement of the Limehouse canal dock, together with construction of a ship entrance-lock 350 feet long by 60 feet wide, was projected in 1868.

The vessels belonging to the port in 1701 were 560, of aggregate 84,882 tons; in 1798 were 2,666, of aggregate 568,263 tons; and at the beginning of 1864 were 731 small sailing vessels, of aggregate 25,364 tons, 1,873 large sailing vessels, of aggregate 801,200 tons, 175 small steam-vessels of aggregate 5,000 tons, and 437 large steam-vessels, of aggregate 227,732 tons. The vessels which cleared in 1753 were 1,369, of aggregate 180,250 tons; and 150 of them were foreign built. The vessels which entered in 1796 were 4,176, of aggregate 723,985 tons, from colonial and foreign ports, and 11,176, of aggregate 1,059,915 tons, coastwise; and 2,169 of those from colonial and foreign ports were foreigners. The vessels which cleared in 1863 were 1,427 British sailing vessels, of aggregate 802,000 tons, to British colonies; 116 foreign sailing vessels, of aggregate 57,831 tons, to British colonies; 1,142 British sailing vessels, of aggregate 188,746 tons, to foreign countries; 3,045 foreign sailing vessels, of aggregate 683,299 tons, to foreign countries; 91 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 46,680 tons, to British colonies; 1,804 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 619,523 tons, to foreign countries; 542 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregate 192,742 tons, to foreign countries; 6,457 sailing vessels, of aggregate 459,994 tons, coastwise; and 1,833 steam-vessels, of aggregate 663,590 tons, coastwise. The vessels which entered in 1863 were 2,064 British sailing vessels, of aggregate 557,829 tons, from British colonies; 251 foreign sailing vessels, of aggregate 152,013 tons, from British colonies; 2,820 British sailing vessels, of aggregate 607,411 tons, from foreign countries; 3,657 foreign sailing vessels, of aggregate 809,497 tons, from foreign countries; 100 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 59,811 tons, from British colonies; 2,120 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 762,489 tons, from foreign countries; 636 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregate 192,432 tons, from foreign countries; 13,821

sailing vessels, of aggregately 1,819,352 tons, coastwise; and 3,219 steam-vessels, of aggregately 1,324,785 tons, coastwise.

The exports of home produce in 1863, comprised in declared real value, alkali soda, £85,820; apparel and slops, £1,846,959; small fire-arms, £267,399; gunpowder, £242,337; beer and ale, £117,005; butter, £80,802; candles, £167,827; cheese, £91,927; coals, cinders, and culm, £109,418; cotton yarn, £1,177,299; cotton piece goods, £5,698,534; cotton hostery and small wares, £317,229; earthenware and porcelain, £244,541; fish, £47,056; glass, £375,663; haberdashery and millinery, £1,526,147; hardware and cutlery, £1,001,647; unwrought leather, £312,530; wrought leather, £1,055,095; saddlery and harness, £224,207; linen yarn, £433,311; linen piece goods, £477,833; linen thread, tapes, and small wares, £26,676; steam-engines, £446,732; other sorts of machinery, £625,201; pig, bar, and cast iron, and bolts and wire, £633,804; railroad iron, £502,643; all other kinds of iron, £1,135,214; unwrought steel, £40,455; unwrought copper, £484,601; wrought or partly wrought copper, £1,471,987; lead and shot, £549,300; unwrought tin, £252,602; tin plates, £241,303; seed oil, £354,258; painters' colours, £253,639; paper, £363,625; salt, £19,229; silk-yarn and thrown-silk, £540,535; silk manufactures, £258,694; British and Irish spirits, £125,536; refined sugar, £324,307; sheep and lambs' wool, £259,689; woollen and worsted yarn, £23,635; woollen cloths, £793,538; worsted and mixed stuffs, £1,340,578; flannels, carpets, and kindred fabrics, £716,543; woollen hostery and other goods, £294,710; and all other articles, £7,166,230;—altogether, £36,211,510. The exports of foreign and colonial produce in the same year, comprised 50,135 cwts. of bacon and hams, 9,252 cwts. of Peruvian bark, 6,590 cwts. of caoutchouc, 4,145,647 lbs. of cocoa, 65,926,037 lbs. of coffee, 18,409 qrs. of wheat, 21,989 qrs. of wheatmeal or flour, 424,704 cwts. of raw cotton, 215,954 pieces of cotton fabrics, £49,714 worth of other cotton articles, 16,305 cwts. of cochineal, 45,074 cwts. of indigo, 18,000 cwts. of dressed and undressed flax, 77,521 cwts. of currants, 34,591 cwts. of raisins, 4,933 tons of guano, 91,335 cwts. of shell lac, £57,665 worth of hair and goats' wool manufactures, 203,557 cwts. of dressed and undressed hemp, 252,544 cwts. of untanned hides, 44,926 tons of partly wrought and partly unwrought copper, 12,504 tons of bar-iron, 3,587 tons of spelter or zinc, 18,860 tons of block, ingot, bar, or slab-tin, 190,119 cwts. of cocoa nut oil, 85,707 cwts. of palm oil, 11,343 lbs. of opium, 1,212,513 lbs. of quicksilver, 876,371 cwts. of unhusked rice, 20,673 cwts. of saltpetre, 81,465 qrs. of flax-seed and linseed, 41,286 qrs. of rape-seed, 392,714 lbs. of raw silk, 17,984 lbs. of thrown silk, 24,977 pieces of bandannas, corahs, choppas, romals, and taffaties, 725,355 lbs. of cinnamon, 9,240,160 lbs. of pepper, 2,035,065 gallons of rum, 727,399 gallons of brandy, 30,107 gallons of geneva, 94,886 gallons of unenumerated spirits, 247,019 gallons of mixed spirits in bond, 353,369 cwts. of unrefined sugar, 21,413 cwts. of foreign refined and candy sugar, 35,521 cwts. of molasses, 30,225 cwts. of tallow, 25,057,393 lbs. of tea, 252,917 lbs. of stemmed tobacco, 5,276,075 lbs. of unstemmed tobacco, 1,679,496 lbs. of foreign manufactured tobacco and snuff, 2,014,794 gallons of wine, and 33,484,856 lbs. of sheep, lamb, and alpaca wool.

The imports of foreign and colonial produce, in 1863, comprised 83,849 head of oxen, bulls, and cows, 341,565 head of sheep and lambs, 8,539 tons of bones, 6,599,821 lbs. of cocoa, 107,093,177 lbs. of coffee, 831,299 qrs. of wheat, 547,160 qrs. of barley, 1,597,567 qrs. of oats, 48,776 qrs. of pease, 111,234 qrs. of beans, 112,545 qrs. of maize, 1,150,507 cwts. of wheatmeal and flour, 715,461 cwts. of raw cotton, £593,118 worth of cotton manufactures, 10,633 cwts. of cochineal, 72,349 cwts. of indigo, 4,083 cwts. of madder, madder-root, and mungeet, 22,159 cwts. of dressed or undressed flax, 934 cwts. of tow, 616,292 cwts. of currants, 721,202 bushels of lemons and oranges, 296,052 cwts. of raisins, 83,513 tons

of guano, 278,571 cwts. of hemp, 740,751 cwts. of jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of undressed hemp, 279,511 cwts. of dry untanned hides, 274,850 cwts. of wet untanned hides, 3,495,394 lbs. of tanned, tawed, or dressed hides, 20,924 tons of mahogany, 7,996 tons of copper ore and regulus, 2,707 tons of partly wrought and partly unwrought copper, 12,225 tons of unwrought iron in bars, 14,721 tons of unwrought and rolled spelter, 49,715 cwts. of unwrought tin, 5,626 tons of train, blubber, and spermaceti oils, 152,688 cwts. of palm oil, 312,934 cwts. of cocoa nut oil, 5,118 tuns of olive oil, 7,797 tuns of seed oils, 29,419 tons of oilseed cakes, 298,333 cwts. of bacon and hams, 102,159 cwts. of salted beef, 99,115 cwts. of salted pork, 426,842 cwts. of butter, 185,239 cwts. of cheese, 609,167 great hundreds of eggs, 56,682 cwts. of lard, 10,454 tons of rags and other materials for making paper, 1,325,525 cwts. of unhusked rice, 364,305 cwts. of saltpetre and cubic nitre, 128,036 cwts. of clover-seed, 476,363 qrs. of flax-seed and linseed, 153,262 qrs. of rape-seed, 2,910,092 lbs. of raw silk, 44,918 lbs. of thrown silk, 667,587 lbs. of silk broad-stuffs, 475,263 lbs. of ribbons, 154,413 pieces of bandannas, corahs, choppas, tussore-cloths, romals, and taffaties, 13,778,751 lbs. of pepper, 28,077 cwts. of pimento, 5,133,148 gallons of rum, 2,070,146 gallons of brandy, 66,434 gallons of geneva, 5,047,932 cwts. of unrefined sugar, 77,039 cwts. of refined sugar and sugar candy, 96,831 cwts. of molasses, 720,439 cwts. of tallow, 132,187,293 lbs. of tea, 5,229,642 lbs. of stemmed tobacco, 24,413,518 lbs. of unstemmed tobacco, 2,183,439 lbs. of manufactured tobacco, cigars, and snuff, 4,123,444 gallons of red wine, 6,231,241 gallons of white wine, 243,646 loads of unsawn or unsplit timber, 540,461 loads of sawn or split timber, 20,636 loads of staves, 110,424,521 lbs. of sheep and lambs' wool, and £850,236 worth of woollen manufactures. The amount of customs, in 1863, was £150; in 1861, £500,000; in 1845, £10,835,156; in 1862, £12,156,114; in 1867, £10,819,711.

River-steamers ply to Chelsea and Battersea, from London bridge, every ten minutes, calling at fifteen intermediate places; to Wandsworth, Putney, Hammer-smith, Chiswick, Barnes, Mortlake, Brentford, and Kew, every half hour; to Lambeth, every five minutes, calling at five intermediate places; to Greenwich and Woolwich, every twenty minutes, calling at intermediate piers; to Gravesend, from one or other of several starting points, many times a-day, calling at intermediate places; to Sheerness, several times a-day, calling at Gravesend and other places; and to Southend, from Hungerford and the Temple daily, calling at intermediate places. Sea-steamers sail to Aberdeen, usually twice a-week; to Algea Bay and Natal, every alternate month; to Amsterdam, weekly; to Antwerp, several times a-week, some of them calling at Harwich; to Belfast, every Wednesday, calling at Plymouth and Waterford; to Bilbao and Santander, twice a-month; to Bordeaux, about every ten days; to Boulogne, daily; to Bremen, every Thursday; to Bristol, once a-fortnight, calling at Fowey; to Caen, every Wednesday and Saturday; to Calais, twice a-week; to Christiania, every alternate Thursday, calling at Christiansand; to Constantinople, twice a-month; to Copenhagen and Stockholm, every three weeks during the open season; to Cork, every Thursday, calling at Plymouth; to Dieppe, every Tuesday and Friday; to Dublin, every Wednesday and Saturday; to Dundee, twice a-week; to Dunkirk, every second or third day; to the Edinburgh ports of Leith and Granton, every Wednesday and Saturday; to Falmouth, every Wednesday and Saturday; to Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo, on the 1st and 15th of every month; to Gothenburg, about every 14 days; to Hamburg, once every Friday morning, another twice a-week; to Harburg, every Sunday; to Harlingen, every Wednesday and Sunday; to Havre, twice a-week; to Hull, every Wednesday and Saturday; to Ipswich, daily, calling at Walton and Harwich; to Lisbon, every fortnight; to Liverpool, every Saturday night, calling at Plymouth, Falmouth, and Penzance; to Malta, twice a-month; to Middlesbor-

ough-on-Tees, every Saturday; to Newcastle-on-Tyne, three times a-week; to Nieuw Disp, every week; to Operto, twice a-month; to Ostend, every Wednesday and Saturday; to Plymouth, on the way to Cork and to Liverpool; to Portsmouth, on the way to Dublin and to Liverpool; to Rotterdam, five days a-week; to Scarborough, once a-week; to Smyrna, twice a-month; to Southampton, every Wednesday; to St. Petersburg, every week during the open season; to Sunderland, once a-week; to Waterford, every Wednesday; to West Hartlepool, every Saturday; to Yarmouth, every Wednesday and Saturday. Some commerce also, by means of intermediate railway communication, is maintained through the ports of Dover, Folkestone, Littlehampton, and Fleetwood.

Public Works.—Causewaying with cube-stones, in the forming of great roads, was well-known to the Romans; and paving with lava, to form elevated side-walks, is found to have been practised at Hercluleum and Pompeii; but the paving of streets with stones, in so far as history or monuments inform us, was first practised, so late as the middle of the 9th century, in the city of Cordova in Spain. Paving does not appear to have been commenced in London till the 12th century; was then done only very partially; and was not by any means general till the 17th century. A brief but graphic account of the state of the pavements, toward the end of that century, has been given, in an extract from Macaulay, in our historical section. The principal streets eventually came to be well causewayed, in the central portions, for horses and vehicles, and smoothly flagged, at the sides, for foot-passengers; but the suburban streets were dressed only in the manner of good country roads, and even yet, to a considerable aggregate, are merely macadamized in the central parts, and fitted with gravel-paths at the sides. Vigorous attempts were made, about 1840 and subsequent years, to substitute wood in the carriage-ways and asphalt in the foot-paths; but these had very doubtful success, and were in great degree abandoned. An aggregate streetway of not less than 2,000 miles now is well paved; and the annual expense of keeping it in repair is not much under £2,060,000. The management of paving, cleaning, and draining, prior to 1855, was vested in about 300 different bodies, with 10,500 paid functionaries, under 250 local acts; was so wastefully conducted that, for every £100 spent in improvements, £150 were spent in salaries, dinners, and incidental matters; underwent material amelioration at the passing of the metropolitan improvement act of 1855; is still exceedingly divided and far from satisfactorily effective; and was the subject of a notice in the House of Commons, in 1866, that it should be centralized, made more economical, and carried out with more unity of purpose. One clause of the act of 1855 puts the sweeping of the streets under the direction of the parochial boards; another puts the care of keeping the crossings clean on the same boards; another requires that all refuse be taken away at certain periods of the day; and the act imposes heavy fines for the neglect of these duties, but omits to say by whom the fines are to be imposed. The parochial boards, therefore, are left very much to their own discretion, or to act mainly on their own sense of duty. A metropolitan board was constituted by the act, to control the parochial boards, to carry out those great street improvements which we noticed in the section on Structure, and to devise and execute the great works of drainage which we have still to notice; and that board has worked out highly beneficial results, and still carries on its operations, but has very little power over the parochial boards. The offices of the metropolitan board stand at Spring-Gardens, and were built in 1861; they occupy a very peculiarly-shaped piece of ground, and present two fronts, each about 85 feet long, set at a wide angle, with the junction rounded off for the state entrance; they are three stories high, in the Palladian style, the first story rusticated; the second Ionic, the third Corinthian; they have a facing of "compo," with stone for the carvings; and they contain a public board-room, 49 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 33 feet high, with pilasters and panels in the style of the exterior.

The lighting of London at night, till a comparatively recent period, like the lighting of every other city in Europe, was of a most pitiful kind. 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 1734 comprised no more than about 1,000 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. The lighting is now done from 18 public gasworks, producing annually about 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas, sent through upwards of 2,000 miles of pipes, and costing upwards of £1,500,000. The gas-works and companies are the British gas-works, Old Ford; the Chartered Gas and Coke company, Horseferry-road, Westminster, Brick-lane, and Curtain-road; the Commercial Gas Company, Ben Jonson's fields; the Deptford gas-works, Creek-street; the Equitable gas-works, Thames-bank, Westminster; the Great Central Gas Consumers' company, Bow-common; the Imperial gas-works, Maiden-lane, Hackney, Shore-ditch, and Fulham; the Independent gas-works, Haggerston; the London Gas-company, Westminster and Vauxhall; the Phoenix gas-works, Bankside, Blackfriars-road, and Bridge-street, Greenwich; the Poplar gas-works, King-street; the Ratcliffe gas-works, Wapping; the South Metropolitan Gas company, Surrey Canal-bridge, Camberwell; and the Surrey Consumers' Gas company, Rotherhithe Western, Kensal-green. An enactment is in force, that no gas-pipe shall be laid within 4 feet of a water-pipe, except where the one must cross the other; and that, when a crossing is inevitable, no joint in a gas-pipe must come within 4 feet of a water-pipe. A new arrangement, in some localities, for the laying of gas-pipes and water-pipes, is made by means of the "subways" which we noticed in the article on Structure. A great meeting, on the requisition of nearly 1,000 gas-consumers in the City, and convened by the lord mayor, was held in the Guildhall in 1865, to take steps for a reduction in the price of gas from 4s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per 1,000 cubic feet; and unanimously resolved that measures should be adopted for obtaining an act to empower the Corporation either to purchase the existing gas-plant and contract for the supply of gas into it, or to erect works and enter into the manufacture and distribution of gas to the consumers.

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 nine public companies; amounted on the average, in 1856, to 88,000,000 gallons daily, or 239 gallons per house; and ran through an aggregate of 2,056 miles of main pipes and branches. Nearly one-half is drawn from the river Thames; and the rest is drawn from the river Lea, the small river Ravensbourne, and various brooks and springs. The Thames portion was originally raised at spots within the bounds of the metropolis, at no great distance from the mouths of the common sewers; but after 31 Aug. 1855, no company, except the Chelsea company, was allowed to take water from any part of the Thames below Teddington Lock. The prevention of impurity, in the case of all the supplies, was further secured by an enactment, that all reservoirs within five miles of St. Paul's shall be covered, or that the water shall be filtered. The nine companies differ widely as to at once the sources whence they draw, the quantities which they supply, and the portions of the metropolis which they serve. The Grand Junction company draws from the Thames above Hampton; supplies about 7,000,000 gallons daily; and serves Paddington and part of Piccadilly. The West Middlesex company draws from the Thames at Hampton; supplies about 11,500,000 gallons daily; and serves Regent's-park and Portland Town. The Chelsea company draws from the Thames at Seething-wells, near Thames-Ditto; supplies about 7,500,000 gallons daily; and serves Chelsea and Belgravia.

The Southwark and Vauxhall company draws from the Thames at Hampton; supplies a similar quantity to the West Middlesex company; and serves great part of Southwark and Kennington, together with Wandsworth, Clapham, Peckham, and some other parts. The Lambeth company draws from the Thames between Kingston and Thames-Ditton; supplies about 8,000,000 gallons daily; and serves Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell, Brixton, Tooting, Streatham, and Dulwich. The New River company draws from Chadwell-spring near Ware, from other small springs, from the river Lea, and from four artesian wells; supplies about 27,000,000 gallons daily; and serves the City, Islington, Highbury, Hornsey, Highgate, and Hampstead. The East London company draws from the river Lea, by a canal to Old Ford; supplies nearly 16,000,000 gallons daily; and serves from Upper Clapton southward to Bethnal-Green and Limehouse, and eastward to Stratford and Plaistow. The Kent company draws from the Ravensbourne rivulet; supplies nearly 4,000,000 gallons daily; and serves Deptford, Greenwich, Blackheath, Charlton, and Woolwich. The Woolwich and Plumstead company was established so late as 1852; draws from a well and deep boring in the chalk; supplied 550,000 gallons daily in 1856; and serves part of the same places as the Kent company. An official report in 1866 showed the Grand Junction's water to contain 17.49 grains of solid matter per gallon; the West Middlesex's, 16.77; the Chelsea's, 16.6; the Southwark and Vauxhall's, 17.1; the Lambeth's, 18.39; the New River's, 17.16; the East London's, 18.16; the Kent's, 27.86. An official report for 1868 showed that, in 100,000 parts of water, the total solid impurity varied from 26.9 in the New River's to 45.3 in the Kent's; while it was only 6.2 in the water of Manchester, 4.6 in that of Lancaster, 3.0 in that of Glasgow, and 2.2 in that of Whitehaven. The same document showed also that contamination from sewage or manure affected from 1,590 to 3,842 parts in every 100,000 of the London waters, but was absent from those of the towns named. Improvement of the London waters was reached before the end of 1863, and was expected to go on.

Additional supplies of water, even for the present population, have become highly desirable or quite essential; and for prospective increase of population, are a very grave desideratum. Supplies of purer quality, too, at least for all drinking and cooking purposes, are loudly called for, and would be required to the extent of diverting the present supplies all to other purposes. Tentative measures were in progress in 1866, on the part of the water companies, to obtain additional supplies from the river Severn immediately above Tewkesbury; to render these supplies pure by diverting or utilizing all the sewage of the towns higher up the river; and to convey the supplies to large reservoirs at a distance of 9 miles from Tewkesbury, and at a sufficient elevation to send the water under high pressure to every portion of the metropolis. The works were estimated to cost about £3,000,000. An alternative project was, at the same time, a-foot on the part of the water companies, in the event of the tentative measures for the Severn scheme being unsatisfactory, to draw supplies from the sources of the river Wye among the Welsh mountains, with construction of works to cost £2,500,000 more than those for the Severn scheme, or altogether £5,500,000. Various projects, independent of these of the water companies, were under discussion in 1866; and the most remarkable of them were one proposed by Mr. Bateman, and another proposed by Messrs. Hemans and Hassard. Mr. Bateman's project was to form collecting reservoirs among coombs and upland vales of certain groups of the Welsh mountains, and to construct an aqueduct thence to London 183 miles long; and, though contemplating vast cost, was computed to afford very fair prospect of yielding good pecuniary compensation. Messrs. Hemans and Hassard's project was to bring supplies from the lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland; to construct an aqueduct 240 miles long, with a tunnel of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length under Kirkstone-pass; to send off 50,000,000 gallons daily to towns on the way to London; and to bring to

London itself 200,000,000. The cost of this stupendous work was estimated at £12,200,000; and the rate to be levied for the supply by it on house-rental in London, was estimated at possibly not more than 7½d. or 8d. per pound, and, on the highest and most unfavourable view of the whole case, at not more than 11½d.

A plentiful and regular supply of water is essential, not only for the health of the population and for the carrying on of manufactures, but also for the extinguishing of conflagrations. London, under its improved modern construction, may no longer fear to suffer desolation by fire on any such awful scale as in former times; but, from the density of its streets, the prodigious numerousness of its places of business, and the combustibility of the materials stored in its warehouses or used in its manufactures, as well as from other causes, it is still subject to frequent accidental fires. Some of the fires, even in recent years, in spite of all precautions to prevent them, and of all appliances to extinguish them, have been very great; and so many, on the average, as 900 in the year, or a fraction more than 17 in the week, take place. 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 till 1717, accelerated rapidly during the rest of last 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 1835 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; has trained men every night in readiness to act on the alarm of fire; keeps, 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, and under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Works, began to act at the commencement of 1866; consists of chiefs and 350 officers and men, distributed among 33 large and 56 small stations, and provided with 4 steam floating engines, 4 large land-steamers, 27 small land-steamers, and 370 large manual engines, with horses, drivers, and all needful appliances; and is to be maintained at a cost of not more than £50,000 a-year. The increase, as compared with the previous fire brigade, comprises 219 firemen, 72 stations, 2 large floating engines, 2 large land-steamers, 4 small land-steamers, and 61 manual engines.

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 50 main sewers, aggregately 106 miles long,—on the S side, 21 main sewers, aggregately 60 miles long; comprised, with subsidiary sewers, not less than an aggregate of 1,000 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 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; so 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 cesspools; 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 nearly completed at the end of 1869; 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 rain-fall, 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; it delivers the whole into terminal reservoirs, placed at such a level on the banks of the river as enables them to empty themselves at or about the time of high water; and, by that arrangement, it both secures the dilution of the entire volume of sewage there by the large mass of the tidal waters, and occasions it to be carried off by the ebb to a point 26 miles below London bridge, so as effectually to prevent the return of it by the following flood tide to the metropolitan area. The high level sewer, on the N side, commences immediately below Hamstead-heath; 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 connexion 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 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; becomes an open canal through the 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. Provision is made in the new main drainage system for anticipated increase of sewage, up to 11,500,000 cubic feet per day on the N side, and 5,750,000 cubic feet per day on the S side, and also for a rain-fall of respectively 28,560,000, and 17,250,000 cubic feet per day.

The Municipality.—The City has a series of charters, from the time of Edward the Confessor till 23 George II.; is divided into 26 wards, with subdivision into precincts; and is governed by a lord mayor, 26 aldermen inclusive of the lord mayor, 206 common councillors, two sheriffs, a recorder, and other officers. The lord mayor is elected annually on 29 Sept., and installed on 9 Nov.; is chosen from the aldermen who have been sheriffs; is, in virtue of his office, conservator of the Thames, admiral of the port, chief butler at a coronation, lord lieutenant of the county, and a member of the privy council; and has an income of £6,600, with resi-

dence at the Mansion House. The aldermen, since 1354, have been elected for life; are chosen, one in each ward, by freemen-householders paying an annual rent of £10; and are justices of peace for the county. The senior alderman represents the ward of Bridge-Without, and is popularly called the "Father of the City." A deputy is appointed by each alderman to represent him in his ward; and the lord-mayor's deputy is bailiff of Southwark. Fourteen of the common councillors are deputies of the aldermen; and the others are chosen annually on St. Thomas-day, one by each precinct of each ward, excepting the ward of Bridge-Without. Aldergate-Within ward has 4 precincts, and returns 4 councillors; Aldersgate-Without, 4; Aldgate, 8; Bassishaw, 4; Billingsgate, 8; Bishops-gate-Within-and-Without, 14; Bread-street, 8; Bridge-Within, 8; Broad-street, 8; Castle-Baynard, 8; Cheap, 8; Codeman-street, 8; Cordwainer, 6; Cripplegate-Within, 8; Cripplegate-Without, 8; Dowgate, 6; Faringdon-Within, 14; Faringdon-Without, 16; Langbourn, 8; Lime-street, 4; Portsoken, 8; Queenhithe, 6; Tower, 8; Vintry, 6; and Walbrook, 6. The two sheriffs are chosen at midsummer, and installed at Michaelmas; act conjointly for London and Middlesex; have under them two sub-sheriffs, a secondary, 16 sergeants, yeomen, and other officers; and have each an income of £1,000. The recorder is chosen for life, and has an income of £3,000. The common sergeant has £1,500; the town-clerk has £2,800; and there are two chamberlains, a comptroller, a city remembrancer, and a sword-bearer. The civic offices are filled chiefly by second-class citizens as to station; and are usually declined by the principal merchants and bankers, who occasionally pay heavy fines to be exempted from serving. The freemen comprise all the constituents, and furnish all the candidates; they include all persons of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who choose to pay each £6 5s. 4d.; and they amount to upwards of 20,000. 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; and they amount to about 10,000. The City guilds or companies were originally 87 in number, but are now 81; 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;" forty-one of the whole have halls, while forty 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 were noticed in our section on Public Buildings. The City arms are the sword of St. Paul and the cross of St. George. The City sends four members to parliament. The number of electors in 1833, was 18,584, and included 9,527 with ancient-right qualifications; and the number, in 1868, was 17,534. The electoral statistics for the other six metropolitan boroughs are given in the articles on these boroughs.

Statistics.—Various statistics have already been given in the sections on subjects with which they are connected; and some more will be given in the two sections which are to follow. The statistics to be given here are on matters of mainly independent kinds, more or less isolated from other subjects; and they relate to police, to offences, to property, to population, to mortality, and to climate.

The metropolitan police force was established in 1829, by Sir Robert Peel; it superseded a previous force of constables and watchmen, consisting largely of feeble old men, and quite incompetent for required duties; and it does not include the City police. The bounds of its jurisdiction are indicated in our section on Topography; and the courts for it are mentioned in our section on Public Buildings. Three magistrates sit in the Bow-street court,—two in each of the other courts; and all are appointed by the Home Secretary, and must be barristers of seven years' standing. The force is distributed into divisions, designated severally by letters of the alphabet; and each policeman is dressed in blue, and has on his coat-collar the letter of his division with his number.

The divisions, with their respective regions, are A-Whitehall; B-Westminster; C-St. James; D-Marylebone; E-Holborn; F-Covent-garden; G-Finsbury; H-White-chapel; K-Stepney; L-Lambeth; M-Southwark; N-Islington; P-Camberwell; R-Greenwich; S-Hampstead; T-Kensington; V-Wandsworth; T.D-the River Thames. The head station is in Scotland-yard, opposite the Horse Guards; and subordinate stations are distributed through all the divisions, in numbers proportionate to population and area. The force, on 29 Sept., 1864, consisted of a chief commissioner, 2 assistant-commissioners, 13 superintendents, 180 inspectors, 697 sergeants, 5,772 constables, and 12 detective officers; but it was raised, in the following year, to 23 superintendents, 211 inspectors, 785 sergeants, and 6,172 constables. The expenditure, during the year ending 29 Sept., 1864, amounted to £527,248; and included £369,351 for salaries and pay, £33,442 for clothing and accoutrements, £59,096 for superannuations and gratuities, £720 for allowances and contingent expenses, and £45,862 for station-house charges, printing, stationery, and some other matters. The expenditure, in the following year, amounted to £560,864; the receipts, in that year, amounted to £662,244; and they included £73,030 of balance, £354,627 from the parishes, and £118,209 from the public treasury. A portion of the force, for the suburbs, is mounted; and the annual cost, in connexion with this, for horses, harness, forage, and other matters, amounts to upwards of £3,323. Each policeman of the metropolitan force has the marking of his coat-collar in white; and each policeman of the City force has the marking in yellow. The City force, on 29 Sept., 1864, consisted of a commissioner, 2 superintendents, 14 inspectors, 66 sergeants, 514 constables, 40 assistant constables, and 12 detective officers; and the expenditure on it, during the year ending 29 Sept., 1864, amounted to £50,801, and included £40,013 in salaries and pay, £1,532 for clothing and accoutrements, £2,698 for superannuations and gratuities, £77 for allowances and contingent expenses, and £3,791 for station-house charges, printing, stationery, and other matters. A third police is connected with the royal dock-yards and arsenals; and this, on 29 Sept., 1864, consisted of a head constable, 5 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 92 sergeants, 587 constables, and 8 detective officers; and the expenditure on it, during the year ending 29 Sept., 1864, amounted to £48,240, and included £42,448 in salaries and pay, £3,800 for clothing and accoutrements, £334 for superannuations and gratuities, £633 for allowances and contingent expenses, and £361 for station-house charges, printing, stationery, and other matters.

Crime, in the metropolis, is far from being as rampant as in former times; but, though very greatly diminished in recklessness and gross violence, and though materially diminished also in numerical magnitude, is still enormous. So large a proportion of the entire population as 1 in 178 is believed to live by crime; and a very large fraction of that proportion, in spite of constant activity and keen vigilance on the part of the police, escapes detection or even suspicion. The number of crimes known to have been committed within the bounds of the metropolitan police, during the year ending 29 Sept., 1864, was 12,291; the number of persons apprehended was 5,033; the number of depredators, offenders, and suspected persons at large, was 13,260; and the number of horses of bad character was 2,362. The crimes known to have been committed within the bounds of the City police, during the same year, were 1,238; the persons apprehended, 717; the depredators, offenders, and suspected persons at large, 129; the horses of bad character, 57. The crimes committed and the persons apprehended, within the bounds of the royal dock-yards' police, during the same year, were 5.

The real property of the City, as assessed for property tax, and reported in 1860, was £2,121,733—of which £143,915 were in railways and £23,507 in gas-works; of Westminster, £2,762,242,—of which £44,313 were in railways, £37,525 in canals, and £36,273 in gas-works; of the Inns of Court, £102,269; of Bloomsbury, £299,540;

of Finsbury, £1,465,876,—of which £20,274 were in canals, and £10,722 in gas-works; of Holborn, £5,402,029,—of which £3,330,619 were in railways, and £26,448 in gas-works; of Kensington, £983,107,—of which £4,650 were in gas-works; of Marylebone, £1,197,996; of the Tower E division, £1,675,936,—of which £479,849 were in railways, and £9,500 in gas-works; of the Tower W division, £995,252,—of which £2,384 were in railways, and £102,727 in gas-works; of Brixton E first, £667,042,—of which £16,337 were in canals, and £18,512 in gas-works; of Brixton E second, £1,146,684,—of which £465,431 were in railways, and £25,000 in gas-works; of Brixton E third, £642,053,—of which £1,900 were in railways, and £32,619 in gas-works; of Brixton W, £375,390,—of which £1,707 were in gas-works; of Southwark, £1,317,041,—of which £986,666 were in railways; of Blackheath, £697,841,—of which £7,259 were in gas-works.—The property of the entire registration-metropolis, as assessed in the several parishes per county rate or like basis, in Jan., 1862, was £12,514,053. The items of this, in the divisions of the Metropolitan Board of Works, were,—the City, £1,300,156; Marylebone, £976,820; St. Pancras, £300,640; Lambeth, £637,000; St. George-Hanoversquare, £943,696; Islington, £548,572; Shoreditch, £265,772; Paddington, £526,420; Bethnal Green, £130,320; Newington, £240,000; Camberwell, £250,000; St. James-Westminster, £431,500; Clerkenwell, £221,372; Chelsea, £234,243; Kensington, £319,924; St. Luke, £171,564; St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, £146,000; Bermondsey, £150,000; St. George-in-the-East, £170,274; St. Martin-in-the-Fields, £253,708; Mile-End-Old Town, £162,883; Woolwich, £33,000; Rotherhithe, £83,500; Hampstead, £104,156; White-chapel, Christchurch-Spitalfields, St. Botolph-without-Aldgate, Holy Trinity-Minories, St. Katharine precinct, Mile-End-New-Town, Norton-Folgate, Old Artillery Ground, the Tower liberty, respectively £111,866, £37,876, £50,920, £6,039, £17,323, £13,132, £3,108, £4,059, and £2,799; St. Margaret-Westminster and St. John-the-Evangelist-Westminster, £274,500; St. Paul-Deptford, St. Nicholas-Deptford, and Greenwich, respectively £115,000, £20,000, and £125,300; Clapham, Tooting-Graveney, Streatham, Battersea, Wandsworth, and Putney, respectively £107,000, £9,300, £56,800, £33,800, £58,000, and £46,000; Hackney and Stoke-Newington, respectively £223,034 and £41,356; St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George-Bloomsbury, jointly £261,696; St. Andrew-Holborn-above-Bars, and St. George-the-Martyr-Holborn, jointly £126,212; St. Sepulchre, Glasshouse-yard liberty, and Saffron Hill, &c., respectively £16,324, £3,978, and £25,129; St. Anne-Soho, St. Paul-Covent-garden, the Savoy precinct, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement-Danes, and the Rolls liberty, respectively £90,643, £42,472, £8,650, £19,332, £90,784, and £16,432; Hammersmith and Fulham, £77,804 and £55,916; St. Anne-Lincolncourt, St. John-Wapping, St. Paul-Shadwell, and Ratcliffe hamlet, respectively £67,027, £35,349, £20,936, and £44,740; All Saints-Poplar, St. Mary-Stratford-le-Bow, and St. Leonard-Bromley, respectively £184,543, £30,744, and £57,212; Christchurch and St. Saviour, £63,000 and £101,000; Charlton-next-Woolwich, Plumstead, Eltham, Lee, and Kidbrooke, respectively £35,000, £23,430, £14,900, £23,500, and £5,600; Lewisham and Penge, £140,300 and £43,800; St. Olave, St. Thomas-Southwark, and St. John-Horsleydown, £47,000, £47,000, and £48,000; the Charterhouse, Grays-Inn, St. Peter's Close, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's-Inn, Staple-Inn, and Finner's-Inn, respectively £1,943, £12,678, £1,420, £20,236, £13,000, £16,420, £2,152, and £3,164.—The income of the City corporation, in 1860, was £366,229, and included £56,346 of balance, £100,877 of rents and quit-rents, £14,120 of market-rents, and £90,533 of duties on coals, corn, &c. The expenditure, in the same year, included £5,920 of charges on markets, £3,970 to the metropolitan cattle market, £31,500 in aid of metropolitan improvements, £11,839 for the City police, £18,896 on prisons, £27,141 on civil government.

and £105,000 on repayment of loans, and in other charges; and left a balance of £78,807. The produce of 8d. coal duty, for improvements in the metropolis, in the same year, yielded in trust to the corporation, £146,521; that of 4d. duty, in lieu of metage and other charges, £54,766; that of an additional 1d. duty, £18,470; that of the Bridge House estates, £98,718; and that of the Finsbury prebendal manor, which was held from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and would revert to them in about six years, £43,896. The gross estimated rental of the City assessed to poor-rates, in 1859, was £1,193,412; and the net rateable value was £986,472.

The population of the metropolis, according to the best estimates, was, in the middle of the 12th century, 40,000; in 1562, 102,852; in 1604, 140,000; in 1625, 285,000; in 1664, 453,000; in 1682, 670,000; in 1701, 674,000. The pop., according to Census, was, in 1801, 958,863; in 1811, 1,133,815; in 1821, 1,378,947; in 1831, 1,654,994; in 1841, 1,948,417; in 1851, 2,362,236; in 1861, 2,803,989. The limits, for the pop. by Census, are those fixed by the registrar-general for registration of births, deaths, and marriages. The males, in 1861, were 1,307,781; the females, 1,496,208. The persons in prisons, reformatories, lunatic asylums, workhouses, workhouse-schools, barracks, and residential charitable institutions, were 64,999; of whom 36,924 were males, and 28,075 were females. The persons on board vessels were 8,034; of whom 5,324 were on board of British vessels, and 2,760 were on board of foreign and colonial vessels. The males under 5 years of age were 180,893; thence under 10, 149,335; thence under 15, 130,799; thence under 20, 119,949; thence under 25, 122,543; thence under 30, 111,668; thence under 35, 102,755; thence under 40, 88,366; thence under 45, 82,068; thence under 50, 62,782; thence under 55, 51,497; thence under 60, 34,985; thence under 65, 30,433; thence under 70, 17,614; thence under 75, 12,241; thence under 80, 6,133; thence under 85, 2,706; thence under 90, 779; thence under 95, 183; thence upward, 42. The females under 5 years of age were 181,403; thence under 10, 150,924; thence under 15, 133,550; thence under 20, 139,296; thence under 25, 154,841; thence under 30, 140,367; thence under 35, 122,012; thence under 40, 102,151; thence under 45, 93,832; thence under 50, 71,403; thence under 55, 61,231; thence under 60, 43,202; thence under 65, 40,573; thence under 70, 25,322; thence under 75, 18,562; thence under 80, 10,061; thence under 85, 4,821; thence under 90, 1,615; thence under 95, 412; thence upward, 110. The uninhabited houses in 1861 were 359,421; the uninhabited, 15,774; and those in process of erection at the taking of the census, 4,027.—The pop. of the City was, in 1851, 127,869; in 1861, 112,063. The males, in the latter year, were 53,991; the females, 58,072. The uninhabited houses were 13,298; the uninhabited, 2,058; and those in process of erection at the taking of the census, 97.—The pop. within the bounds of the metropolitan police, exclusive of the City, in 1861, was 3,110,654; and the uninhabited houses were 431,231. The pop. within these bounds, and inclusive of the City, in 1861, was 3,222,717; and the uninhabited houses were 434,529.

The rate of mortality in the metropolis, in 1700, was 1 in 26; and it went on increasing till 1741, when it was so high as 1 in 20. The births in 1741 were only 14,357, while the deaths were 32,169; so that great decrease of population could be prevented, or any increase made, only by influx from the country. The births, from 1744 till 1800, were still short of the deaths, to the aggregate of 267,000, or to the annual average of 4,800; but from 1801 till 1830, they exceeded the deaths to the aggregate of 102,975, or to the annual average of 3,600; and since that time they have, upon the whole, had a steady proportionate increase. The excess of births over deaths, in 1851, was 22,812; in 1852, 26,612; in 1853, 22,185; in 1854, 11,188; in 1855, 23,500; in 1856, 30,156; in 1857, 30,474; in 1858, 24,919; in 1859, 31,049; in 1860, 31,105; in 1861, 31,813; in 1862, 30,479; in 1863, 31,059. The average annual mortality in 1815, was 1

in 33; it fell thence till 1840, when it was only 1 in 44, or considerably less than the average in all England and Wales, and very much less than the average in most of the large cities on the Continent; and it has continued to be, not quite so low indeed, but on the whole favourable. The rate per cent., in 1851, was 2.338; in 1852, 2.261; in 1853, 2.441; in 1854, 2.943; in 1855, 2.431; in 1856, 2.209; in 1857, 2.241; in 1858, 2.39; in 1859, 2.269; in 1860, 2.249; in 1861, 2.318; in 1862, 2.356; in 1863, 2.447. The material increase from 1856 till 1863, as it was somewhat steady, was probably due, in great degree, to some chronic cause, such as badness of drainage or impurity of water. Previous decrease, especially in the years of the present century till 1840, manifestly arose from general sanitary improvement; and a decrease from the average of 1863 was likely to result from the great new works of street-cleaning, water-supply, and drainage. The death-rate, in 1863, of the west districts, was 2.324; of the south districts, 2.333; of the north districts, 2.377; of the east districts, 2.648; of the central districts, 2.651. The death-rate, in 1863, of the west districts, was 2.27; of the south and north districts, 2.29; of the east districts, 2.56; of the central districts, 2.47. The standard rate of mortality in a healthy population, under conditions free from noxious influences, is assumed to be 1.7 per cent.; so that the average rate of what may be termed unnatural deaths in London, or deaths arising from noxious influences, may be set down at somewhere about 0.6 per cent.; and this rate, computing on the population census of 1861, gives the aggregate result of 334 unnatural deaths a-week, or 17,426 a-year. The deaths from zymotic diseases, in 1860, were 13,276; in 1863, 20,672. The deaths from small-pox, notwithstanding all the facilities for vaccination, in 1862, were 366; in 1863, 1,996. The deaths from measles, in 1862, were 2,334; in 1863, 1,634. The deaths from fever, in 1862, were 3,598; in 1863, 2,808. The deaths from scarlatina, in 1853, were 4,134; in 1859, 3,431; in 1863, 4,955.

The climate of London is comparatively good. The mean temperature is about 51° 9'; the mean height of the barometer, about 29.2 inches; the mean fall of rain, about 23.5 inches. A fall of the thermometer has been known to 6° below zero, and a rise to 94° in the shade; but such occurrences are extremely rare. Dense fogs sometimes occur, especially in November and December; and occasionally make such obscurity, even at mid-day, as to render necessary then the burning of gas in shops and warehouses. South-west winds commonly blow about 112 days in the year, chiefly between mid-summer and mid-autumn; north-west winds occur mostly from November till March; and north-east winds in January, March, April, May, and June. North winds seldom blow more than in 16 days in the year. The mean temperature, in 1849, was 50°; in 1850, 49.3; in 1851, 49.2; in 1852, 50.6; in 1853, 47.7; in 1854, 48.9; in 1855, 47.1; in 1856, 49; in 1857, 51; in 1858, 49.2; in 1859, 50.7; in 1860, 47; in 1861, 49.4; in 1862, 49.5; in 1863, 50.3. The dryness of the atmosphere, in 1849, was 6.6'; in 1850, 6.1; in 1851, 6.5; in 1852, 7.4; in 1853, 6.2; in 1854, 4.7; in 1855, 4.5; in 1856, 5.6; in 1857, 5.2; in 1858, 6.5; in 1859, 6; in 1860, 4.6; in 1861, 5; in 1862, 4.7; in 1863, 6. The fall of rain, in 1849, was 23.9 inches; in 1850, 19.7; in 1851, 21.6; in 1852, 34.2; in 1853, 29; in 1854, 18.7; in 1855, 21.1; in 1856, 22.2; in 1857, 21.4; in 1858, 17.8; in 1859, 25.9; in 1860, 32; in 1861, 29.8; in 1862, 26.2; in 1863, 19.8. The mean weekly amount of horizontal movement of the air, in 1849, was 1,805 miles; in 1850, 1,841; in 1851, 1,739; in 1852, 1,781; in 1853, 1,597; in 1854, 1,731; in 1855, 1,659; in 1856, 1,775; in 1857, 1,562; in 1858, 1,625; in 1859, 1,598; in 1860, 1,676; in 1861, 1,666; in 1862, 1,650; in 1863, 1,775. The relation of mortality to meteorology in the weekly average of 1863, was as follows:—during the first quarter, the weekly average number of deaths was 1,455, the mean temperature of the air was 42.6°, the average daily range of temperature was 14.1°, the dryness of the atmosphere was 4.9°, the average fall of rain was .3 inches, and the

weekly amount of horizontal movement of the air was 1,973 miles; during the second quarter, the weekly average number of deaths was 1,328, the mean temperature of the air was 53° 1', the average daily range of temperature was 21° 3', the dryness of the atmosphere was 7° 1', the average fall of rain was '43 inches, and the weekly amount of horizontal movement of the air was 1,651 miles; during the third quarter, the weekly average number of deaths was 1,321, the mean temperature of the air was 55° 8', the average daily range of temperature was 20° 9', the dryness of the atmosphere was 8° 1', the average fall of rain was '45 inches, and the weekly amount of horizontal movement of the air was 1,564 miles; and during the fourth quarter, the weekly average number of deaths was 1,349, the mean temperature of the air was 46° 8', the average daily range of temperature was 11° 8', the dryness of the atmosphere was 3° 9', the average fall of rain was '35 inches, and the weekly amount of horizontal movement of the air was 1,922 miles.

Registration Districts.—The registration-metropolis is divided into the six west districts of Kensington, Chelsea, St. George-Hanover-square, Westminster, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. James-Westminster; the five north districts of Marylebone, Hampstead, Pancras, Islington, and Hackney; the eight central districts of St. Giles, Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, East London, West London, and London City; the seven east districts of Shoreditch, Bethnal-Green, Whitechapel, St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-End-Old-Town, and Poplar; and the eleven south districts of St. Saviour-Southwark, St. Olave-Southwark, St. George-Southwark, Bermondsey, Newington, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Camberwell, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, and Lewisham. All these districts, with their respective statistics, except East London, West London, and London City, are noticed severally in the articles bearing their own titles. The amount from poor-rates in the entire registration-metropolis, in 1863, was £1,431,516; and from receipts in aid of poor-rates, £65,968. The expenditure, in the same year, on the in-maintenance of poor was £297,753; on the out-relief of poor, £219,320; on the maintenance of pauper lunatics, £103,318; on repayment of workhouse loan, with interest, £44,242; on salaries and rations of officers, £98,643; on other matters immediately connected with relief of the poor, £104,921. Marriages in 1863, 29,963,—of which 3,424 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 102,119,—of which 4,434 were illegitimate; deaths, 71,060,—of which 31,216 were at ages under 5 years, and 593 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 264,153; births, 864,563; deaths, 610,473.

East London district is divided into the sub-districts of St. Botolph and Cripplegate. The St. Botolph sub-district comprises 85 acres; and contains the parishes of St. Botolph-without-Aldgate and St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate. Pop. in 1851, 23,824; in 1861, 20,990. Inhabited houses, 2,322. The Cripplegate sub-district comprises 68 acres; and contains the parishes of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate and St. Botolph-without-Aldersgate, and the liberty of Glasshouse-yard. Pop. in 1851, 20,582; in 1861, 19,697. Houses, 2,167. Acres of the district, 153. Pop. in 1851, 44,406; in 1861, 40,687. Houses, 4,489. Poor-rates in 1863, £24,146; receipts in aid of poor-rates, £1,972. Marriages in 1863, 565; births, 1,241,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths 914,—of which 443 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 3,741; births, 14,588; deaths, 10,003.

West London district consists of the West London poor-law union and the Inner Temple,—the latter exempted from connexion with any poor-law union; and it is divided into the sub-districts of North and South. The North sub-district comprises 47 acres; and contains the parishes of St. Bartholomew-the-Great and St. Bartholomew-the-Less, and part of the parish of St. Sepulchre-without-Newgate. Pop. in 1851, 12,946; in 1861, 11,750. Houses, 1,022. The South sub-district comprises 79 acres of land, and 12 of water; and contains the parishes of St. Dunstan-in-the-West and St. Bride,

the part of St. Andrew-Holborn parish below the bars, the precinct of Bridewell, and the extra-parochial places of Barnards-Inn, Thavies-Inn, Inner-Temple, and Serjeant's-Inn-Fleet-street. Pop. in 1851, 15,857; in 1861, 15,395. Houses, 1,558. Acres of the district, 138. Pop. in 1851, 28,833; in 1861, 27,145. Houses, 2,580. Poor-rates in 1863, £21,104; receipts in aid of poor-rates, £580. Marriages in 1863, 490; births, 747,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,308,—of which 344 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 5,963; births, 7,943; deaths, 12,588. The workhouse is in St. Sepulchre parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 382 inmates. A workhouse formerly stood in St. Bartholomew-the-Great parish, but has been removed.

London City district is conterminat with the City of London poor-law union; comprises the whole of the City within the walls, and Whitefriars precinct in the City without the walls; and is divided into five sub-districts, SW, NW, S, SE, and NE. The SW sub-district comprises 49 acres of land, and 18 of water; and contains the parishes of St. Anne-Blackfriars, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, St. Benet-Pauls-Wharf, St. Peter-near-Pauls-Wharf, St. Nicholas-Cole-Abbey, St. Margaret-Moses, St. Mary-Magdalen-Old-Fish-street, St. Gregory-by-St. Paul, and St. Augustine-Watling-street, and the precinct of Whitefriars. Pop. in 1851, 9,204; in 1861, 7,762. Houses, 838. The NW sub-district comprises 72 acres; and contains the parishes of St. Faith-the-Virgin, St. Martin-Ludgate, Christchurch-Newgate-street, St. Leonard-Foster-lane, St. Michael-le-Quern, St. Vedast-Foster-lane, St. Michael-Wood-street, St. Mary-Staining, St. John-Zachary, St. Ann-and-St. Agnes-Aldersgate, St. Olave-Silver-street, St. Alban-Wood-street, St. Mary-Aldermanbury, St. Alphege-Sion-College, St. Michael-Bassishaw, St. Lawrence-Jewry, St. Mary-Magdalen-Milk-street, St. Martin-Pomroy, St. Olave-Old-Jewry, St. Mary-Colechurch, Allhallows-Honey-lane, and St. Peter-Westcheap. Pop. in 1851, 11,847; in 1861, 9,020. Houses, 1,266. The S sub-district comprises 85 acres of land, and 15 of water; and contains the parishes of St. Matthew-Friday-street, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Pancras-Soper-lane, St. Mary-Aldermany, St. Thomas-the-Apostle, Allhallows-Bread-street, St. John-the-Evangelist, St. Mildred-Bread-street, St. Nicholas-Olave, St. Mary-Somerset, St. Mary-Mounthaw, St. Michael-Queenhithe, Holy Trinity-the-Less, St. James-Garlick-Hythe, St. Michael-Pateroster-Royal, St. Martin-Viutry, St. Antholin, St. John-the-Baptist-Walbrook, St. Stephen-Walbrook, St. Benet-Shereshog, St. Mildred-Poultry, St. Mary-Woolnoth, St. Mary-Woolchurch-Haw, St. Michael-Cornhill, Allhallows-Lombard-street, St. Edmund-the-King, St. Nicholas-Acons, St. Switain-London-Stone, St. Mary-Botham, Allhallows-the-Great, Allhallows-the-Less, St. Lawrence-Pountney, and St. Mary-Abchurch. Pop. in 1851, 11,461; in 1861, 8,570. Houses, 1,263. The SE sub-district comprises 84 acres of land, and 19 of water; and contains the parishes of St. Clement-Eastcheap, St. Martin-Orgers, St. Michael-Crooked-lane, St. Margaret-New-Fish-street, St. Magnus-the-Martyr, St. Botolph-Billingsgate, St. George-Botolph-lane, St. Andrew-Hubbard, St. Mary-at-Hill, St. Dunstan-in-the-East, Allhallows-Barking, St. Olave-Hart-street-with-St. Nicholas-in-the-Shambles, St. Katharine-Coleman, Allhallows-Staining, St. Gabriel-Fenchurch-street, St. Margaret-Pattens, St. Leonard-Eastcheap, St. Benet-Graucurch-street, St. Dionis-Bachchurch, and St. Peter-Cornhill. Pop. in 1851, 10,594; in 1861, 8,659. Houses, 1,314. The NE sub-district comprises 92 acres; and contains the parishes of St. Martin-Outwich, St. Peter-le-Poor, St. Benet-Fink, St. Bartholomew-by-the-Royal-Exchange, St. Margaret-Lothbury, St. Christopher-le-Stock, St. Stephen-Colman-Bishop, Allhallows-London-wall, St. Ethelburga, St. Helen-Bishopsgate, St. Andrew-Undershaft, St. Katharine-Cree, and St. James-Duke's-place. Pop. in 1851, 12,826; in 1861, 11,544. Houses, 1,651. Acres of the district, 434. Pop. in 1851, 55,932; in 1861, 45,555. Houses, 6,362. Poor-rates in 1863, £56,724; receipts

in aid of poor-rates, £4,764. Marriages in 1863, 654; births, 933,—of which 15 were illegitimate; deaths, 819,—of which 216 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 55. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 5,779; births, 11,821; deaths, 8,967.

The Diocese.—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. 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, conterminative with the East Saxon kingdom; and it then, and long afterwards, comprised Middlesex, Essex, and part of Herts. Its first bishop was Mellitus, who had been abbot of a monastery at Rome. Its most notable subsequent bishops were Wina, who bought the mitre, and ranks as the earliest English simonist; Erkenwald, who was canonised and made the patron saint of the see; William, who won the gratitude of the mayor and the citizens by obtaining for them charters and public privileges; Roger, who died from eating poisoned grapes; Foliot, who hurled defiance at both primate and pope; Fitzwalter, who wrote on the Exchequer; Fitzeale, who was Lord-treasurer; Roger Black, who opposed the tyrannical acts of the king; Fulke Basset, who thought his helmet to be more secure than his mitre; De Wengham, Chichele, Baldock, and Waldon, who were lord-chancellors; De Hynteworth, Braybrooke, and Clifford, who were lord-keepers; Sudbury, who was put to death by a mob; Courtenay, who was lord-chancellor; Bubwith, who was lord-treasurer; Tunstal, who won a repute for gentleness in trying times; Stokesley and Bonner, who incurred the infamy of blood-thirstiness; Ridley, the noble martyr; Aylmer, who incurred a famous threat by Queen Elizabeth; Fletcher, who was suspended by Elizabeth for marrying; Vaughan, who believed in exorcism; Laud, who afterwards figured so prominently as Archbishop; Juxon and Nelson, who also became archbishops; Hensman, who aided the escape of Charles after the battle of Worcester; Compton, who was more martial than ecclesiastical; Robinson, who was lord-privy-seal, and the last bishop to hold a civil office of state; Gibson, who was styled by his opponents "the English pope;" Sherlock, who was styled by Pope "the plunging prelate;" Lowth, who refused the primacy; Porteus, who suppressed Sunday entertainments; and Howley, who became archbishop. Some of the most notable of the dignitaries were three who became cardinals; Francis, who became archbishop of Constantinople; Hodgkin and Young, who became bishops of respectively Bedford and Callipolis; Colet, who found St. Paul's school; Nowel, Donne, Barwick, W. Sherlock, Milman, Peter de Blois, Ralph de Diceto, Porphore Vergil, Adam Murimuth, John Harpsfield, Justin, Waterland, Calfhill, Jos. Warton, W. Beloe, R. Neers, R. Tyrwhitt, W. Crowe, Paley, J. Davison, Sydney Smith, and I. Barham.

The cathedral establishment comprises the bishop, the dean, four canons, a precentor, a chancellor, a treasurer, two archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, a sub-dean, a divinity lecturer, and twelve minor canons. The income of the bishop is £10,000; of the dean, £2,000; of one of the canons, £600; of each of the other three canons, £1,000. The bishop ranks next to the archbishop of York; and is provincial dean of Canterbury, and dean of the chapel-royal. His residences are London House, in St. James' square, and Fulham Palace.—The diocese, in 1861, comprehended all the county of Middlesex; the parishes of Barking, Great Ilford, Little Ilford, East Ham, West Ham, Bow Leyton, Walthamstow, Wanstead, Woodford, and Chingford, in Essex; the parishes of Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Eltham, Plumstead, Deptford-St. Nicholas, and part of Deptford-St. Paul, in Kent; and the parishes of Newington-St. Mary, Barnes, Putney, Mortlake, Wimbledon, and part of Deptford-St. Paul, in Surrey; and, upon the next avoidance of the see of Winchester, it would comprehend also the parishes of Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Christchurch-Southwark, Clapham, Lambeth, (except the west front Lambeth palace), Merton, Rotherhithe,

Southwark, Horsleydown, Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth. Acres in 1861, 246,125. Pop. in 1851, 2,570,079. Houses, 334,574. The diocese is divided into the archdeaconries of London and Middlesex. The livings are noted here as they stood in 1864; but many of that date have been raised in status, and many more have been formed; and all these, in our separate articles on them, are noted as they now stand.

The archdeaconry of London comprises the division of London City, and the rural deaneries of Barking, Hackney, Islington, St. Sepulchre, Spitalfields, and Stepney. The division of London City contains all the livings in the City. The deanery of Barking contains the rectories of Little Ilford and Wanstead; the vicarages of Barking, East Ham, West Ham, Great Ilford, and Leyton; the p. curacies of Stratford-St. John, Plaistow-St. Mary, Victoria Docks, West Ham-Emmanuel-church, West Ham-Christchurch, Barking-Side, Aldborough-Hatch, and Leytonstone; and the chapelry of St. Mary's Hospital. The deanery of Hackney contains the rectories of Chingford, Hackney-St. John, South Hackney, West Hackney, Stoke-Newington, and Woodford; the vicarage of Walthamstow-St. Mary; the p. curacies of Beauvoir-Town, Clapton, Stamford-Hill, Dalston, Homerton, Stoke-Newington-St. Matthias, Walthamstow-St. James, Walthamstow-St. John, Walthamstow-St. Peter, and Woodford-Bridge; and the chapelry of Ram's Chapel. The deanery of Islington contains the vicarage, the numerous p. curacies, and the chapelries of Islington parish. The deanery of St. Sepulchre contains the numerous livings of Hoxton, Haggerstone, Clerkenwell, and Pentonville; the livings of St. Sepulchre-Middlesex, St. Leonard-Shoreditch, St. Andrew-Holborn, St. Alban-Holborn, St. Peter-Saffron-hill, Trinity-Gray's-Inn-lane, St. Luke-Old-street, St. Mark-Old-street, St. James-Curtain-road, St. Barnabas-King-square, St. Paul-Bunhill-row, St. Matthew-City-road, St. Mary-Charterhouse, and St. Thomas-Charterhouse; the chapelries of Bedford-row and Ely-chapel; and the chapelries of Ask's, Jeffrey's, and St. Mark's hospitals. The deanery of Spitalfields contains the numerous livings in Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and Bethnal-Green, and the chapelry of London hospital. The deanery of Stepney contains the livings in Stepney, Bow, Ratcliff, Limehouse, Bromley-St. Leonard, Poplar, and St. George-in-the-East; those of St. Stephen-Old-Ford, Christchurch-Isle-of-Dogs, and St. Matthew-Pell-street-Wapping; and the chapelries of Bancroft's hospital, the Ratcliff Union, and the City of London Union. The following are also under the jurisdiction of the Commissary of London,—the parishes of Acton, All Saints-Bishopsgate, Bow-St. Mary-Stratford, Bromley, Christchurch-Spitalfields, Ealing, Finchley, Hackney, Hammersmith, Limehouse, Mile-End-New-Town, Northolt, Old Ford, Paddington, Mile-End-Old-Town, Poplar, Ratcliff, Shadwell, South Hackney, Stepney, St. Barnabas-Homerton, St. Botolph-Bishopsgate, St. George-in-the-East, Whitechapel, Bethnal-Green, Wapping, and West Hackney; the chapelries in these parishes, and the chapelries of St. James-Clapton, St. Peter-De-Beauvoir-square, St. Philip-Dalston, and St. Thomas-Stamford-hill.

The archdeaconry of Middlesex comprises the parishes of Fulham and Kensington, and the deaneries of Barnes and Hammersmith, St. George-Bloomsbury, Chelsea, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, St. George-Hanover-square, Hampton, Harrow, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-lebone, Paddington, St. Pancras, Staines, Uxbridge, St. James-Westminster, St. John-Westminster, and St. Margaret-Westminster. The parish of Fulham contains a vicarage and two p. curacies. The parish of Kensington contains the numerous livings in Kensington and Brompton. The deanery of Barnes and Hammersmith contains the rectory of Barnes; the vicarage of Hammersmith; the p. curacies of Mortlake, Putney, Roehampton, and Wimbledon; four p. curacies in Hammersmith parish; and the chapelries of East Sheen, St. John-Putney, Christchurch-Wimbledon, and Holy Trinity-Wimbledon. The deanery of St. George-Bloomsbury contains the rectories of St. George-Bloomsbury, St.

George-the-Martyr, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields; three chapelries in Bloomsbury parish, and three in that of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. The deanery of Chelsea contains the two rectories and the five p. curacies of Chelsea, the p. curacy of Kensal-Green, and the chapelry of Park-chapel. The deanery of Ealing contains the rectories of Acton, Great Greenford, Little Greenford, and Hanwell; the vicarages of New Brentford, Chiswick, Ealing, Heston, Isleworth, and Northolt; the p. curacies of Turnham-green, St. Mary Magdalene-Chiswick, Christchurch-Ealing, Spring-grove, Hounslow, St. John-Isleworth, Norwood, and Southall-green. The deanery of Enfield contains the rectories of Finchley, Friern-Barnet, and Hornsey; the vicarages of Edinonton, Enfield, South Mimms, and Tottenham; the three p. curacies in Edinonton parish, the four in Enfield parish, the eight in Hampstead, the two in Highgate, the two in Hornsey parish, the two in South Mimms parish, the three in Tottenham parish; the chapelry of Tottenham-St. Michael; and the donative of Hadley. The deanery of Greenwich contains the rectories of Charlton, Deptford-St. Paul, Lee, and Woolwich; the vicarages of Deptford-St. Nicholas, Eltham, Greenwich, Lewisham, and Plumstead; and the p. curacies and chapelries in the same parishes as these livings. The deanery of St. George-Hanover-square contains all the livings in St. G.-H.-sq. parish. The deanery of Hampton contains the rectories of Hanworth, Littleton, and Shepperton; the vicarages of Feltham, Hampton, Sunbury, and Twickenham; the p. curacies of Hampton-Wick, New Hampton, Teddington, Whitton, and Trinity-Twickenham; and the chapelry of Montpelier chapel. The deanery of Harrow contains the vicarages of Edgware, Hendon, Harrow, Kingsbury, Great Stanmore, and Willesden; the p. curacies of Mill-Hill, Childs-Hill, Harrow-Weald, Roxeth, Wembly, Pinner, and Little Stanmore; and the two chapelries of Kilburn. The deanery of St. Martin-in-the-Fields contains the rectories of St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement-Danes, St. Anne-Soho, and St. Paul-Covent-garden; the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; the p. curacies of St. Michael-Burleigh-street, St. John-Drury-lane, and St. Mary-Soho; and the chapelries of St. Matthew-Spring-gardens, St. Mark-Long-Acre, and Savoy-Strand. The deanery of St. Marylebone, that of Paddington, and that of St. Pancras, contain all the livings in respectively St. Marylebone, Paddington, and St. Pancras parishes. The deanery of Staines contains the rectory of Cranford; the vicarages of Bedford, Harmondsworth, West Drayton, and Staines; and the p. curacies of Ashford, Laleham, and Stanwell. The deanery of Uxbridge contains the rectories of Cowley, Hayes, Ickenham, and Harlington; the vicarages of Hillingdon and Ruislip; the p. curacies of Norwood, Southall, Hillingdon-St. Andrew, Uxbridge, Uxbridge-Moor, and Northwood; and the donative of Harefield. The deanery of Westminster-St. James, that of Westminster-St. John, and that of Westminster-St. Margaret, contain the livings in respectively W.-St. James, W.-St. John, and W.-St. M. parishes.

LONDON, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset, near Watchet.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY. See LONDON AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY, a railway in Middlesex; within the metropolis, from the Minories to Blackwall. It was authorised in 1836; was originally 2 miles, 3 chains, and 70 links long; and cost £266,000 per mile. The company were authorized, in 1855, to widen it; in 1860, to improve it variously, and to construct a branch from it to the London docks; in 1862, to construct new works; in 1864, to widen part of the line, to enlarge several stations, and to improve other works; and in 1865, to construct lines, to the aggregate length of 64 miles, in the parishes of Stepney, Poplar, and Limehouse. The railway was leased, in 1865, to the Great Eastern, under a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on its ordinary stock; and running powers over certain portions of it were given to the London and Northwestern, the Great Northern, and the Midland.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY. See GREENWICH RAILWAY.

LONDON AND MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY. See MIDLAND RAILWAY, and the section "Railway Works" in the article LONDON.

LONDON AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, a railway system from London to the northwestern counties. It is an amalgamation, effected in 1846, of the London and Birmingham, the Manchester and Birmingham, and the Grand Junction railways; it is also interested, by lease or subscription, in a number of other railways; and, in 1866, it had a productive mileage of 1,273. 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 £3,250,000. 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 Harlington,—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 has already been noticed in its own alphabetical place.

The subsidiary works of the London and Northwestern railway, connected with it by lease or subscription, are,—the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, authorized in 1846 on a capital of £1,110,000, and leased in 1847 in perpetuity, at a rental of two-thirds of the Northwestern's dividends on a fixed capital of £700,350; the Buckinghamshire railway, 41½ miles long, authorized in 1846 on a capital of £950,000, and leased to the Northwestern at 4 per cent. and half-surplus profits on the capital; the Bedford railway, 15½ miles long, authorized in 1845 on a capital of £125,000, opened in Nov. 1846, and leased to the Northwestern at 4 per cent. and half-surplus profits on half the capital; the Hampstead Junction railway, 6½ miles long, authorized in 1853 on a capital of £250,000, and associated with the Northwestern through subscription of £150,000; the Birmingham canal, leased in 1846 to the Birmingham and Stour Valley railway, and associated thence with the Northwestern, under a guarantee of £4 dividend per share; the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley-Bridge railway, authorized in 1855, and associated with the Northwestern through subscription of £85,000; the Brixton Extension railway, authorized in 1857, and associated with the Northwestern through subscription of £105,000; the North Union railway, an amalgamation of the Wigan and Preston and the Bolton and Preston, 39 miles long, and conveyed in 1846 in perpetuity to jointly the Northwestern and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, for a fixed annuity of £66,064; the West London railway, 9½ miles long, authorized in 1836, and leased in 1845, for 999 years, to conjointly the Northwestern and the Great Western, at an annual rent of £1,800; the West London Extension railway, authorized in 1859 and 1861, opened in 1863, and associated with the Northwestern through subscription of £85,000; the Preston and Wyre railway, leased for one-third of its interests to the Northwestern, for the other two-thirds to the Lancashire and Yorkshire; the Manchester, Brixton, Matlock, and Midlands railway, 11½ miles long, authorized in 1846, united by purchase with the Cromford canal, and leased in 1842 to jointly the Northwestern and the Midland, at 2½ per cent. per annum on a capital of £421,300; the North and South Western Junction railway, about 4 miles long, connecting the Northwestern and the Southwestern, authorized in 1851, and held jointly by the Northwestern and the Southwestern on a tenure yielding a minimum of 3 per cent. on paid-up

share-capital; the Shropshire Union railway, an amalgamation of the Newton and Crewe, the Chester and Wolverhampton, and the Shrewsbury and Stafford railways, aggregating 154 miles long, together with the Ellesmere and Chester and the Shrewsbury and Montgomery canals, leased to one-half of the Northwestern's ordinary consolidated stock, but subsequently associated with it on altered terms; the Chester and Holyhead railway, 85 miles long, authorized in 1844,—including afterwards the Mold railway and the Bangor and Carnarvon railway, so as to be aggregating 105 miles long,—and, in 1853, leased amalgamatingly with the Northwestern, at a price not exceeding £50 per £100 stock; the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, already noticed in its own alphabetical place; the Warrington and Stockport railway, authorized in 1850, and leased to the Northwestern at 5 per cent. on preference capital, and 4 per cent. on ordinary stock; and the London and Blackwall railway, associated with the Northwestern through payment of interest on the cost of a short branch from the Northwestern's warehouses in Haydon-square to the Blackwall line, together with payment of a fixed annual sum as toll.

Other works, numerous and various, have been executed, undertaken, or contemplated by the Northwestern Company. Such are—the construction of nearly 8 miles of railway on portions of the site of the Shropshire canal, authorized in 1857; the formation of a branch line and other works in connexion with the Crewe and Shrewsbury railway, authorized in 1853; the construction of a line, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from the Edge-hill station at Liverpool to the St. Helen's railway at Garston, opened in 1863; the construction of a line from Aston station to Sutton-Coldfield, opened in 1862; the subscribing of £50,000 to the Oldham, Ashton, and Guide-Bridge line, authorized in 1859; the construction of new lines, 13 miles long, from near Stockport to Cheale, and from Chelford to Knutsford, authorized in 1861; the construction of lines, upwards of 15 miles long, from Edge-hill to Bootle, from Winwick to Golborne, and from Aston to Ditton, with enlargement of stations in Liverpool, and with a branch to Luncorn and a bridge across the Mersey, opened in 1863; the construction of a line, 13 miles long, from Eccles through Tyldesley and Wigan, with branches to Bedford and Leigh, opened in 1864; the construction of new lines, upwards of a mile long, at Burton-on-Trent, authorized in 1861; the purchasing or leasing of St. George's Harbour, authorized in 1861; the construction of several small branches to the West Cheshire line, aggregating 104 miles long, authorized in 1863; the construction of new lines in Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, authorized in 1863; the forming of contracts for improved postal and passenger service between Holyhead and Ireland, authorized in 1855 and 1864; the constructing of short lines and junctions aggregating 123 miles long, and the incorporating of the Bedford and Cambridge, authorized in 1865; the construction of several short lines in Wales, aggregating 231 miles long, authorized in 1865; an assumption of a current lease of the South Staffordshire line, effected in 1865; the erection, jointly with the Northeastern, of a new central station at Leeds, authorized in 1865; the construction of new lines in Cheshire, Salop, Stafford, Flint, and W. R. Yorkshire, contemplated in bills lodged for the session of 1866; and measures, some entirely on its own account, others jointly with the Midland, others jointly with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, for the construction of a line from the Stockport and Whaley-Bridge to Sheffield, for the making of new streets in Sheffield, for the construction of a line from Huddersfield to Halifax, with a branch to Elland; for the purchase of the Ashby and Nuneaton lines, for acquiring powers over the lines at Burton-on-Trent, and for purchasing the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction line, contemplated in notices for the session of 1867. The Northwestern has also amalgamated the Conway and Llanrwst; leased the Merthyr, Trelegar, and Abercromby, the Llanludno, the Knighton, the Shrewsbury and Hereford, and the St. Helens; made

agreements with the Birkenhead, the Great Northern, the Great Western, the North Staffordshire, the Wolverhampton and Walsall, and the Northwestern and Charing-cross; and contemplated, for the session of 1866, agreements with the Whitehaven Junction and the Cocker mouth and Workington. The capital accounts of the company, at 30 June 1865, showed,—on stock and shares, £28,605,436; on debentures, £10,134,678; debenture stock at 3 per cent., £310,830; debenture stock at 4 per cent., £1,952,279; total receipts, £41,003,224; expenditure, £29,679,930.

LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY. See next article.

LONDON AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY, a railway system from London to the south-western counties. It was authorized, in 1834, as a line from London to Southampton, under the name of the London and Southampton railway; it renounced that name, and took its present one, in 1839; it commences near Waterloo bridge, proceeds southwestward to Basingstoke, then goes in a southerly direction to Southampton; it was extended, by the incorporation of the Southampton and Dorchester, along the coast to Dorchester; it also has branches to Hampton-Court, Chertsey, Guildford, Farnham, and Alton,—and, by Andover, to Salisbury, Exeter, and Exmouth,—also from Bishopstoke to Romsey and Salisbury, and to Gosport; it is connected by a short branch from Fareham, with the London, Brighton, and South Coast; it has an interest, jointly with the London, Brighton, and South Coast, in the portion from the junction of the two lines at Cosham into Portsmouth; and, by the incorporation of the Windsor, Staines, and Southwestern, it possesses a branch through Richmond to Windsor, with a loop at Barnes, crossing the Thames to Kew, Brentford, and the main line beyond Hounslow. Its aggregate productive extent, in 1866, was 4933 miles. The company was authorized, in 1853, to lease the Salisbury and Yeovil; in 1856, to construct a line of 50 miles from Yeovil to Exeter; in 1859, to arrange with the Brighton and South Coast respecting the through traffic between London and Portsmouth, and to form a branch in the neighbourhood of Kingston; in 1860, to extend the Exeter line, to connect that line with the Bristol and Exeter, to lease the Exeter and Crediton, the North Devon, and the Bideford, and to wield permanent powers for working steam-vessels between English and French ports and the Channel islands; in 1862, to lease or purchase the Wimbleton and Dorking; in 1864, to construct a line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from Chertsey to the Staines and Wokingham,—and a line, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from the Hammersmith and City, and the North and Southwestern Junction at Kensington to Richmond; and, in 1865, to amalgamate the Salisbury and Yeovil and the Exeter and Exmouth,—the Salisbury and Yeovil and the Thames Valley,—and to construct new lines of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Surrey, a line of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bideford to Great Torrington, and a line of 9 miles from Pirbright, by Aldershot, to Farnham. The Southwestern system also, by amalgamation, purchase, lease, or agreement, comprehends, in its working, the Wimbleton and Croydon, the Wimbleton and Epsom, the Salisbury market-branch line, the Stokes Bay, the Staines and Wokingham, the Exeter and Crediton, the Lymington, the Epsom and Leatherhead, the Wimbleton and Dorking, the Portsmouth, the Andover and Redbridge, the Petersfield, the Chard, the Southampton and Netley, the Ilfracombe, and the Mid-Hants, and, jointly with the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the Tooting, Merton, and Wimbleton. The total receipts, on the capital account, at 30 June 1865, were £14,583,765.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY. See GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, a railway system from London southward to Brighton, and to places east and west of the main line, and along the coast. It was originally an amalgamation, in 1816, of the Croydon and the Brighton; it now includes also, by amalgamation or otherwise, the Bantsea and Epsom-Downs, the Bognor, the Uckfield

and Tunbridge-Wells, the Horsham and Guildford Direct, the Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction, the West End of London and Crystal Palace, the Mid-Sussex, the Lewes and Uckfield, the East Grinstead, the St. Leonards, and the Surrey and Sussex Junction; and it has a joint interest in the West London Extension, the Tooting, Merton, Wimbledon, and the Victoria Station. The company was authorized, in 1853, to construct a line of 17½ miles between Shoreham and Hentfield, opened in 1861; in 1860, to make some alterations in its coast lines, and in the West End and Crystal Palace line, and to construct a line of fully 5 miles from Croydon to Balham-Hill; in 1862, to construct lines of 5½ miles in Surrey and Sussex, including a junction at Brixton with the Chatham and Dover, to enlarge the stations at London bridge and Bricklayers' Arms, and to own and work steam-vessels; in 1863, to construct a line of 5 miles from Dorking to Leatherhead, lines of 4½ miles in Camberwell and Lambeth, a new line of 2½ miles at Croydon, and lines of 14½ miles in connexion with the South London and other lines; and in 1864, to run steam-vessels to France and the Channel islands, and to construct lines of 20 miles from the Ouse viaduct to Uckfield and Hailsham, lines of 15½ miles between Tunbridge-Wells and Eastbourne, lines of 4½ miles in and near Battersea, several short lines of aggregately 7½ miles in Surrey and Sussex, and a short line and a station at Kempton. The receipts on capital account, at 30 June 1865, amounted to £13,874,164.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY, a railway system from London east-south-eastward through Kent. It was originally called the East Kent; and it changed that name for its present one in 1859. It was authorized in 1853, as a line from Strood to Canterbury, continuous with the North Kent fork of the Southeastern, with short branches to Faversham Quays and Chilham, and with a total length of 31½ miles; it was opened from Strood to Faversham in 1858,—to Canterbury in 1860; and, with subsequent extensions, it had a total mileage of 88 in 1866. The company was authorized, in 1855, to construct an extension of 16½ miles to Dover, with branches to Admiralty pier and Dover harbour; in 1858, to construct a line from Strood to St. Mary-Cray; in 1860, to construct a line of fully 4 miles from a junction at Beckenham with the Farnborough extension of the West End and Crystal Palace to Herne-Hill, with two junctions into the Brighton and South Coast at Penge,—a line of 4 miles and 32 chains from the preceding at Herne-Hill, across the Thames at Blackfriars, to the eastward side of Faringdon-street, with two junctions into the Metropolitan respectively near Victoria-street and at Smithfield,—and a line of 2 miles and 65 chains from Herne-Hill into connexion with the Victoria Station and Pimlico at Battersea, with a short junction into the Southwestern at Battersea, and another short junction into the two preceding lines at Lambeth; in 1861, to lease the Kent Coast railway, and to construct an extension of 9½ miles to Walmer and Deal; in 1862, to lease the Mid-Kent line from Brouley to St. Mary-Cray, and to construct a junction of 1½ mile in the neighbourhood of Battersea; in 1863, to complete arrangements with the Brighton and Great Western respecting occupancy of the Victoria station; and in 1863-6, to make extensions or enlargements of various works, or to construct new ones, in various places. The financial affairs of the company suffered a collapse in 1866; and extraordinary powers were obtained in Aug. 1867, to make arrangements with creditors and debenture-holders, and to raise additional capital.

LONDON-COLNEY. See COLNEY-ST. PETER.

LONDON (EAST) RAILWAY, a railway 8½ miles in length, authorized in 1863, to connect, through the Thames tunnel, the railways on the N and S sides of the Thames. See the section "Railway Works" in the article LONDON.

LONDON, HIGHGATE, AND EDGWARE RAILWAY, a railway in Middlesex, from the northern suburbs of London north-westward to Edgware. The company was incorporated in 1862, to construct a line

from the Great Northway, through Highgate, Finchley, and Hendon, to Edgware; was authorized, in 1864, to form a branch of 1½ mile to Alexandra park; and was authorized, in 1865, to construct a connecting line of 1½ mile with the Tottenham and Hampstead Junction. The Great Northern subscribed in each of the years; and was authorized, in the last of them, to lease or purchase the undertaking.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Brill parish, Bucks; 5½ miles NW of Thame. It has an Independent chapel.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Finchingfield parish, Essex; 2 miles N of Finchingfield 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. Pop., 105.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet on the N border of Hants; 4½ miles N of Basingstoke.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in North Meols township and parish, Lancashire; 6½ miles NW of Ormskirk.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Stallingborough parish, Lincoln; near the Humber, 5½ miles WNW of Grimsby.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Spalding parish, Lincoln; 1 mile S of Spalding.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Long Sutton parish, Lincoln; adjacent to Long Sutton town.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Hayes parish, Middlesex; 1 mile W of Hayes village.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet 5½ miles ESE of Guildford, in Surrey.

LONDON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Heytesbury parish, Wilts; near Heytesbury.

LONDON (LITTLE), Yorkshire. See LEEDS.

LONDON (NORTH) RAILWAY, a railway system in the northern, eastern, and central parts of the metropolis. The company was incorporated in 1846, for making a railway from the Northwestern goods-station, at Camden-Town, to the West India docks, at Blackwall; and was authorized, in 1850, to make a branch to the Blackwall Extension, near Bow,—in 1854, to construct a station or dépôt, and sidings, near the new metropolitan cattle-market,—in 1860 and 1861, to widen and improve portions of their railway,—in 1861, to construct a line of 2 miles from Kingsland station to Liverpool-street in the City, and to erect there a station,—and, in 1864 and 1865, to construct additional works and effect other improvements. The total mileage is 10½. The amount authorized on capital account, at 30 June 1865, was £3,163,866; and the amount received was £2,538,201.

LONDON (NORTH), HIGHGATE AND ALEXANDRA PARK RAILWAY, a small railway system, aggregately 4½ miles long, in the northern suburbs of the metropolis; from the North London line at Islington to Alexandra Park, and to the London, Highgate, and Edgware line at Hornsey. It was authorized in 1865, on a capital of £260,000 in shares, and £80,400 on loan; but was in abeyance at the beginning of 1868.

LONDON (SOUTH) AND CRYSTAL PALACE JUNCTION RAILWAY, a railway in the southern outskirts of the metropolis; from the metropolitan extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover, to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, with a connecting line into the Greenwich branch of the Chatham and Dover. The main line is 6½ miles long; was authorized in 1862, on a capital of £675,000 in shares and £225,000 on loan; and was opened in Aug., 1865. The connecting line is 1½ mile long, and was authorized in 1864.

LONDONTHORPE, a village and a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln. The village stands near Emine-street, 3 miles NE of Grantham r. station; and contains a number of neat small houses in the Gothic style. The parish comprises 1,520 acres; and its post-town is Grantham. Real property, £2,614. Pop., 228. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to Earl Brownlow. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Muttonthorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church consists

of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; and is a neat stone edifice. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEAST RAILWAY, a railway from the eastern part of the metropolis eastward, along the S border of Essex, to Southend. It deflects from the Blackwall line at Stepney; passes on to the Great Eastern at Bow station; is identical with that line nearly as far as Ilford; goes on to the east of Purfleet; passes through Grays; and proceeds to West Tilbury and Tilbury Fort, and thence to Southend. The company was originally, in 1852, an incorporation of acquiescing shareholders on the Blackwall and the Eastern Counties; was authorized, in 1856, to form a junction between the Blackwall and the North London, and two branches to the North Woolwich line of the Eastern Counties; and was incorporated, in 1862, into a distinct company, under the condition that the Blackwall and the Great Eastern should each nominate one-third of the board.

LONDON (WEST) RAILWAY, a railway, in conjunction with the Kensington canal, in the western suburbs of the metropolis. It was authorized in 1836, under the title of the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction, to unite the Northwestern and the Great Western railways with the western parts of the metropolis, and to communicate with the river Thames through the medium of the Kensington canal purchased for £36,000; it changed its original title for the subsequent one in 1841; it was to have a total length of 9½ miles, upwards of three of which, from the Northwestern near Kensal-Green cemetery to the Kensington canal, were opened in 1844; it was leased in 1845, for 999 years, at an annual rent of £1,800, to jointly the Northwestern and the Great Western; and it was transferred, together with the canal, in 1859, to the West London Railway Extension Works.

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 authorized in 1859, and completed in 1863; and it belongs, in common to the Northwestern, the Great Western, the Southwestern, and the 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-arched bridge, to a junction with the Victoria Station and Picnic 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 Southwestern near the junction of its Richmond branch with its main line; a branch from Battersea to the Southwestern; a branch, 27 chains long, from the main line near the basin of the Imperial Gas company to the Thames near the mouth of the Kensington canal; a dock in the parish of Fulham; and a division of part of the Kensington canal, with discontinuance of the part N of King's-road, Chelsea. A station for it at West Brompton was opened in Oct. 1866.

LONDON, WORCESTER, AND SOUTH WALES RAILWAY, a railway in Worcestershire and Warwickshire; from the Great Western at Worcester, eastward, to the East and West Junction at Old Stratford. It was authorized in 1865, on a capital of £320,000 in shares, and £106,000 on loan; and it is 23½ miles long.

LONG-ACRE, a sub-district in St. Martin-in-the-fields district, Westminster. It forms part of the metropolis; and comprises New-street ward, Bedfordbury ward, Long-Acre ward, Drury-lane ward, and a detached part of St. Martin's parish, including the burial-ground and almshouses in Pratt-street, Camden-town. Acres, 42. Pop., 11,518. Houses, 992. See **LONDON**.

LONG-ACRE, a hamlet in the N of Durham; 4½ miles S of Gateshead.

LONGAFORD TOR. See **CROCKEREN TOR**.

LONG ASHTON, &c. See **(ASHTON LONG, &c.)**

LONGBOROUGH, a parish, with a village, in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester; on the Fosse way, 3 miles SW of Moreton r. station. Post-town, Moreton-

in-the-Marsh. Acres, 2,770. Real property, £4,243. Pop., 655. Houses, 152. The manor belongs to Lord Leigh; and most of the land, to Lord Leigh, E. T. Godman, Esq., and Sir C. R. Rushout, Bart. Banks Fee is the seat of E. T. Godman, Esq. A Roman settlement was at or near the village. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Seasoncote, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £221.* Patron, Lord Leigh and Sir C. R. Rushout, Bart. The church is Norman; and comprises transept, aisle, and chancel, with a pinnacled tower. There are an Independent chapel, and charities 15.

LONG BREDY. See **BREDY (LONG)**.

LONGBRIDGE, a hundred in the rape of Pevensey, Sussex; containing Arlington parish, and four other parishes. Acres, 10,440. Pop. in 1851, 1,353. Houses, 256.

LONGBRIDGE-DEVERILL. See **DEVERILL-LONGBRIDGE**.

LONG BUCKBY. See **BUCKBY (LONG)**.

LONGBURGH, a township in Burgh-by-Sands parish, Cumberland; on the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 6 miles WNW of Carlisle. It contains the hamlets of Dykesfield and Shield. Real property, £1,403. Pop., 146. Houses, 28.

LONGBURTON, a parish, with a village, in Sherborne district, Dorset; 2½ miles S by E of Sherborne r. station. Post-town, Sherborne. Acres, 1,025. Real property, £2,110. Pop., 336. Houses, 82. The manor belongs to J. S. Drax, Esq. Limestone for building is quarried; and the making of gloves is carried on. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Holnest, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £275.* Patron, C. Cosens, Esq. The church contains monuments of the Fitzjames family. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

LONG CLAWSON, &c. See **CLAWSON (LONG), &c.**

LONGCOTT, a township and a chapelry in Shrivernham parish, Berks. The township lies in the White Horse vale, and on the Wilts and Berks canal, 1½ mile WNW of Challow r. station, and 3 NE by E of Shrivernham; and has a post-office designated Longcott, Berkshire. Real property, £3,423. Pop., 446. Houses, 108. The manor and most of the land belong to Viscount Barrington. The chapelry includes also the township of Fernham. Real property, £5,544. Pop., 692. Houses, 159. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £390.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is chiefly ancient; includes a modern aisle; and has an embattled tower of 1722. There is also a church at Fernham; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a charity school, and an infant school.

LONG CRENDON, &c. See **CRENDON (LONG), &c.**

LONGCROSS, a chapelry, with a small village, in Chertsey parish, Surrey; in the middle of the heaths, 3½ miles W of Chertsey town and r. station. It was constituted in 1847; and its post-town is Chertsey. Pop., 133. Houses, 27. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported. Patron, W. Tringham, Esq.

LONGDALE-END, a township in Wykeham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 11 miles E of Pickering.

LONGDEN, a chapelry in Pontesbury parish, Salop; 3 miles WSW of Conover r. station, and 5 SW of Shrewsbury. Post-town, Shrewsbury. Pop., 88. There are malt kilns and lead mines. The living is a donative in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £75. Patron, the Rev. J. Breeze. The church is of brick.

LONG DITTON. See **DRYTON (LONG)**.

LONGDON, a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford; 1½ mile S of Armitage r. station, 1½ W of the Grand Trunk canal, and 4 NNW of Lichfield. It contains the village of Brookend, which is central, the village of Upper Longdon, and the straggling hamlet of Genteslaw, — aggregately so long that an old rhyme says that a beggar cannot beg through them on a summer day; and it has a post-office under Rugeley. Acres, 4,511. Real property, £9,055. Pop. in 1851, 1,143; in 1861, 1,229. Houses, 289. The property is not much divided. The manor

belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey. Beaudesert Park is the Marquis's seat; Lysways is the residence of Mrs. Forster; and Hanch Hall is the property of C. Forster, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £230.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church has a Norman arch; is in good condition; and contains an altar-tomb of J. Forster, Esq., who died in 1860, and other interesting monuments. A tract, which contained 311 inhabitants in 1861, is included in the chapelry of Gentleshaw, constituted in 1840. There are an independent chapel at Longdon-Green, a Wesleyan chapel at Upper Longdon, a national school, alms-houses for ten poor women, and other charities £100.

LONGDON, a village and a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester. The village stands 2 miles W of the Severn, 2½ SSW of Upton r. station, and 4 NW of Tewkesbury; and has a post-office under Tewkesbury. The parish contains also the hamlets of Hillworth, Hill-end, Eastington, Long Green, and Ham Common. Acres, 3,903. Real property, £6,413. Pop., 626. Houses, 131. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Chamber's Court is the seat of E. G. Stone, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Castle-Morton, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £550.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a brick structure, in mixed style, and in good condition; and has a stone tower and spire. There are a national school with £30 from endowment, and other charities £50.

LONGDON, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcester; 2 miles N of Shipston-on-Stour.

LONGDON-UPON-TERN, a parish in Wellington district, Salop; on the river Tern and the Shrewsbury canal, 3½ miles N by W of Wellington r. station. Post-town, Wellington, Salop. Acres, 796. Real property, £1,659; of which £18 are in the canal, and £3 in quarries. Pop., 88. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Sutherland. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £182. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is of brick.

LONG DRAX, &c. See DRAX (LONG), &c.

LONGFIELD, a parish in Dartford district, Kent; on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, 3 miles WNW of Meopham r. station, and 5 SW of Gravesend. Post-town, Gravesend. Acres, 531. Real property, £757. Pop., 188. Houses, 37. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church comprises nave and chancel, with a porch; but is very small. 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. There is a national school.

LONGFLEET, a tything and a chapelry in Canford-Magna parish, Dorset. The tything lies averagely 1 mile NNE of Poole town and r. station; and includes part of the town and of the harbour. Post-town, Poole. Acres, 1,458; of which 235 are water. Real property, £4,635. Pop. in 1851, 1,237; in 1861, 1,417. Houses, 238. The Poole workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 102 inmates. The manor belongs to Sir J. B. Guest, Bart. The chapelry is more extensive than the tything, and was constituted in 1836. Pop., 1,598. Houses, 317. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £35. Patron, Sir J. B. Guest, Bart. The church is recent, and was built chiefly at the expense of Lord de Mauley. There is a national school.

LONGFORD, a township and a parish in Ashborne district, Derby. The township lies on an affluent of the river Dove, 5½ miles SSE of Ashborne r. station, and has a post-office under Derby. Real property, £5,312. Pop., 500. Houses, 95. The parish contains also the townships of Hollington, Rodsley, and Alkmonton, and the liberty of Hungry-Bentley. Acres, 3,929. Real property, £10,418. Pop., 1,157. Houses, 228. The property is not much divided. The manors of Longford, Hollington, and Rodsley belong to the Hon. E.

K. W. Coke; and that of Hungry-Bentley belongs to Lord Vernon. Longford Hall is the seat of the Hon. E. K. W. Coke. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £700.* Patron, W. Evans, Esq. The church is partly Norman; was restored in 1845; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments to the Coke family. The vicarage of Alkmonton is a separate benefice. There was once a chapel in Hungry-Bentley. There are a national school in Longford township; a Primitive Methodist chapel in Hollington; Wesleyan chapels in Rodsley and in Thurvaston; a national school for boys and girls, an endowed school, with £40 a-year, and alms-houses with £55, founded by the Coke family.

LONGFORD, a hamlet in Stretton-on-the-Foss parish, Warwick; 3 miles W of Shipston-on-Stour.

LONGFORD, a village in Exhall parish, Warwick; on the river Anker; adjacent to the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, 4 miles NNE of Coventry. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Coventry.

LONGFORD, a hamlet in Kingsland parish, Hereford; 4½ miles WNW of Leominster. Pop., 375.

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.

LONGFORD, a parish in Newport district, Salop; on a branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, 1½ mile W of Newport r. station. It includes the townships of Broekton and Stockton. Post-town, Newport, Salop. Acres, 1,206. Real property, £2,478. Pop., 214. Houses, 36. The manor, with Longford Hall, belongs to R. N. Leeke, Esq. A Roman settlement was here. The parish is a meet for the Hoar Cross hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £415.* Patron, R. N. Leeke, Esq. 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 Morton-Sey parish, Salop; 2 miles W of Market-Drayton. Pop., 262.

LONGFORD, a hamlet in Britford parish, Wilts; 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 Georges, 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 the late Lord Radnor, who intended to rebuild it in a hexagonal form, but left it unfinished; continues still incomplete, flanked by five towers; and contains a remarkably rich picture-gallery, noted particularly for paintings by Holbein.

LONGFORD, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucester; near Minchinhampton.

LONGFORD-ST.-CATHERINE, a hamlet in St. Catherine parish, Gloucestershire; contiguous to Gloucester city, 1 mile N of Gloucester r. station. Acres, 200. Real property, with Longford-St. Mary, £4,735. Pop., 212. Houses, 37. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Gloucester; and most of the land, to the Dean and Chapter. A Roman settlement is supposed to have been here.

LONGFORD-ST.-MARY, a hamlet in St. Mary-de-Lode-parish, Gloucestershire; adjacent to Longford-St. Catherine, and identical with it for its manor. Pop. in 1851, 315; in 1861, 418. Houses, 75.

LONG FRAMLINGTON. See FRAMLINGTON (LONG).

LONG GROVE, a chapelry in Lugwardine parish, Herefordshire; 3 miles NE of Hereford town and r. station. Post-town, Hereford. Pop., 742. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £100. Patron, Mrs. Marriott.

LONGHAM, a hamlet in Hampton parish, Dorset; adjacent to Hants, 4 miles SE by E of Wimborne-Minster. Pop., 519. It has a post-office under Wimborne.

LONGHAM, a parish, with a village, in Mitford district, Norfolk; 2 miles N of Wendling r. station, and 4 NW of East Dereham. Post-town, Dereham. Acres, 1,304. Real property, £1,554. Pop., 320. Houses, 77. The manor and most of the land belong to the Earl of Leicester. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Wendling, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £100.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is later English; and consists of nave, chancel, and S porch, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LONG HANDBOROUGH. See **HANDBOROUGH.**

LONGHIRST, a township in Bothal parish, Northumberland; on the Northeastern railway, 2½ miles NE of Morpeth. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,703. Pop., 233. Houses, 55. Longhirst Hall and Longhirst Grange are chief residences. There are a national school and a reading-room.

LONGHOPE, a parish in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucester; on the Gloucester and Hereford railway, near the boundary with Hereford, 6 miles N by W of Newnham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Gloucester; and is cut into two divisions, lower and upper. Acres, 3,070. Real property of the L. div., £2,713; of the u. div., £2,647. Pop., 1,104. Houses, 229. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to E. Probyn, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester. Value, £400.* Patron, Gen. Sir John W. Guise, Bart. The church is ancient; was recently restored; and had a spire which became unsound, and was about to be taken down in 1867. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £135.

LONG HORSLEY, &c. See **HORSLEY (LONG), &c.**

LONGHOUSE. See **ABERCASTLE.**

LONG LANE, a hamlet in Wrockwardine parish, Salop; near Wellington.

LONG LANE, a chapelry in Trusley parish, Derbyshire; 5 miles N of Tutbury r. station, and 7 W of Derby. Post-town, Derby. Statistics of property and pop. have not been returned. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Vicar of Sutton-on-the-Hill.

LONG LAWFORD. See **LAWFORD (LONG.)**

LONGLEAT, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, in Derrill-Longbridge parish, Wilts; 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, after designs by John of Padua, at a cost of £80,000. It was improved by the second Lord Weymouth, created Marquis of Bath; and was afterwards remodelled, in a tasteful manner, by Jeffrey Wyatt. It measures 220 feet by 150; is in a mixed Roman style, ornamented with pilasters, cornices, and colossal statues; presents an imposing appearance, with a great array of windows; contains a fine baronial hall, and 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 here.

LONG MARSTON. See **MARSTON (LONG).**

LONGMARSTONE, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Berkhamstead, and county of Buckingham; 3½ miles W of Ivinghoe.

LONG MARTON. See **MARTON (LONG).**

LONGMEADOW, a hamlet in Bottisham parish, Cambridgeshire; 6½ miles NE of Cambridge. Pop., 57.

LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS. See **ABINGHAM, Cumberland.**

LONG MELFORD. See **MELFORD (LONG).**

LONGMONT, or 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 1,674 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. Pop., 18. Longner Hall is a chief residence.

LONGNESS. See **LANGNESS.**

LONG NEWNTON, &c. See **NEWNTON (LONG), &c.**

LONGNEY, a village and a parish in Wheatenrust district, Gloucester. The village stands on the river Severn, 1 mile W of the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal, 2½ WNW of Haresfield r. station, and 6 SW by S of Gloucester; and has a postal pillar-box under Gloucester. The parish comprises 1,070 acres. Real property, £3,814; of which £16 are in fisheries. Pop., 456. Houses, 113. The property is much subdivided. The manor and much of the land belong to the Trustees of Smith's charity. Orchards here are famous for the Longnev russet apple. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £110.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English, in good condition; comprises nave and two chancels, with a tower; and has an ancient font. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £30.

LONGNOR, a village and a parish in Church-Stretton district, Salop. The village stands on the river Onny, near Watling-street, 1½ mile NNE of Leebwood r. station, and 5 NNE of Church-Stretton; and is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station. The parish comprises 1,200 acres; and its post-town is Leebwood, under Shrewsbury. Real property, £3,656; of which £83 are in mines. Pop., 244. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. Longnor Hall is a chief residence. Coal is found, but is worked less now than formerly. The living is a vicarage annexed to the vicarage of Leebwood, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is ancient but good; and belonged formerly to Haughmond abbey. There are a national school, and charities £44. The Rev. Samuel Lee, late professor of Arabic at Cambridge, was a native.

LONGNOR, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Leek district, Stafford. The village stands on the river Manifold, near the river Dove at the boundary with Derby, 6 miles SSE of Buxton r. station; and has a post-office under Buxton, and fairs on the second Tuesday of Feb., Easter Tuesday, 4 and 17 May, 5 Aug., the first Tuesday of Oct., and 12 Nov. The township includes the village, and is in Allstonefield parish. Real property, £1,919. Pop., 514. Houses, 118. The manor belongs to Sir John H. Crewe, Bart. The chapelry is much more extensive than the township. Rated property, £9,230. Pop., 2,223. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Allstonefield. The church was built about the end of last century; was enlarged with galleries in 1812; and is a plain edifice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £11.—The sub-district contains six townships of Allstonefield parish, one of Mayfield parish, and three entire parishes. Acres, 29,719. Pop., 5,041. Houses, 1,115.

LONGOBOBY. See **LINCOLN.**

LONGPARISH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Andover district, Hants. The village stands on the river Test or Anton, 4 miles SW of Whitechurch r. station, and 4 E of Andover. The parish contains the tythings of East Aston, West Aston, Forton, and Middleton. Post-town, Whitechurch, under Micheldever Station. Acres, 5,250. Real property, £5,076; of which £51 are in fisheries. Pop., 803. Houses, 163. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Widmore family. Longparish House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £226. Patron, the Rev. H. Woodcock. The church is ancient and good. There are a Baptist chapel and a small education charity.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 27,353. Pop., 4,234. Houses, 890.

LONGPORT, a village in Burslem township and parish, Stafford; on a branch of the Trent canal, and suburban to Burslem. It has a post-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 Burslem-St. Paul's church, and several dissenting chapels. 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 Crayfordness to Greenlith, 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 township in Norham parish, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Berwick-on-Tweed. Acres, 558. Pop., 57. Houses, 16. Longridge House is a chief residence.

LONGRIDGE, a village and a chapelry in Ribchester parish, Lancashire. The village stands in the townships of Ailston, Hothersall, and Dilworth, on the SW slope of Longridge fell, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the terminus of the Preston and Longridge railway, 2 N of the river Ribble, $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Ribchester, and 7 NE of Preston; 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-office, under Preston, a railway station, and fairs on 16 Feb., 16 March, 16 April, Holy Monday, and 5 Nov. The railway to it from Preston was opened in 1840. The chapelry was constituted in 1861. Pop., 2,057. Houses, 402. Several reservoirs of the Preston water-works are here. Longridge fell is a hill about $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Value, £170.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church was rebuilt in 1823; and consists of a nave, with a tower. There are an Independent chapel, built in 1865; a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1836; a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1864, in lieu of a previous small one; and a national school, built in 1832.

LONGRIDGE, a liberty in Penkridge parish, Stafford; near the Northwestern railway, 1 mile NW of Penkridge.

LONGRIGG. See LANGRIGG.

LONG RISTON, &c. See RISTON (LONG), &c.

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.

LONGSDON, a township in Leek parish, Stafford; 2 miles WSW of Leek. Real property, £3,517; of which £15 are in quarries. Pop., 405.

LONGSHAWS, a township in Long Horsley parish, Northumberland; 5 miles N of Morpeth. Acres, 767. Pop., 30. Houses, 6.

LONGSHIPS. See LANDS' END.

LONGSIGHT, a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire; on the Manchester and Stockport railway, 2 miles SW of Manchester. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Manchester. It was constituted in 1854. Pop. in 1861, 2,927. Houses, 564. The living is a rectory. Value, £509. Patrons, Trustees. The church was repaired in 1869, and is excellent. A Wesleyan chapel at a cost of £9,000, was built in 1869.

LONG SLEDDALE. See SLEDDALE (LONG).

LONGSLOW, a township in Market-Drayton parish, Salop; 1 mile NW of Market-Drayton. Pop., 70.

LONG STANTON. See STANTON (LONG).

LONGSTOCK, a parish in Stockbridge district, Hants; on the river Test or Anton, and on the Andover railway, 1 mile N of Stockbridge. It has a post-office under Winchester. Acres, 2,962. Real property, £3,393. Pop., 445. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lady Barker Mill. An eminence here is called Longstock hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value,

£315.* Patron, Lady B. Mill. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1846. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £15.

LONGSTONE, one of the Fern islands in Northumberland. It is the remotest of the group; measures $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 a chapelry in Bakewell parish, Derby. The village stands on high ground, under a lofty range of hills, called Longstone Edge, near the Derby and Buxton railway, 3 miles NW by N of Bakewell; consists of one long street; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bakewell. The township bears the name of Great Longstone-with-Holme. Real property, £5,292; of which £990 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 564; in 1861, 683. Houses, 130. The increase of pop. arose from the temporary presence of labourers at the forming of the railway. The manor and much of the land belong to the Duke of Devonshire. Longstone Hall, an ancient mansion at the W end of the village, is the seat of T. Gregory, Esq.—Holme Hall is the residence of T. J. Gisborne, Esq.—The chapelry includes also Little Longstone township, and part of Wardlow. Pop., 925. Houses, 173. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £190.* Patron, the Vicar of Bakewell. The church is old; comprises nave and chancel, with a small tower; and contains monuments of the noble family of Eyre. There are two dissenting chapels, respectively in Great Longstone and Little Longstone; and there is a commodious school, built in 1862, and endowed with £25 a-year.

LONGSTONE (LITTLE), a township in Bakewell parish, Derby; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bakewell. Real property, £3,335. Pop., 155. Houses, 31.

LONGSTON, a parish and a hundred in Cambridge. The parish lies adjacent to Beds, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N by W of Old North Road r. station, and two S by E of Caxton; and is in Caxton district. Post-town, Caxton, under Royston. Acres, 1,412. Real property, £1,539. Pop., 264. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Longstow Hall, belongs to Sidney Stanley, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. J. Rushton. The church was rebuilt in 1864. Charities, £34, and eight cottages.—The hundred contains also thirteen other parishes. Acres, 25,500. Pop., 6,456. Houses, 1,283.

LONGSTOW, Huntingdon. See STOW (LONG).

LONG-STREET, a tything in Enford parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Amesbury. Pop., 81.

LONG-STREET, a hamlet in the N of Bucks; near the Northwestern railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Fenny-Stratford.

LONG-SUTTON. See SUTTON (LONG).

LONGTHORPE, a chapelry in Peterborough-St. John-the-Baptist parish, Northamptonshire; on the river Nen and the Northampton railway, 2 miles W of Peterborough. Post-town, Peterborough. Acres, 1,390. Real property, £2,623. Pop., 294. Houses, 64. Thorpe Hall, a handsome mansion in the Italian style, is the seat of the Rev. W. Strong. Peppermint is largely grown; and the distillation of oil from it is carried on at Holywell. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £100. Patron, the Hon. George W. Fitzwilliam. The church is a plain edifice of the 13th century; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel.

LONGTHORPE, a hamlet in Ellery township, Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Hull.

LONGTON, a village, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district, in Preston district, Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to the head of the Ribble's estuary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Preston-Junction r. station, and 5 SW of Preston; is about 2 miles long; and has a post-office under Preston.—The chapelry comprises 3,132 acres of land, and 560 of water; and is in Penwortham parish. Real property, £6,734. Pop., 1,637. Houses, 310. The property is much subdivided. Milling is largely carried

en; and there are two breweries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £190. Patron, L. Rawstorne, Esq. The church was built in 1770, and is a good brick structure. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a free grammar school, and charities £29.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Penwortham and Hooile. Acres, 14,240. Pop., 6,620. Houses, 1,204.

LONGTON, a town, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Stoke-upon-Trent district, Stafford. The town stands on the North Staffordshire railway, 5 miles SE of Newcastle-under-Lyne; is regarded as conterminative with the conjoint township of Lane-End and Longton; was formerly, as a town, called Lane-End; is situated in the southernmost part of the pottery region; was, in the last 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 post-office; under Stoke-upon-Trent, and stations with telegraph on both the Crewe and Uttoxeter and the Stoke and Silverdale branches of the North Staffordshire railway; it contains a large number of excellent houses and shops; it is well supplied with water; and it has a handsome new town-hall, a court-house, a spacious covered market, three churches, six dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an atheneum, a mechanics' institute, and a number of public schools. The court-house is a well-built edifice; includes a police office; and is used for petty sessions, and for the meetings of the local police commissioners. The covered market was recently erected at great expense; is very conveniently arranged; and cost nearly £2,000 for merely its internal fittings. St. James' church is the church of Longton rectory; was built in 1833; is a stone edifice in the pointed style; and has a tower. The other two churches are those of the chaperies of Lane-End and Edensor. The Roman Catholic chapel was rebuilt in 1869, at a cost of £7,000. A nursery school and mission church was erected in 1859, at Mount Pleasant, the highest and most airy part of the town; and is an ornamental structure in the pointed style. A scheme was commenced in 1865 for that school and mission church, for other national schools, for the building of baths, for the obtaining of a public recreation ground, and for the reseating of St. James' church; and was estimated to require £6,000. A railway to Bucknall was authorized in 1856. A weekly market is held on Saturday; another market, for vegetables and fruit, is held, in summer, on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and Martinmas-Tuesday. The manufacture of earthenware and porcelain, in all departments, is largely carried on; malting and brewing also are prominent; and considerable trade is done in connexion with neighbouring collieries and ironstone mines. The manor, with Longton Hall, belongs to J. E. Heathcote, Esq. Longton Hall is a chief residence. Foley House, in which John Wesley often preached, is still standing. Real property of the town in 1860, £38,371; of which £490 were in mines, and £220 in ironworks. Pop. in 1551, 15,149; in 1861, 16,690. Houses, 3,277.—The chapelry was constituted in 1839. Pop. in 1861, 12,706. Houses, 2,514. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported.* Patron, Mrs. Clarke.—The sub-district comprises Longton town and Botteslow township. Pop., 16,557. Houses, 3,308.

LONGTOWN, a town, a township, two sub-districts, and a district in Cumberland. The town stands 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 8½ N by W of Carlisle; 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; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a post-office; under Carlisle, a railway station, a stone bridge over the Esk, a church of the Church of Scotland, a United Presbyterian church, a United Free Methodist chapel of 1896, and a free school founded in 1751.

Markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays; a fair for horses, on the Thursday before Whitsunday; and hiring fairs, on Whit-Thursdays and at Martinmas. Many of the inhabitants are weavers in the employment of manufacturers at Carlisle.—The township includes the town, comprises 2,538 acres, and is in the parish of Arthuret. Real property, £5,810. Pop. in 1851, 2,234; in 1861, 2,863. Houses, 497. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of a bobbin mill, and from the employment of labourers at the forming of the railway.—The two sub-districts are High Longtown and Low Longtown. H. L. sub-d. contains the parishes of Stapleton and Bewcastle, and the chapelry of Nichol-Forest. Acres, 48,637. Pop., 3,291. Houses, 529. L. L. sub-d. contains the parishes of Arthuret, Kirkclinton, and Sealeby, and the Moat, Middle, and Nether quarters of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk parish. Acres, 35,234. Pop., 7,178. Houses, 1,262.—The district consists of these two sub-districts. Acres, 86,871. Poor-rates in 1863, £3,910. Pop. in 1851, 9,696; in 1861, 10,460. Houses, 1,791. Marriages in 1863, 38; births, 259,—of which 53 were illegitimate; deaths, 177,—of which 66 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 396; births, 2,979; deaths, 1,756. The places of worship, in 1851, were 7 of the Church of England, with 1,770 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 250 s.; 1 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 300 s.; 2 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 500 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 370 s.; 3 of Wesleyans, with 490 s.; and 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 35 attendants. The schools were 17 public day-schools, with 694 scholars; 17 private day-schools, with 614 s.; and 11 Sunday schools, with 772 s. The workhouse is in Netherby township; and, at the census of 1861, had 72 inmates.

LONGTOWN, a village and a township-chapelry in Clodock parish, Hereford. The village stands on an affluent of the river Monnow, under the Black mountains, 1½ mile E of the boundary with Wales, 4¾ N by W of Pandry r. station, and 5 W by S of Abbeystead; contains a fragment of an ancient castle; and has fairs on 29 April, 22 June, and 21 Sept. The chapelry is extensive; but the acreage of it is returned with the parish. Post-town, Abbeystead, under Hereford. Real property, £4,912. Pop., 892. Houses, 184. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £68. Patron, the Vicar of Clodock. There are a Baptist chapel and a free school.

LONGTREE, a hundred in Gloucester; bounded, on the E and the S, by Wiltshire; and containing Avening parish, and nine other parishes. Acres, 30,592. Pop. in 1851, 17,420; in 1861, 16,260. Houses, 3,746.

LONGUE PIERRE, a beacon rock among the Channel Islands; between Sark and Herm.

LONGUEVILLE, a village in St. Saviour parish, Jersey; near St. Helier.

LONGVILLE, a township, with a r. station, in Eaton parish, Salop; on the Wellington and Craven-Arms railway, 6½ miles SW of Much-Wenlock.

LONGWATHEY. See LANWATHEY.

LONG WHATTON. See WHATTON (LONG).

LONGWICK, a hamlet in Princes-Risborough parish, Bucks; 1 mile NW of Princes-Risborough.

LONG WITTENHAM. See WITTENHAM (LONG).

LONGWITTON, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; near the river Wansbeck, 8 miles W by N of Morpeth. Acres, 2,247. Pop., 152. Houses, 23. Longwiton Hall belonged to the Swinburnes, the Treveljans, and others; and passed to the Fenwicks. Mineral springs are at Thurston.

LONGWOOD, a village and a township-chapelry in Huddersfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Leeds and Manchester branch of the Northwestern railway, 2½ miles W of Huddersfield; and has a station on the railway, gas-works erected in 1860, and a local board of health established in 1861.—The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Darklane, Dedlee, Hirst, Outlane, Snowy-Lee, and Sunnybank, and parts of Milnes-bridge and Roys-Hall. Post-town,

Huddersfield. Acres, 910. Real property, £8,010; of which £110 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,023; in 1861, 3,402. Houses, 684. The property is much subdivided. Cotton-spinning, cotton-doubling, cotton-warp-making, and fancy woollen manufactures are carried on. Two large reservoirs of the Huddersfield water-works are here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church is a plain building, neither good nor large, with a bell-turret. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a New Connexion Methodist chapel, a mechanics' institute, free schools, national schools, and charities £98.

LONGWORTH, a village in Faringdon district, and a parish partly also in Abingdon district, Berks. The village stands 1 mile S of the river Isis, at the boundary with Oxford, 6 N by W of Wantage-Road r. station, and 7 ENE of Faringdon; and has a post-office, under Faringdon. The parish contains also the chapelry of Charney, and the hamlet of Draycot-Moor. Acres, 4,415. Real property, £3,978. Pop., 1,131. Houses, 255. The manor belonged once to Sir H. Marten, the father of the regicide; and belongs now to Sidney Pusey, Esq. 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. Value, £1,000.* Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is Saxon, in tolerable condition, roughcast and whitened; contains several old brasses; and stands on an eminence, commanding a fine view over the rich out-spread basin of the Isis. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £45. Bishop Fell was a native, and his father was rector.

LONGWORTH, a township in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; 5 miles N by W of Bolton. Acres, 1,590. Real property, £1,145. Pop., 154. Houses, 23. A cotton-mill is here.

LONGWORTH, Lincoln. See LANGWORTH.

LONGINGBOROUGH, a hundred in the lathe of Shepway, Kent; containing Acrise parish, and three other parishes. Acres, 12,547. Pop. in 1851, 2,338. Houses, 497.

LONGINGHEAD, a hamlet on the E border of Cumberland; on the South Tyne river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Alston.

LONSDALE, the valley of the river Lune, in Westmoreland and Lancashire. This is Lonsdale originally and geographically; but it has been extended politically, to include some adjacent country; and as politically extended, it forms a ward in Westmoreland, and a hundred in Lancashire. It is noted for fine scenery in its low tracts, and for picturesque features in its hill and mountain flanks. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Lowther.

LONSDALE, a ward in Westmoreland; containing Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, and parts of Kendal and Burton-in-Kendal parishes. Acres, 42,202. Pop. in 1851, 6,643; in 1861, 6,071. Houses, 1,059.

LONSDALE, a hundred in Lancashire; cut into two divisions.—L. N of the Sands and L. S of the Sands. L. N of the Sands contains Aldingham parish and eight other parishes. Acres, 135,043. Pop. in 1851, 30,536. Houses, 5,676. L. S of the Sands contains Bolton-le-Sands parish, eight other parishes, and part of four others. Acres, 139,641. Pop. in 1851, 20,156. Houses, 3,390. Pop. of both in 1861, 56,704. Houses, 10,370.

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 here spans the Tees.

LOOE (THE), a river of Cornwall; rising on high grounds, near St. Clear; 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, near its mouth, by the Treclawney river, which has a run of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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, a sub-district in Liskeard district, Cornwall; containing St. Martin's parish, Talland parish, three

other parishes, and Looe Island. Acres, 19,953. Pop., 5,665. Houses, 1,121.

LOOF (EAST), a small sea-port town and a chapelry in St. Martin's parish, Cornwall. The town stands on the E side of the mouth of the river Looe, 9 miles SW by W of St. Germans r. station, and 8 S by E of Liskeard; was made a market-town so early as the time of Henry II.; sent 20 ships, with 315 seamen, to the siege of Calais, in the time of Edward III.; was then the only sea-port of any consequence in Cornwall, except Fowey; claims to be a borough by proscriptio; received a charter from Elizabeth; returned two members to parliament from Elizabeth's time till disfranchised by the act of 1832; is still nominally governed by a mayor, a recorder, and 12 burgesses or aldermen; carried on, for some time, a considerable trade with France, Spain, and the Mediterranean; was long noted also for a prosperous pilchard fishery; shows high indications of a reviving trade, after long and great decay; 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 breast-work; enjoys railway communication up to Liskeard, and to the great Cheesewring granite quarries; has a post-office; under Liskeard, two good inns, a weekly market on Wednesday, and fairs on 13 Feb., 10 July, 4 Sept., and 10 Oct.; is a seat of borough courts on every third Monday from Michaelmas day, and of two courts-leet annually; 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; contains a church of the 14th century, greatly altered in the 16th century, and mainly rebuilt in 1806, yet possessing a few ancient features and an old low castellated tower; contains also two dissenting chapels; partakes in the benefits of an endowed school in West Looe; occupies a romantic site, in a deep recess, overhung by garden-clad acclivities; was, before the formation of a new road to it 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. "Such houses!" exclaims an intelligent visitor to it in 1859. "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 view of the town and its environs from the sea-side is very striking; and several views in the vicinity, particularly one in the inlet of Treclawney mill, opening into the Looe river immediately above the bridge, is exquisitely beautiful.—The chapelry politically is conteminate with the town or borough. Real property, £1,820. Pop. in 1851, 970; in 1861, 1,154. Houses, 205. But the chapelry ecclesiastically includes also most of West Looe, bears the name of East and West Looe, and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 1,860. Houses, 366. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £75. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

LOOE ISLAND, an extra-parochial island in Liskeard district, Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the nearest shore, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S of East Looe. It is rocky, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in circuit, and 170 feet high; and was once crowned by a chapel to St. George, now used as a coast-guard station. Pop., 8. House, 1.

LOOE STREAM, a passage between Selsea-bill and Ower shoal, off the coast of Sussex; lying S of the Mixon, and N of the Boulder and Middle grounds. It has from 2 to 6 fathoms water.

LOOE (WEST), a small town in Talland parish, Cornwall; on the W bank of the river Looe, opposite East

Loose. It is practically one town with East Loose; 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. It once had a weekly market, and still has a fair on 6 May. It also was made a borough by charter of Elizabeth; sent two members to parliament, till disfranchised by the reform bill; and is still nominally governed by a mayor and burgesses. It has a lately restored old church, an Independent chapel, and an endowed school with £45 a-year. Real property, £1,013. Pop., 770. Houses, 161.

LOOSE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Maidstone district, Kent. The village stands on a rivulet of its own name, 2½ miles S of Maidstone r. station; is a picturesque place, surrounded by hop and fruit gardens; includes a sort of suburb called Well-street; and has a post-office under Staplehurst. The parish comprises 960 acres. Real property, £6,759. Pop., 1,573. Houses, 337. The Loose rivulet is sluggish, drives several paper and corn mills, flows about ¾ a mile underground, and goes to the Medway. There are a brewery and several rag-stone quarries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £488. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of nave, chancel, and a recent aisle; has a tower and spire; and was recently repaired. A tract which had a pop. of 43 in 1861 is included in the chapelry of Tovil. There are a national school, and charities £3.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 7,916. Pop., 5,867. Houses, 1,207.

LOOSEBARROW, a hundred in Wareham and Wimborne divisions, Dorset; containing Alner, Morden, and Spetsisbury parishes. Acres of the Wareham part, 6,574. Pop. in 1851, 1,018. Houses, 199. Acres of the Wimborne part, 1,161. Pop. in 1851, 185. Houses, 36.

LOOSEBEARE, a hamlet in Zeal-Monachorum parish, Devon; 7 miles NW by W of Crediton. Real property, £1,244.

LOOSELEY-ROW, a village in Princes-Risborough parish, Bucks; 2½ miles W of Princes-Risborough. It has a post-office under Tring.

LOPEN, a parish, with a village, in Chard district, Somerset; 2 miles S by E of South Petherton, and 4 NNW of Crewkerne r. station. Post-town, South Petherton, under Ilminster. Acres, 489. Real property, £2,145. Pop., 419. Houses, 99. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl Poulett. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £98. Patron, Earl Poulett. The church is ancient but good; was enlarged in 1834; and comprises transept and chancel, with bell-turret.

LOPHAM (NORTH), a village and a parish in Guiltcross district, Norfolk. The village stands 3 miles N of the boundary with Suffolk, 4½ SE of East Harling r. station, and 11 E of Thetford; carries on a manufacture of linen, diaper, dowlas, and huckaback; and has a post-office under Thetford. The parish comprises 2,000 acres. Real property, £3,575. Pop. in 1851, 832; in 1861, 771. Houses, 173. The property is much subdivided. The manor and much of the land belong to the Duke of Norfolk. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of South Lopham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £619.* Patron, the Rev. J. Bateman, who must present a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church was built by W. Bigod; has a Norman porch; exhibits, on the exterior and round the buttresses, many Latin inscriptions; and the chancel was restored in 1862. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a free school, and charities £100, besides 103 acres of fuel allotment.

LOPHAM (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Guiltcross district, Norfolk. The village stands 1 mile S of North Lopham, 1 mile E of the sources of the rivers Wareney and Little Ouse, and 5½ SE of East Harling r. station; shares in the manufacture of North Lopham; and has a post-office under Thetford. The parish comprises 1,937 acres. Real property, £6,129. Pop. in 1851, 731; in 1861, 630. Houses, 154. The property is much subdivided. Two springs at Lopham Gate, in fens, 1 mile

E of the village, are the sources of the Waveney and the Little Ouse. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of North Lopham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is very old; has a beautiful Norman tower, rising between the nave and the chancel, restored in 1866; and contains a tablet commemorative of Elliott's charity. A school was built in 1863, at a cost of £800; and there are charities £127, besides 126 acres of allotment.

LOPPERWOOD, a tything in Eling parish, Hants; 4½ miles NW of Southampton. Real property, £545. Pop., 176. Lopperwood House is a chief residence.

LOPPINGTON, a village and a parish in Wem district, Salop. The village stands 3 miles W by N of Wem r. station, and has a post-office under Wem. The parish contains the townships of Nonely and Burlton; the latter of which has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 3,414. Real property, £6,192. Pop., 575. Houses, 118. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Cleveland. Loppington House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £215.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and contains some brasses; and was the scene of a conflict between the royalists and parliamentarians, when part of its N wall was demolished. There are a mixed national school and some charities.

LORBOTTLE, a township in Whittingham parish, Northumberland; 4½ miles NNW of Rothbury. Acres, 2,409. Pop., 110. Houses, 19. Lorbottle House is a chief residence. Lime is calcined.

LORDINGTON, a hamlet-chapelry in Racton parish, Sussex; 5½ miles NW of Chichester r. station. Post-town, Chichester. 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.

LORDLAND (NORTH and SOUTH), two hamlets in Dent chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; near Dent village.

LORD'S-BRIDGE, a railway station in Cambridge-shire; on the Cambridge and Bletchley railway, 5½ miles SW by W of Cambridge.

LORDSHIP-LANE, a railway station on the NE border of Surrey; on the Crystal Palace and South London Junction railway, 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-crag. 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 chapelry, Rochdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the boundary with Lancashire, 6 miles NW of Ashton-under-Lyne.

LORD'S-MILL, a hamlet in Honley township, Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Honley village.

LORTON, a village, a township, and a parish in Cocker-mouth district, Cumberland. The village stands on the Cocker river, in Lorton vale, 4 miles SSE of Cocker-mouth r. station; and has a post-office under Cocker-mouth. The township comprises 5,264 acres. Real property, £3,288. Pop., 456. Houses, 90. The parish contains also the townships of Brackentwaite and Wythop; and comprises 10,755 acres. Real property, £5,728. Pop., 653. Houses, 131. The property is much subdivided. Lorton Hall, Lorton House, Fairfield, Oakhill, and Kirkfell Houses 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, Whinlatter, 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church was, in 1867, about to be restored and beautified. There is a parochial school.

LOSCEE, a hamlet in Heanor parish, Derby; 1½ mile W of the Erewash river at the boundary with Notts, midway between the Erewash-Valley and the Ripley railways, and 5½ E of Belper. Pop. in 1851, 451; in 1861, 670. Houses, 126. It forms part of Codnor chapelry, and has a Baptist chapel.

LOSCOMBE, a hamlet in Netherbury, North Poorton and Poorstock parishes, Dorset; 3¼ miles SE of Beaminster.

LOSEBY. See LOWESBY.

LOSELEY, a demesne in Guildford-St. Nicholas parish, 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 Molyneuxs; and belongs now to James More Molyneux, Esq. The mansion on it was built, about 1562, by Sir William More; acquired, in the time of the next owner, a gallery 121 feet long and a chapel, both of which were taken down since the commencement of the present century; contains a muniment room, which was closed for upwards of 200 years, and was afterwards found to contain a valuable collection of manuscripts, subsequently printed and published; includes a hall 42 feet long and 25 feet wide, containing many interesting portraits and curiosities; and was visited by Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Anne of Denmark. The grounds comprise about 180 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 Anderida; 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 Auchers to the Colepepers.

LOSFORD, a township in Hodnet parish, Salop; on the river Tern, 3¼ miles SW of Market-Drayton. Pop., 64.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet in Walton-le-Dale township, Blackburn parish, Lancashire; 3 miles S by E of Preston. Lostock Hall is the chief residence.

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; on the Bolton and Preston railway, 4 miles W of Bolton. It is connected ecclesiastically with West Houghton chapelry. Acres, 1,426. Real property, £2,146. Pop., 580. Houses, 121. Lostock Hall here is a timbered house of 1563, with oriels; belonged to the Andertons; and passed to the Blundells. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LOSTOCK-GRALAM, a village and a township in Great Budworth parish, and a chapelry partly also in Davenham parish, Cheshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Weaver, adjacent to the Altrincham and Northwich railway, 2 miles ENE of Northwich; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Knutsford. The township contains also the hamlet of Lostock-Green, and comprises 1,706 acres. Real property, £3,651. Pop., 467. Houses, 97. 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 from the Lostocks to the Holfords; went

afterwards to the Brookes; and belongs now to W. L. Brooke, Esq. The chapelry includes also the townships of Wincham, Hulse, and Lach-Dennis, and part of the lordship of Rudheath; and was constituted in 1844. Pop., 1,294. Houses, 273. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120. Patron, the Incumbent of Witton. The church is a brick edifice of 1844; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel. A Wesleyan chapel is at Lostock-Green; and a national school is near the church.

LOSTOCK-GREEN. See the preceding article.

LOSTOCK-HALL, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Ormskirk and Preston railway; at Lostock hamlet, 3 miles S by E of Preston.

LOSTOCK-JUNCTION AND LOSTOCK-LANE, two railway-stations in Lancashire; on the Bolton and Preston railway, 3 and 4 miles W of Bolton. The former station is at the junction of the railway to Wigan.

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 and a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The town stands in a deep valley, on the river Fowey, and on the Cornwall railway, 5 miles SSE of Bodmin; 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; is governed, under a charter of George II., by a mayor, six aldermen, and seventeen 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, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, a good inn, a picturesque old bridge, a town-hall, a market-house, a church, three dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a free grammar school, a girls' national school, and charities £19. The stannary court is in good preservation; was an oblong massive structure, flanked by graduated buttresses, and ornamented with the duchy 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. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs are held on 31 March, 10 July, 4 Sept., and 13 Nov.; a cattle show is held on 12 Dec; some business is done in tanning and wool stapling; and trade is carried on in connexion with neighbouring mines.—The parish comprises 110 acres. Real property, £2,038; of which £25 are on the railway. Pop., 1,017. Houses, 229. The manor belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall; was purchased, about the end of last century, by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe; and was conveyed to the corporation. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £96. Patron, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. A House of Mercy, about ¼ a mile from the town, was founded in 1862. The fine ruin of Restormel Castle crowns an eminence about 1 mile to the N.

LOSTWITHIEL AND FOWEY RAILWAY, a railway in Cornwall; from the Cornwall line near Lostwithiel southward to Fowey. It was authorized in 1862, on a capital of £80,000 in shares and £10,000 in loans; and is 5½ miles long.

LOTHERS. See LODERS.

LOTHERS AND BOTHENHAMPTON, a liberty in Bridport division, Dorset; containing the parishes of Loders and Bothenhampton.

LOTHERSDALE, a hamlet in Carlton parish, and a chapelry partly also in Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies 5 miles SW of Skipton r. station, and has a post-office under Leeds. The chapelry was con-

stituted in 1840. Pop. in 1861, 819. Houses, 170. Pop. of the Carlton portion, 626. Houses, 130. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Carlton. The church was built in 1838. There is a national school.

LOTHERTON-CUM-ABERFORD, a township, with a village, in Sherburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles S of Tadcaster. Acres, 1,052. Real property, £1,873. Pop., 547. Houses, 113. The manor, with Lotherton Hall, belongs to Lord Ashdown. There is a chapel of ease, an ancient structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a belfry.

LOTHINGLAND, a hundred in Suffolk; united to Mutford, which see. It lies between the river Waveney and the coast; is bounded on the S by Lothingland lake; and is nearly all insulated. Lothingland lake is an inlet which has been deepened, and forms the upper part of Lowestoft harbour.

LOTHWAITE, a hamlet in the lower part of the vale of St. John, in Cumberland; 4 miles E of Keswick.

LOTON PARK, the seat of the baronet family of Leighton, in Salop; 10 miles WNW of Shrewsbury.

LOTTERFORD, a place in the S of Northumberland; 4½ miles SSE of Bellingham.

LOTTISHAM, a tything in Ditchat parish, Somerset; 2 miles N of Castle-Cary. Real property, £1,661. Pop., 132.

LOUDWATER, a village and a chapelry in High Wycombe parish, Bucks. The village stands on an affluent of the river Thames, adjacent to the Maidenhead and Thame railway, 3 miles SE of High Wycombe; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under High Wycombe. The area and pop. of the chapelry are returned with the parish. The manor belongs to the Dowager Lady Dashwood. 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. Value, £137.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is a good brick building of 1791.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Leicester. The town stands on the Loughborough canal and on a branch of the river Soar, adjacent to the Midland railway, 1½ mile S of the boundary with Notts, 11 NNW of Leicester, and 16½ SE of Derby. 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 1739; 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 1730. 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; but it latterly has somewhat declined. It 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 1858, at a cost of about £8,000. The town-hall contains an apartment, called the Victoria-room, used for public assemblies, and capable of seating 600 persons; and contains also a lecture-room, a public library, and a news-room. The corn exchange is at the rear; and is a well-lighted apartment, 80 feet long. The police station is a neat brick edifice of 1860; and contains a court room. The dispensary, in Baxter-gate, was built in 1862, at a cost of about £5,000; and is ornamental and convenient. The permanent library contains upwards of 3,500 volumes. The theatre was built in 1822; and was sold to the Odd Fellows, to be used

as a meeting-hall. All Saints church is later English; comprises nave, aisle, transept, and chancel, with a very fine W tower; and was restored in 1862, under the direction of G. G. Scott, at a cost of about £9,000. Emmanuel church was built in 1837; is in the decorated English style; and comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome tower. An Independent chapel is in Brook-side; a Particular Baptist chapel, in Sparrow-hill; two General Baptist chapels, in Baxter-gate and Wood-gate; a Wesleyan chapel, in Leicester-road; a Unitarian chapel, in Victoria-street; and the last was built in 1865, is in the pointed style, and has a slated spire 72 feet high. The new cemetery lies on the road to Leicester; and was formed in 1857, at a cost of about £7,500. A convent is in Park-lane. The grammar school stands on the Leicester road; dates from 1498; was rebuilt in 1853, at a cost of £7,800; is a handsome edifice, in the Tudor style, with an embattled tower; is surrounded by beautiful grounds, which are open to the inhabitants of the town; has £411 a-year from endowment, and two exhibitions at Jesus college, Cambridge; and had, for a pupil, Bishop Davys of Peterborough. Four free schools, in different situations, are connected with the grammar school, or draw from its endowments; and there are two national schools. The workhouse has capacity for 350 persons. The endowed charities amount to £1,879; and they include £1,413, left in 1495 by Burton to endow a chantry, and now entirely appropriated to education. The town has a board of health; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, four banking-offices, and several good inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs for cheese, on 24 March and 30 Sept.; and fairs for horses, cows, and sheep, on 28 March, 25 April, Holy Thursday, 12 Aug., and 13 Nov. Manufactures of hosiery, woollen thread and bobbin-net lace are largely carried on; and a considerable trade exists in the transport of coal by the canal. Real property of the town in 1860, £40,900; of which £3,853 were in the canal, £17 in iron-works, and £800 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 11,210; in 1861, 10,830. Houses, 2,438.

The township is conteminate with the town. The parish contains also the hamlets of Woodthorpe and Knight-Thorpe. Acres, 5,460. Real property, £43,693. Pop., 10,955. Houses, 2,466. The manor belonged to Hugh le Despenser; was given to Henry Lord Beaumont; passed to the Hastingses; and was recently sold by them. The ecclesiastical arrangement cuts the parish into two sections, All Saints and Emmanuel. The Emmanuel section was constituted an ecclesiastical parish in 1838, and had a pop. of 4,554 in 1861. Both livings are rectories in the diocese of Peterborough. Value of All Saints, £1,600; of Emmanuel, £760.* Patron of both, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Charley, Dishley-cum-Thorpacre, Sheepshed, Belton, Long Whatton, and Hathern, and the extra-parochial tracts of Bardon and Garendon. Acres, 20,400. Pop., 17,533. Houses, 3,965.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Leake, containing the parishes of East Leake, West Leake, Costock, Rempstone, Wysall, Thorpe-Bochart, Stanford-upon-Soar, Normanton-upon-Soar, Sutton-Bonnington-St. Michael, Sutton-Bonnington-St. Ann, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Wimeswold, and Prestwold,—all, except the last two, electorally in Notts. Acres of the district, 45,550. Poor rates in 1863, £11,910. Pop. in 1851, 25,368; in 1861, 24,210. Houses, 5,494. Marriages in 1863, 133; births, 814,—of which 75 were illegitimate; deaths, 539,—of which 225 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,032; births, 8,357; deaths, 5,643. The places of worship, in 1851, were 20 of the Church of England, with 6,453 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 632 s.; 14 of Baptists, with 4,847 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 55 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 100 s.; 20 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,834 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 924 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 35 s.; 2 unclassified, with

300 s.; 3 of Latter Day Saints, with 290 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 993 s. The schools were 35 public day schools, with 2,597 scholars; 39 private day schools, with 831 s.; 35 Sunday schools, with 4,312 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 74 s.

LOUGHBOROUGH CANAL, a canal in the N of Leicestershire; going from one part of the river Soar near Barrow-upon-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-PARK, a station on the South London railway; between Clapham and Denmark-Hill.

LOUGHBOROUGH-ROAD, a station on the Metropolitan Extension railway; between Camberwell-New-Road and Brixton stations.

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 Barry river. It makes a fall, in one place, of 19 feet; and it forms the boundary between Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire over about 8 miles of the lower part of its course. Its name is properly *Llwhvyr*; and was corrupted first into *Lloughor*, next into *Loughor*.

LOUGHOR, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Llanelly and county of Glamorgan. The town stands on the river Loughor and on the Julian way, adjacent to the South Wales railway, 7 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; had a castle of Henry Beauchamp, built about 1100, taken by the Welsh in 1150, and given by Edward I. to the Despenzers; retains a ruined square tower of the castle; is a borough, nominally governed by a portreeve and 12 aldermen, and uniting with Swansea, Neath, and Kenfigg in sending a member to parliament; ranks as a sub-port to Swansea; and has a station on the railway, and fairs on 2 June and 10 Oct. A modern bridge takes the highway here across the river; and a bridge upwards of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long takes across the railway. The Spitty copper-works are on the opposite bank, and give employment to some of the inhabitants. Roman coins and other relics have been found; and two small Roman camps are near. Real property of the town, £1,776; of which £100 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 821; in 1861, 876. Houses, 198.—The parish includes a considerable rural tract; and comprises 3,589 acres of land, and 410 of water. Post-town, Llanelly. Real property, £3,753; of which £800 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,099; in 1861, 1,233. Houses, 260. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £180. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.—The sub-district contains also Llangennech parish and Berwick hamlet. Pop., 3,970. Houses, 788.

LOUGHRIGG, a hamlet in Rydal and Loughrigg township, Grasmere parish, Westmoreland; 2 miles W of Ambleside. Loughrigg fell here 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 1,050 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 halfway 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 taru, a charming lakelet, whose banks are partly flaked with cottages and partly overhung by rocky steeps, lies under the W side of the fell, about $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands on Watling-street and the river Onse, adjacent to the Northwestern railway, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Wolverton r. station, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ SE of

Stony-Stratford; and has a post-office under Stony-Stratford. The parish comprises 1,620 acres. Real property, £2,294. Pop., 386. Houses, 79. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to H. B. Whitworth, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £400.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is chiefly later English and good; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with W tower; and contains tablets to the Crane and the Athawes families. There are a Baptist chapel, a handsome national school of 1866, and charities £40.

LOUGHTON, a village and a parish in Epping district, Essex. The village stands on the E side of Epping forest, and on the Stratford and Ongar railway, 1 mile W of the river Roding, and 4 SSW of Epping; consists chiefly of one long street; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under London NE, and a station of the metropolitan police. The parish comprises 3,170 acres. Real property, £7,971. Pop. in 1851, 1,237; in 1861, 1,527. Houses, 308. The property is much subdivided. 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 living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £518.* Patron, the Rev. J. W. Maitland. The old church stood nearly a mile from the village; and only the chancel of it now remains. The new church stands near the centre of the village; was built in 1846; and is in the Norman style, with a tower. There are a Baptist chapel, national schools, a British school, and charities £33. The national schools were rebuilt in 1864, and enlarged in 1865; and are in the early English style.

LOUGHTON, a chapelry in Chetton parish, Salop; under Brown-Clee hill, 7 miles N V of Clebury-Mortimer r. station, and 9 NE of Ludlow. Post-town, Bridgnorth. Acres, 1,015. Rated property, £600. Pop., 100. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Viscount Boyne. The living is annexed to the rectory of Chetton, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is about 300 years old. There is a national school.

LOUND, a hamlet in Witham-on-the-Hill parish, Lincoln; 2 miles SW of Bourn. Pop., with Toft hamlet, 205. Houses, 49.

LOUND, a township, with a village, in Sutton-cum-Lound parish, Notts; adjacent to the river Idle, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of East Retford. It has a post-office under Retford. Real property, £3,437. Pop., 458. Houses, 109. The property is divided chiefly among three. A chapel of ease was built in 1859; and is a plain edifice.

LOUND, a parish, with a village, in Mutford district, Suffolk; near the coast, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Somerleyton r. station, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Lowestoft. Post-town, Lowestoft. Acres, 1,264. Real property, £3,067. Pop., 466. Houses, 95. The manor belongs to R. H. Reeve, Esq. The Hall is the residence of J. R. Morse, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £495.* Patron, B. de M. Dowson, Esq. The church is chiefly early English; 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. Charities, £30.

LOUNDTHWAITE, a hamlet, 1 mile SW of Wigton, in Cumberland.

LOUNT, a hamlet in Bredon-on-the-Hill parish, Leicester; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. There are a colliery and a pottery work.

LOUP-HOUSE, a hamlet in Cotherston township, Romaldkirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

LOUTH, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Lincolnshire. The town stands on the river Ludd, the Louth canal, and the East Lincoln railway, at the E foot of the Wolds, 25 miles ENE by E of Lincoln. It was anciently called *Luda*, probably from the river Ludd. It had, so early as 1139, a Cistercian monastery, called *De Parco-lude*, founded by Bishop Alexander, and subordinate to Fountains abbey; and it was afterwards

distinguished for other monastic houses. 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 public justice. So many as 751 of its inhabitants were carried off by plague in 1631. Philip, bishop of Ely, was a native; and Eucharid the historian was long a resident. The site and the environs are favourable to health. 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 stucco, 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-house, with a brick tower, was founded in Aug. 1836. The sessions-house and house of correction, for a division of the county, was erected in 1826-7; and is a commodious building, with a fine Roman-Doric portico. Part of it is a county police station; and the house of correction has capacity for 65 prisoners. The corn-exchange was built in 1853, at a cost of about £6,000; has a stone front; and is neat and convenient. The savings' bank, in Eastgate, was built in 1890; and is in the decorated pointed style, of brick with stone dressings. The railway station is a very handsome structure. Public subscription, news, and billiard rooms are in the corn market, and are well supplied with newspapers. A mechanics' institution is in Uppgate; includes a well-supplied reading-room; and has a library of about 5,000 volumes. The ancient monasteries and two ancient churches have disappeared. St. James' church is fine later English; 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 recent canopied monument, in Caen stone, to W. Alison, Esq. The tower is of four stories, and crowned by four octagonal turrets. The spire was blown down in 1634, and restored by Turner; it rose originally to the height of 260 feet from the ground, and rises now to the height of 255 feet; and it is octagonal and crocketed, and is supported by flying buttresses. Trinity church was originally a brick structure of 1834, with an octagonal tower; but was rebuilt in 1866; and is now a structure of Ancaster stone, in the early English style, comprising nave, aisles, and chancel, with NW tower. St. Michael's church was built in 1863; is in an Italianized variety of the first pointed style, exteriorly of stone, interiorly of porphyromantic brick; and has a Galilee porch, an elaborate reredos, and a bell-turret. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, United Free Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI.; acquired handsome and spacious new buildings in 1869; is associated with alms-houses for twelve poor women; has an endowed income of about £1,150; and gives a gratuitous classical education to all the children of the parish. The commercial school was founded in 1676, by Dean Malletot; and has an endowed income of about £145. A national school for boys is in Westgate; a boys', girls', and infants' school, in one group, is near Trinity church; a mixed school, under a mistress, is in St. Michael-street; a national school for girls and infants is in Englegrave; a British school for boys and girls is in Kidgate; a Church of England free evening school, established in 1856, and attended by about 240 adults and young persons, is in Northgate; and a Wesleyan school, a neat brick edifice of 1858, is in New-market. The workhouse stands on the N side of the town; was erected in 1837, at

a cost of £6,000; and has capacity for about 300 inmates. The amount of endowed charities, including that for the schools, is about £1,678. The new cemetery lies on the London road; was formed in 1854; comprises about 10 acres; and contains two chapels, for respectively Churchmen and Dissenters. The town has a head post-office; a telegraph station, two banking-offices, and four chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, quarter sessions, and county courts, and a polling-place. A weekly market, chiefly for corn, is held on Wednesday; another weekly market is held on Saturday; markets for sheep are held on every Friday in spring and autumn; a fat stock market, at Quarry-hill, is held on every alternate Friday throughout the year; and fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses are held on 30 April, the Friday before 18 Sept., the Friday before 28 Oct., and 23 Nov. There are a carpet manufactory; several tanneries, iron foundries, and agricultural implement manufactories; and establishments for malting, brewing, rope-making, bone-crushing, lime-burning, and brick-making. The town was chartered by Edward VI.; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Real property in 1860, £40,113; of which £103 were in quarries, and £625 in gas-works. Pop. in 1861, 10,560. Houses, 2,400. A railway to Lincoln was authorized in 1866.

The parish contains also the township of Louth Park. Acres, 3,620. Real property, £41,691. Pop., 10,667. Houses, 2,423. The head living, or that of St. James, is a rectory, and the livings of Trinity and St. Michael are vicarages, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value of St. James, £600; of Trinity and St. Michael, each £200. Patron of St. James and of Trinity, the Bishop of Lincoln; of St. Michael, the Rector of Louth.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Legbourne, Little Cawthorpe, Muckton, Burwell, Ruckland, Worlaby, Oxcombe, Farforth, Haugham, Tathwell, Raithycum-Maltby, Witheall, Hallington, Stewton, Keddington, Brackenborough, Little Grimby, Fotherby, Utterby, North Elkington, South Elkington, and Welton-le-Wold. Acres, 38,555. Pop., 14,442. Houses, 3,190.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Withern, containing the parishes of Walmgate, Swaby, South Thoresby, Belleau, Aby, Saleby, Deesby-in-the-Marsh, Hannah, Trusthorpe, Mablethorpe-St. Mary, Mablethorpe-St. Peter, Maltby-le-Marsh, Strubby, Withern, Gayton-le-Marsh, Tothill, Anthorpe, Reston, and North Reston, and the extra-parochial tract of Haugh; the sub-district of Binbrooke, containing the parishes of Stenigot, Donington-upon-Bain, Baisethorpe, Gayton-le-Wold, Burgh-upon-Bain, South Willingham, Hainton, Ludford-Magna, Ludford-Parva, Calceothorpe, Kelstern, Binbrooke, Wyham-with-Cadeby, and North Ormsby, and the extra-parochial tracts of Grimblethorpe and East Wykeham; the sub-district of Saltfleet, containing the parishes of Alvingham, North Cockerington, South Cockerington, Grimoldby, Manby, Little Carlton, Great Carlton, Castle-Carlton, Theddlethorpe-St. Helen, Theddlethorpe-All Saints, Saltfleetby-All Saints, Saltfleetby-St. Clement, Saltfleetby-St. Peter, Skidbrook-with-Saltfleet-Haven, South Somercotes, North Somercotes, and Conisholme; and the sub-district of Tetney, containing the parishes of Yarborough, Covenham-St. Mary, Covenham-St. Bartholomew, Grainthorpe, Marsh-Chapel, North Coates, Tetney, Fulstow, Ludborough, North Thoresby, Grainsby, Waith, and Holton-le-Clay. Acres, 170,768. Poor-rates in 1863, £18,319. Pop. in 1851, 83,492; in 1861, 84,711. Houses, 7,492. Marriages in 1863, 235; births, 1,195,—of which 103 were illegitimate; deaths, 660,—of which 241 were at ages under 5 years, and 18 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,669; births, 11,544; deaths, 6,810. The places of worship, in 1851, were 81 of the Church of England, with 13,339 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 610 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,450 s.; 52 of Wesleyan Methodists with 8,669 s.; 25 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,226 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 380 s.—The schools were 37 public day-schools, with 2,833 scholars; 75 private day-schools, with 1,419 s.; 68 Sunday schools, with 3,377 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 49 s.

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 1761-3, at a cost of £23,000; it has a fall of 56½ 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 in Lincoln; cut into two divisions, marsh and wold. The m. div. contains the parish of Alvingham, and fifteen other parishes. Acres, 36,889. Pop. in 1851, 5,183. Houses, 1,082. The w. div. contains the parish of Authorpe, and twenty-one other parishes. Acres, 37,249. Pop. in 1851, 3,504. Houses, 645. Pop. of both in 1861, 8,791. Houses, 1,827.

LOUTH PARK, a township in Louth parish, Lincoln; 1½ mile NE of Louth. Real property, £1,578. Pop., 107. Houses, 23.

LOVEDALE, a township in Penkridge parish, Staffordshire; near the river Penk, 6 miles S of Stafford.

LOVEDEN, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincoln; containing Ancaster parish, and twenty-two other parishes. Acres, 74,237. Pop. in 1851, 18,096; in 1861, 14,600. Houses, 3,141.

LOVELAND. See **LEAVELAND**.

LOVENTIUM. See **LLANIO**.

LOVERSALL, a parish, with a village, in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SSW of Doncaster r. station. Post-town, Doncaster. Acres, 2,122. Real property, £2,660. Pop., 175. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Mrs. C. E. Cooke. St. Catherine's, a fine mansion in the later English style, is the seat of the Rev. R. J. Banks; and Loversall Hall is the residence of H. Huntsman, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £60. Patron, the Vicar of Doncaster. The church is early and decorated English, with a plain tower; was partly rebuilt in 1855; and contains an effigy of a knight, and several modern monuments.

LOVER'S LEAP, a precipice in a dale on the river Wye, in Derby; 2 miles E of Buxton. It adjoins an inn of its own name; rises boldly to a great height; and was the scene of a wild attempt at suicide in 1760, on the part of a young woman.

LOVESOME-HILL, a village in Hutton-Bonville chapelry, Birkby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles N of Northallerton.

LOVESTON, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; 5 miles SSW of Narberth, and 6¼ NW of Tenby r. station. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 1,233. Real property, £736. Pop., 122. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. Anthracite is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £113. Patron, Baron de Ruten. The church is good.

LOVEYTON, a village in Meavy parish, Devon; 6½ miles SE of Tavistock.

LOVETTS-END, a hamlet in the W of Herts; 2 miles NE of Hemel-Hempstead.

LOVINGTON, a parish, with a village, in Wincanton district, Somerset; near the river Brue, 3 miles WSW of Castle-Cary r. station, and 10 SW of Wincanton. Post-town, Castle-Cary, under Bath. Acres, 822. Real property, with Wheathill and Alford, £3,793. Rated property of L. alone, £1,140. Pop., 239. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. Tidcombe, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £76.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church was early English,—of nave and chancel, with a tower; and the tower was rebuilt in 1861,—the rest in 1864. There are a national school, and charities £15.

LOW, a hamlet in Wolverley parish, Worcester; 2 miles N of Kidderminster.

LOW ABBOTSDALE, &c. See **ABBOTSDALE (Low)**, &c.

LOWDHAM, a village, a township, and a parish in Southwell district, Notts. The village stands on an affluent of the river Trent, adjacent to the Nottingham and Lincoln railway, 5½ miles SSW of Southwell; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under

Nottingham.—The township includes the village and extends into the country. Real property, £4,042. Pop., 868. Houses, 184.—The parish contains also the townships of Caythorpe and Gunthorpe. Acres, 3,010. Real property, £7,840. Pop. in 1851, 1,596; in 1861, 1,509. Houses, 327. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to P. S. Broughton, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £276.* Patron, Earl Manvers. The church is old, was recently restored, and has a tower and small spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £4.

LOWDHAM, Norfolk. See **LUDHAM**.

LOW DINSDALE. See **DINSDALE (Low)**.

LOWDOKE, a locality, with a famous waterfall, on the E side of Derwent-water, in Cumberland; 3 miles S of Keswick. A good inn is here; forms a fine centre for excursions by lake or land; and furnishes pleasure parties with boats and vehicles. The waterfall is approached behind the inn; 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 a 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.

LOWE, a township in Stottesden parish, Salop; 5½ miles N of Clebury-Mortimer. Pop., 10.

LOWE, a township, conjoint with Ditches, in Wem parish, Salop; 1 mile NW of Wem.

LOWE, a township in Leek parish, Stafford; 1 mile ESE of Leek.

LOWE (THE), a township in Worfield parish, Salop; on an affluent of the river Severn, 3 miles NE of Bridgnorth.

LOWER, a hamlet in Convil-Cayo parish, Carmarthen; 7½ miles NW of Llandovery. Pop., 733.

LOWER ALLITHWAITE, &c. See **ALLITHWAITE (LOWER)**, &c.

LOWERLANE. See **CASTLETON**, Lancashire.

LOWER PARK, a township in Diddlebury parish, Salop; 6½ miles N of Ludlow. Pop., 26.

LOWEPLACE. See **CASTLETON**, Lancashire.

LOWER RADBOURN, &c. See **RADBOURN (LOWER)**, &c.

LOWER STREET, a hamlet in the SE of Suffolk; on the river Orwell, 7½ miles SE of Ipswich.

LOWER SWELL, &c. See **SWELL (LOWER)**, &c.

LOWESBY, a township and a parish in Billesdon district, Leicestershire. The township lies 3½ miles N by E of Billesdon, and 7½ ESE of Syston r. station. Real property, £2,502. Pop., 121. Houses, 20. The parish contains also the township of Cold Newton; and its post-town is Billesdon, under Leicesters. Acres, 2,350. Real property, £4,945. Pop., 259. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Lowesby Hall, belongs to Sir F. T. Fowke, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £105. Patron, Sir F. T. Fowke, Bart. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. Charities, £16.

LOWESTOFT—popularly **LAVSTOFF**—a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Nutford district, 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 Great Eastern railway system, 9½ miles S by E of Yarmouth. It was known at Domesday as Lothun-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 "Loth-n'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 Lothen 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 1663; and suffered a loss by fire, estimated at £15,257, in 1645. Cromwell entered it, in 1643, at the head of 1,000 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 unskilful 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 Whiston, 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.

The town, till about 1830, continued to be a mere fishing village; but it acquired great impetus, first from the formation of an inner harbour, next from the opening of the railway; and it now is a head-port, a favourite 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 600 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 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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, and London-road are the favourite residences. An esplanade 800 yards long, and the South pier which joins the esplanade, form a promenade of great beauty. The Royal hotel, an establishment of first-class character, is in South Lowestoft. The Marine-terrace adjoins the Battery-green and the Bath-house; and neat villas front the South battery. That battery is now a coast-guard station; and the Lower battery and the North battery, once having respectively 6 and 4 guns, are now dismantled. Remains of a Norman crypt are under a brewery in High-street; and a fragment of a Tudor building, of the time of Henry VII., is near Swan-lane. A house on the E side of High-street, now a printing-office, but formerly an inn, was the head-quarters of Cromwell in 1643. A new addition to the town was undertaken in the latter part of 1865; to be constructed on a tract of about 9 acres on the North Common; to comprise first-class mansions and villas along an esplanade 57 feet wide, on the summit of the cliff; to include a Gothic clock-tower, with reading and lounging rooms; and to avoid all interference with

the bold and picturesque nature of the slopes, but to provide upon their suitable walks and seats.

The old town-hall, in High-street, was a very unsightly building. The new town-hall was erected in 1860; is in the Italian style, of very pleasing appearance; is surmounted, in the centre of an attic, by a carved stone panel of the town arms; and has, at the SE corner, a campanile, with illuminated clock. A public hall, with accommodation for about 1,750 persons, was projected in 1869. The assembly-rooms, in Crown-street, are handsome; and there are a theatre, a public library, and a mechanics' institute. St. Margaret's church stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W of the town; is later English, built by the prior of St. Bartholomew, in London; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire 120 feet high; stands over a crypt; was about to be restored in 1869; and contains a figured stone font, three brasses, and monuments of distinguished natives and incumbents. St. Peter's church, a chapel of ease, stands near the old market; and was built, in 1823, at a cost of £3,400. St. John's church stands in South Lowestoft, opposite the Royal hotel; was built in 1854, at a cost of £5,600; is a cruciform structure, in the decorated English style; and has a tower and spire 140 feet high. Christ church is on the Beach; was erected in 1869; and is in the early English style. An Independent chapel is in London-road; two Baptist chapels are in London-road and Toning-street; a Wesleyan chapel is in High-street; a Primitive Methodist chapel is on the North-beach; a United Free Methodist chapel is in High-street; and a Sailors' place of worship is in Commercial-road. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1863, at a cost of £2,500; is in the Italian style, of white brick with Caen stone dressings; and contains 1,250 sittings. Annett's and Wilde's schools have endowments of respectively £34 and £72 a-year; and the former dates from 1571. National schools are in Mariner's-score; a British school is in London-road; two infant schools are in High-street; and a mixed school and an infant school are in a part called the Brickfields. The Mutford and Lothingland infirmary is in Lowestoft; and, at the census of 1861, had 12 inmates. Six alms-houses were recently erected for six of the poorest master fishermen. The endowed charities amount to £463 a-year. The town has high attractions and fine capabilities as a bathing-place. The beach consists of hard firm sand, slightly intermixed with shingle; and there are bathing machines and baths. The death-rate is only 17 per 1,000, or 8 less than the average death-rate of London. 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, with its reading-room, 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, denes, 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." A pretty water-tower in the Italian style is observable in the walk. 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, saurians, and other animals, have been found. The very 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.

"Enthroned upon an ancient hill it rests:
Calmly it lifts its time-worn head, and list
Of all old England's busy towns uplifts
Its orisons and greets the rising Morn."

The ancient harbour was at the outlet of Lake Lothing, was never of much value, and eventually became ob-

structed. A mound of sand gradually formed between the lake and the sea, and occasioned deep floodings of the low lands by spring tides. The lake extends fully 2 miles westward, with narrow width, to within a mile of the river Waveney; and covers about 161 acres. A work was undertaken in 1827 to form the lake into an inner harbour, and to cut a ship canal thence to the Waveney and toward Norwich; and was completed in 1831, at a cost of £87,000. The inner harbour is 2 miles long, has 3,000 feet of wharfage, and can accommodate vessels of 400 tons at any time of the tide. An outer harbour, or harbour of refuge, was authorized, together with the railway, in 1845; is divided from the inner harbour by a ship-lock 50 feet wide; faces the SE; is formed of two piers of timber and stone-work, rising 14 feet above high-water mark; encloses 21 acres, with a depth of 20 feet, and a width of 800 feet; and has an entrance 160 feet wide, between circular pier-heads, each surmounted by a lighthouse showing a red light. The S pier is 1,300 feet long, and 25 feet wide; and is defended by a parapet, and used as a promenade. The N pier first runs eastward to a length of 700 feet, then goes south-eastward to a length of 300 feet, then goes southward to another length of 300 feet; has a width of 30 feet; and is furnished with cattle-sheds and a double tramway. The dry dock was formed at a cost of £10,000; measures 260 feet in length, 70 feet in width, and 17 feet in depth; and is furnished with a steam factory. The high lighthouse stands on a point a little N of the town; is a circular brick structure, 40 feet high and 20 feet in diameter; and was built in 1676, partly rebuilt in 1778, and improved in 1825 and 1840. The low lighthouse stands on the beach of the Denes; is built of timber; and can be removed from spot to spot, to suit changes which are continually taking place in the fairway by shifting of the sands. Vessels entering the fairway bring the lights into line. A new lighthouse was erected in 1866, on the Ness point, at a cost of more than £7,000; consists almost wholly of boiler-iron work, resting on hidden tubes deeply embedded in the sand, and defended by a granite pitching; and has a bell which is sounded every minute in foggy weather. A floating light is on the Stanford sand, outward from the harbour; and a gong is sounded during foggy weather. Roadsteads, called the N and the S roads, are sheltered by sand-banks, called the Corton and the Newcome sands; and they sometimes, in stormy weather, have at anchor so many as 700 vessels. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1864, were 162 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,784 tons; 45 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 4,379 tons; 4 small steam-vessels, of aggregate 70 tons; and 2 large steam-vessels, of jointly 569 tons. The vessels which entered in 1863, were 67 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 7,228 tons, from foreign countries; 92 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 14,808 tons, from foreign countries; 7 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 3,117 tons, from foreign countries; 706 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 62,714 tons, coastwise; and 52 steam-vessels, of aggregate 13,296 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared in 1863, were 24 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,577 tons, to foreign countries; 37 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 8,165 tons, to foreign countries; 1 British steam-vessel, of 147 tons, to foreign countries; 146 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 8,426 tons, coastwise; and 8 steam-vessels, of aggregate 1,720 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1862 was £3,605; in 1867, £3,080.

The herring and mackerel 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 catch of mackerel, in 1802, was only 30,000; but, in 1853, was 30,750,000, valued at £10,000. The vessels employed in the fisheries are about 25 luggers, each of from 40 to 50 tons, and about 50 boats, each of from 20 to 25 tons; and the nets, together with those of Yarmouth, are computed to have an aggregate length of about 200 miles. The fish-market adjoins the harbour: is an extensive range of buildings;

and serves for receiving the fish at landing, for the sale of them by auction, and for the despatch of them to neighbouring curing-houses, and to London and other places by railway. The corn-market is held at the assembly rooms. Ship-building, boat-building, sail-making, rope-making, oilcake-making, and the working of oil and flour mills are carried on. The town has a head post-office; in High-street, a receiving post-office; in South Lowestoft, a telegraph station at the harbour, a police station in London-road, a custom-house near the harbour, four banking-offices, and six hotels or chief inns; enjoys exemption from jury-service, in consequence of being part of an ancient royal demesne; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Its limits, as defined by a local improvement act of 1854, comprise the parishes of Lowestoft and Kirkley. Pop. in 1851, 6,580; in 1861, 10,663. Houses, 2,290.

The parish of Lowestoft comprises 1,485 acres of land, and 200 of water. Real property, £33,253; of which £300 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 6,781; in 1861, 9,534. Houses, 2,051. The chapelry or ecclesiastical parish of St. John was formed out of a section of the parish in 1854, and had a pop. of 2,829 in 1861; and another chapelry, called Christchurch, was constituted in 1860. The head living is a rectory, that of St. J. is a vicarage, and that of C. is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Norwich. Value of the rectory, £350; of each of the p. curacies, £300. Patron of the rectory, the Bishop of Norwich; of the two chapelries, Trustees.—The sub-district excludes Kirkley parish, but includes nine other parishes. Acres, 13,927. Pop., 12,952. Houses, 2,778.

LOWES-WATER, a parochial chapelry and a lake in Cocker-mouth district, Cumberland. The chapelry lies 7 miles S of Cocker-mouth r. station; has a post-office under Cocker-mouth; contains the hamlets of Mockerkirk and Soghill; impinges on Crummock-water; and owns St. Bees for its mother parish. Acres, 6,473. Real property, £2,220. Pop., 392. Houses, 83. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is upland; and a large proportion is picturesque. Lead ore occurs in the hills, and Lydian stone is found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £49. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church was rebuilt in 1827; and occupies the site of an ancient chapel, founded by a prior of St. Bees. There are a parochial school, and charities £12.—The lake lies on the SW side of the chapelry, 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 a mile long, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, and about 60 feet deep; sends its superfluity $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Crummock-water; and shares in that lake's mountain scenery.

LOW FELL, a station on the Team Valley railway, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Gateshead.

LOWFIELD, a hamlet in Bowes township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Barnard-Castle.

LOWFOLD, a hamlet in Bolton township, Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Bradford.

LOW FOREST. See FOREST (Low).

LOW GILL, a railway station in Westmoreland; on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, at the junction of the Ingleton railway, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Milnthorpe. It has a telegraph office.

LOWLAND. See LOWSIDE.

LOW HATCH, a hamlet in the SW of Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Brentwood.

LOW HOLME. See HOLME (Low).

LOW HOUSES, a hamlet on the SW border of Durham; on the river Tees, 11 miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

LOWICK, a township-chapelry in Ulverstone parish, Lancashire; on the river Crake, 5 miles N of Ulverstone r. station. Post-town, Newton-in-Cartmel. Acres, 1,900. Real property, £2,382. Pop., 463. Houses, 86. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Gaskarth family. Lowick Bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Value, £104. Patrons, Mrs. Gaskarth and sisters. The church is a small edifice, covered, over both walls and roof with blue slate. Charities, £6.

LOWICK, a village and a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland. The village stands 4 miles WSW of Beal r. station, and 7 NW of Belford; is a long and straggling place, of late years greatly improved; and has a post-office under Beal, Northumberland. The parish contains also the villages of Barmoor, Bowdson, and Holburn, and the hamlet of Laverick-Law. Acres, 12,523. Real property, £13,192; of which £1,090 are in mines, and £1,600 in quarries. Pop., 1,946. Houses, 355. The property is divided among a few. 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 Durham. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was rebuilt towards the end of last century; and has a good E window, and a memorial window to the Gregson family. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, a national school, and charities £4.

LOWICK, or **LUFFWICK**, a village and a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nen, 2 miles NW by N of Thrapston r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Lowick, under Thrapston. The parish comprises 2,250 acres. Real property, £2,744. Pop., 427. Houses, 56. The manor, with Drayton House, belongs to W. B. Stopford, Esq. Part of a Roman pavement was found in 1732. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £308.* Patron, Mrs. Stopford. The church is later English; has a square tower and an octagonal lantern; and contains fine stained glass windows, brasses of Henry Green and an Earl of Wiltshire, and monuments to Sir Walter de Vere and Sir John Germain. There are an endowed school with £90 a-year, and charities £35.

LOW IREBY, &c. See **IREBY (Low)**, &c.

LOWLIN, a hamlet in Beal township, Kyloe parish, Northumberland; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NW of Belford. Lowlin House is a chief residence. A meet is here for Lord Eble's hounds.

LOW LONGTOWN. See **LONGTOWN**, Cambridge.

LOW MAN, a summit of the Skiddaw mountains, in Cumberland; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of the summit of Skiddaw **PROSE**.

LOWMILL, a hamlet in Lowside-Quarter township, St. Bees parish, Cumberland; near Whitehaven.

LOWMILL, a hamlet in Thurscross township, Fewston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles N of Otley.

LOWMOOR, a village and two chapeltries in North Bierley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railways, 3 miles SE of Bradford; is a large place; and has a station on the railways, and a post-office, under Bradford, Yorkshire. Very extensive ironworks are here, and were commenced about the beginning of the present century. The proprietors of the ironworks, jointly with M. Wilson, Esq., are lords of the manor and chief landowners of North Bierley township. Lowmoor House, Oldsal House, and Roysd Hall are chief residences.—The two chapeltries are St. Mark and Holy Trinity. St. Mark's was constituted in 1853. Rated property, £2,374. Pop. in 1861, 1,563. Houses, 310. The property is divided among a few. Holy Trinity chapelry was constituted in 1865, and has a pop. of about 6,000. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Eborac. Value of St. Mark, £170; of Holy Trinity, £353.* Patron of St. Mark, G. Hardy, Esq.; of Holy Trinity, the Vicar of Bradford. The church of St. Mark was built in 1857, chiefly at the expense of the Iron Company. The church of Holy Trinity was built in 1606, enlarged in 1826, and extensively repaired in 1856; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave, transepts, and

chancel, with tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel and national schools.

LOW OULTON. See **OULTON (Low)**.

LOW-QUARTER, a division of Kirkby-Ireth parish, Lancashire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Ulverston. Acres, 2,100. Pop., 644.

LOW-QUARTER, a township in Hexham parish, Northumberland; 2 miles S of Hexham. Acres, 3,605. Pop., 454. Houses, 92.

LOW ROW, a hamlet in Melbecks township, Crinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Keeth.

LOW ROW, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, near the boundary with Northumberland, 2 miles WSW of Rosehill.

LOW SEBERGHAM. See **SEBERGHAM (Low)**.

LOWSIDE, or **LOWLAND**, a township in Whickham parish, Durham; on the Northeastern railway, 3 miles WSW of Gateshead. It contains the village of Dunston, and the hamlets of High Team and Low Team. Real property, £5,101. Pop., 1,563. Houses, 262. Many of the inhabitants are employed in collieries, chemical works, saw-mills, and roperies, and in brick-making, wire-drawing, and the preparation of hemp. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists and New Connexion Methodists, a national school, and a lunatic asylum. The national school is used as a chapel of ease. The lunatic asylum is called Dunston Lodge; and, at the census of 1861, had 200 inmates.

LOWSIDE QUARTER, a township in St. Bees parish, Cumberland; on the coast, and on the Whitehaven and Furness railway, 4 miles S of Whitehaven. It contains the hamlets of Upper Town, Middle Town, Nether Town, Braystones, and Lowmill. Acres, 2,666; of which 726 are water. Pop. in 1851, 362; in 1861, 264. Houses, 49. The decrease of pop. arose mainly from the destruction by fire of a paper mill. Egermont Castle, now a ruin, is within the township.

LOW-STREET, a railway station in Essex; on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles NE of Tilbury Fort.

LOWTHER (Ture), a river of Westmoreland. It issues from Hawes-water; is fed, through that lake, by the streams of Mardale; runs northward, past Bampton, Knipe, Lowther Castle, Ashkam, 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 a continuous gallery of landscape, everywhere rich in feature; and subsides from the romantically grand to the softly beautiful.

LOWTHER, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in West Ward district, Westmoreland. The township lies on the river Lowther, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Clifton r. station, and 4 S of Penrith; contains the villages of Lowther and Newtown-Lowther; and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Lonsdale. Both villages are small; and the new one 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; and its post-town is Clifton, under Penrith. Acres, 3,520. Real property, £1,223. Pop., 427. Houses, 93. The manor belonged to the Machelts, 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 style; measures 420 feet along the N front, 280 feet 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 staircase 60 feet each way and 90 feet high, 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, away to Seat Sandal, Helvellyn, Saddleback, and Skiddaw; 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 I 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. Value, £283.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church was rebuilt in 1636; was recently restored, with addition of a porch; is a cruciform structure, with a central tower, surmounted by a lantern; and contains numerous brasses, tablets, and other monuments of the Lowthers. A new mausoleum of the Lowther family is in the churchyard. An edifice in the neighbourhood was built to be a college for gentlemen's sons, and was used for a time as a carpet factory. Endowments exist to the amount of about £400 a-year, chiefly for educational purposes, but including £90 for the poor.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 61,109. Pop., 3,860. Houses, 767.

LOWTHER, a hamlet in the W of Westmoreland; on Windermere, 1 mile S of Ambleside.

LOWTHORPE, a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Hull and Scarborough railway, 4½ miles NE by E of Great Driffield. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hull. Acres, 1,960. Real property, £2,089. Pop., 171. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. St. Quintin, Esq. Lowthorpe Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £64. Patron, W. St. Quintin, Esq. The church is ancient; was made collegiate, in the time of Edward III., for a rector, 6 chaplains, and 3 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.

LOWTHWAITE, a hamlet in Crosshaite parish, Cumberland; on the river Greta, 3 miles E of Keswick.

LOWTON, a village and a parish in Leigh district, Lancashire. The village stands 1 mile E by N of Golborne r. station, and ¾ SW by W of Leigh; and has a post-office under Newton-le-Willows. The parish includes the chapelry of Lowton-St. Mary, and comprises 1,824 acres. Real property, £6,148. Pop. in 1851, 2,140; in 1861, 2,384. Houses, 492. The property is much subdivided. Lowton Hall and Byron Hall are ancient mansions, now used as farm-houses. There is a cotton mill. The head-living is a rectory, and that of St. Mary is a vicarage, in the diocese of Chester. Value of the rectory, £250;* of the vicarage, £127.* Patron of the former, the Earl of Derby; of the latter, Miss M. Leigh. The parish church is an old building of brick and stone. 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 belfry. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school, and charities £50.

LOW-TOWN, a chapelry in Tyne-mouth parish, Northumberland; connected with North Shields. It was constituted in 1860, and is sometimes called St. Peter's. Post-town, North Shields. Pop. in 1861, 5,334. Houses, 743. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £200.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland.

LOW TOYNTON, &c. See TOYNTON (Low), &c.

LOW WATER, a tarn on the NW border of Lancashire; beneath the SE brow of the Old Man of Conistone. It lies upwards of 2,000 feet above sea-level, and must have been called Low Water either ironically or in contrast to lofty heights which overhang it. Backbarrow

crags rise almost vertically up from it to a great altitude. Remarkably large trouts are got in its waters.

LOW WINDER. See WINDER (Low).

LOW WOOD, a large inn on the W border of Westmoreland; on the shore of Windermere, 2 miles SSE of Ambleside. It forms a fine centre to tourists; and it was extensively enlarged and improved in 1858-9.

LOW WORSALL. See WORSALL (Low).

LOW WRAY, a chapelry in Hawkeshead parish, Lancashire; on Windermere lake, 3 miles NE of Hawkeshead, and 5½ by road from Windermere r. station. Post-town, Ambleside, under Windermere. Pop., 170. Wray Castle, a splendid mansion in the later English style, is the seat of James Dawson, Esq.; 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 prospects from the E shore. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £31 10s. Patron, J. Dawson, Esq. The church is a handsome modern edifice, in the later English style. A national school, used also as a chapel of ease, is at High Sawrey; and a Quakers' chapel is at Colthouse.

LOXBEAL, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; 4 miles NW of Tiverton r. station. Post-town, Tiverton. Acres, 761. Real property, £1,037. Pop., 126. Houses, 24. The manor was known at the Conquest as Lochebere; was then held by Algar, from the Bishop of Constance, in Normandy; and belongs now to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £140.* Patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church is old, plain, and good; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel.

LOXFIELD-CAMDEN, a hundred in Pevensey rape, Sussex; containing the parishes of Mayfield and Waldhurst, and part of Lamberhurst. Acres, 23,451. Pop. in 1851, 7,631. Houses, 1,273.

LOXFIELD-DORSET, a hundred in Pevensey rape, Sussex; containing Buxted parish, and three other parishes. Acres, 19,222. Pop. in 1851, 5,177. Houses, 908.

LOXHORE, a village and a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon. The village stands on a hill, amid very fine scenery, 5½ miles NE by N of Barnstaple r. station; was originally called Lockeshore; and is a very scattered place. The parish comprises 1,530 acres; and its post-town is Barnstaple. Real property, £1,490. Pop. in 1851, 317; in 1861, 250. Houses, 61. The decrease of pop. was caused by the introduction of agricultural machinery. The manor and most of the land belong to S. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £177. Patron, S. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower.

LOXLEY, a liberty in Uttoxeter parish, Stafford; 2½ miles SW of Uttoxeter. Real property, £2,706. 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 Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick. The village stands on the S border of the county, 4 miles ESE of Stratford-on-Avon r. station; is an ancient place, mentioned in Domesday book; and has a post-office under Warwick. The parish contains also the hamlets of Chadley, Farnington, Oakham, Oldborough, and Hauscote. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £2,359. Pop., 303. Houses, 86. The manor belonged to the monks of Worcester and Kenilworth. Charles I. slept at the old manor-house on the night before the battle of Edgehill. Ancient British and Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £190.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, but has been so altered as to have a modern appearance. There are a Baptist chapel, a parochial school, and charities £5.

LOXTON, a village and a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Axe, ¾ miles WNW of Axbridge, and 3¼ SE of Weston-super-Mare Junction r. station; and has a postal pillar-box under Weston-super-Mare. The parish comprises 1,263 acres.

Real property, £2,696. Pop. in 1851, 209; in 1861, 154. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Major Galton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £284.* Patron, the Rev. T. Barne. The church is a good stone edifice, in a mixed style; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a slightly endowed school, and charities £5.

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, 8 miles W by N of Horsham r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Loxwood, under Horsham, and a fair on 6 May; it is a resort of sportsmen; and it has a chapel of ease, and ranks as a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Wisborough-Green, in the diocese of Clichester. Pop., 218.

LOYNTON, a hamlet in Norbury parish, Stafford; 4 miles SW of Eccleshall. Pop., 63. Loynton Hall is a chief residence.

LOZELLS, a chapelry in Aston parish, Warwickshire; forming a northern suburb of Birmingham, and adjoining Aston Park. It was constituted in 1853. Post-town, Birmingham. Rated property, £23,614. Pop., 10,923. Houses, 2,225. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £350. Patron, the Rev. D. N. Watton. The church was built in 1854, at a cost of about £2,650; is a plain brick structure, cruciform, in the early English style; and has a lofty bell-turret. An Independent chapel was erected in 1862, at a cost of about £3,000; is in the Italian style; and presents an elliptical projection, of lofty archway, supported by coupled piers, with richly-carved capitals, and surmounted by pediment and cornice. A Wesleyan chapel, in lieu of a previous one, was built in 1865, at a cost of about £4,000; is in the French first pointed style; and has a tower and spire 130 feet high. A Unitarian chapel is in Villastreet.

LUBBENHAM, a village and a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester. The village stands on the river Welland, adjacent to the Rugby and Stamford railway, at the boundary with Northampton, 2½ miles W of Market-Harborough r. station; and has a post-office under Rugby. The parish is traversed by the Grand Union canal, and comprises 2,400 acres. Real property, £4,315. Pop., 640. Houses, 144. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to T. T. Paget, Esq.; Lubbenham Hall and Papillon Hall, to the Earl of Hopetoun. 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. Value, £125. Patron, T. T. Paget, Esq. The church is early English; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch, with a tower; includes a chantry, formerly separate from the main body, but lately thrown open to it; and contains a kind of shrine, in memory of its founder. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £29. The national school was erected in 1858, at a cost of £1,235; and is a handsome edifice, in the pointed style.

LUBBERS, a hamlet 2 miles SW of Thame, in Oxfordshire.

LUBBESTHORPE, a chapelry in Aylestone parish, Leicestershire; on the river Soar, 4 miles SW of Leicester r. station. Post-town, Leicester. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £1,869. Pop., 64. Houses, 12. The property belongs to the Duke of Rutland. A monastery was anciently here; and the site of it is now occupied by a farm-house. The church of the chapelry went long ago into decay.

LUCCOMB CHINE, a deep, craggy, winding chasm, on the coast of the Isle of Wight; under Shanklin down, 1 mile NE of Undercliff, and 7½ 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.

LUCCOMBE. See LUCKHAM.

LUCKER, a township-chapelry in Bamfrough parish,

Northumberland; on the Northeastern railway, 3½ miles SE by S of Belford. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Belford. Acres, 1,808. Rated property, £2,450. Pop., 281. Houses, 43. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. Lucker Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £62.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is good; and there is a national school.

LUCKHAM, or LUCCOMBE, a village and a parish in Williton district, Somerset. The village stands 4 miles SW of Minehead, and 11 W of Watchet r. station. The parish contains also the hamlets of West Luckham, Doverhays, and Horner. Post-town, Minehead, under Taunton. Acres, 4,126; of which 20 are water. Real property, £1,363. Pop., 474. Houses, 107. The property is divided chiefly among three. The manor belongs to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Iron ore was formerly worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £417.* Patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church is early English; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. Charities, £4.

LUCKINGTON, a hamlet in Kilmersdon parish, Somerset; 5½ miles NW of Frome. Pop., 76.

LUCKINGTON, a village and a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts. The village stands near the boundary with Gloucestershire, 7 miles WSW of Malmesbury, and 10 NW of Chippenham r. station; and has a post-office, under Chippenham. The parish comprises 1,625 acres. Real property, £3,101; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop., 316. Houses, 78. The property is much subdivided. 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, £332.* Patron, the Rev. J. F. Goggin. The church is ancient, with a tower; and was, still recently, in bad condition. Charities, £16.

LUCTON, a parish in Leominster district, Hereford; near the river Lugg, 2½ miles NNW of Kingsland r. station, and 5 NW of Leominster. Post-town, Kingsland, under Leominster. Acres, 1,017. Real property, £1,531. Pop., 174. Houses, 29. The property, except what belongs to the grammar school, is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £98.* Patrons, the Governors of Lucton School. The church was rebuilt in 1852. Pierrepoint's free grammar school here was founded in 1703; clothes and educates 50 boys; gives education, on moderate terms, to other pupils; and has an endowed income of about £1,250, and several valuable exhibitions.

LUDBOROUGH, a village, a parish, and a wapentake, in Lincoln. The village stands near the East Lincoln railway, 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. The parish is in Louth district, and comprises 2,250 acres. Real property, £3,190. Pop., 491. Houses, 85. The manor belongs to the trustees of J. Livesey, Esq. The manor-house is very ancient, but has been modernized, and is now occupied by a farmer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £590. Patron, E. Thorold, Esq. The church is a very fine early English structure; was well restored in 1860; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a three-storied tower; contains a double piscina, foliated water-drains, and a circular-arched old ambry; and was found, while being restored, to contain a sepulchral slab of the 14th century, bearing an incised cross. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists, and a new Church of England school.—The wapentake contains also nine other parishes. Acres, 12,931. Pop., 1,892. Houses, 407.

LUDBROOK, a hamlet in Ugborough parish, Devon; near Ivy-Bridge.

LUDCHURCH, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; 3½ miles SE of Narberth, and 5 SW of Whitland r. station. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 1,907. Real property, £870. Pop., 264. Houses, 53. The pro-

erty is much subdivided. Marble and limestone are quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £94. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was reported in 1859 as not good.

LUDDENDEN, a village and a chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Calder, near the Manchester canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Luddendenfoot r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Halifax; is partly in Midgley township, but chiefly in that of Warley; and has a post-office under Manchester.—The chapelry contains also the villages of Midgley and Luddendenfoot. The acreage and pop. are returned with the parish. Rated property, £11,762. The property is much subdivided. The Hollins, Glen Royd, Oats Royd, Brearley, Brearley House, and Ewood Hall are chief residences. There are large cotton and worsted mills, a paper-mill, and stone quarries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is a stone edifice, in the pointed style; was recently improved in the interior; and comprises aisles and chancel, with a tower. There are two chapels for Independents, one each for Calvinists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists, a national school, and charities £39.

LUDDENDEENFOOT, a village in Luddenden chapelry, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Calder, adjacent to the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Halifax. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester. A railway 2 miles long, to be called the Luddenden Valley railway, was authorized in 1865 to be constructed from the Lancashire and Yorkshire at Luddendenfoot to Little Holme House.

LUDDENHAM, a parish in Faversham district, Kent; adjacent to the North Kent railway and to the river Swale, 3 miles NW of Faversham r. station. Post-town, Faversham. Acres, 1,438; of which 115 are water. Real property, £3,158. Pop., 264. Houses, 51. Much of the land is reclaimed marsh. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £394. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English; and consists of nave and chancel, with a brick tower.

LUDESSEDOWN, a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Sole-Street r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ WSW of Rochester. It contains the hamlets of Poundgate and Henley-Street; and its post-town is Gravesend. Acres, 1,983. Real property, £2,187. Pop., 279. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Montagues. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £400.* Patron, J. A. Wigan, Esq. 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. There are a free school and 4 acres of church land.

LUDDINGTON, a village, a township, and a parish, in the district of Goole and county of Lincoln. The village stands on the Old Don river at the boundary with Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the river Trent, and 5 NE of Crowle r. station; and has a post-office under Howden. The township comprises 2,300 acres. Real property, £3,738. Pop. in 1851, 588; in 1861, 684. Houses, 142. The parish contains also the township of Garthorpe, and comprises 3,680 acres. Real property, £7,229. Pop. in 1851, 1,090; in 1861, 1,264. Houses, 273. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl Manvers. Flax is grown and dressed. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £500.* Patron, J. M. Carter, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1855, at a cost of £2,760; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a parochial school, and some small charities.

LUDDINGTON AND DODWELL, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in Old Stratford parish, Warwick; on the river Avon, 3 miles SW by W of Stratford-upon-Avon. Real property, £1,641. Pop., 121. Houses,

26. The quondam chapel is now a ruin, and is said to have been the place where Shakespeare was married.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK, a parish in the district of Oundle and counties of Northampton and Huntingdon; 4 miles E by S of Barnwell r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ SE of Oundle. Post-town, Oundle. Acres, 580. Real property of the Northampton portion, £732; of the Huntingdon portion, £260. Pop. of the N. portion, 103; of the H. portion, 25. Houses, 20 and 6. The property belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The living is a rectory, united in 1867 with Henington, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £320. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is old, and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-WOLD. See LUTTON.

LUDFORD, a parish in the district of Ludlow, and counties of Salop and Hereford; containing a village of its own name in the H. portion, and the township of Street in the S. portion. The village stands on the river Teme, near the Hereford and Shrewsbury railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile S of Ludlow; occupies the site of a Roman station; is an old-fashioned place; and has an old but substantial bridge, communicating with Ludlow. The H. portion of the parish is wholly, and the S. portion partly, within Ludlow borough. Post-town, Ludlow. Acres of the S. portion, 1,204; of the H. portion, 663. Rated property of the whole, £3,639. Pop. of the S. portion, 200; of the H. portion, 119. Houses, 49 and 26. Pop. of the part of the S. portion within Ludlow borough, 98. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. Ludford House was formerly the seat of the Charlton family, and belongs now to the trustees of J. Leechman, Esq. Stone is quarried; and a saline spring, of some medicinal repute, is at Saltmore. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £200. Patrons, the Representatives of the late J. Leechman, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a tower. Alms-houses for six poor persons were founded in 1672, and have an income of £63; and there are other charities with about £78.

LUDFORD-MAGNA, a village and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The village stands near the end of the Fosse way, 6 miles E of Market-Rasen r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Ludford, under Market-Rasen. The parish, with Ludford Parva, comprises 3,310 acres. Real property of L.-M. alone, £4,177. Pop., 356. Houses, 78. The landed property is divided among a few. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Ludford Parva, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £293.* Patron, alternately E. Henegge, Esq., and H. R. Bouchette, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1865, at a cost of £2,125; and is in the decorated English style, and cruciform. There are chapels for Wesleyans and United Free Methodists, and a national school.

LUDFORD-PARVA, a parish, with a village, in Louth district, Lincoln; contiguous on the W to Ludford-Magna, and $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E of Market-Rasen r. station. Post-town, Ludford, under Market-Rasen. Real property, £1,784. Pop., 462. Houses, 85. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Ludford-Magna, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church has disappeared, but the burial-ground is still in use. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LUDGERSHALL, a village and a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks. The village stands near the boundary with Oxford, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Akeman-street, and 6 SE by E of Bicester r. station; and got its name by corruption from King Ludd's Hall. The parish contains also the hamlets of Kingswood and Tetchwick. Post-town, Brill, under Thame. Acres, 2,430. Real property, £3,600. Pop., 536. Houses, 118. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. T. Martyn. 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. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. T. Martyn. The church is early and decorated English, in good condition; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains a Norman font and a brass

of 1523. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities 213. An alien hospital was here, a cell to that of Saintfield, given to King's college, Cambridge.

LUDGERSHALL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Andover and county of Wilts. The village stands near an affluent of the river Avon, and near the boundary with Hants, 6½ miles NW of Andover r. station, and 15 NE by N of Salisbury; 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 stump of a rudely sculptured ancient cross; is now a scattered village chiefly of thatched cottages, built of red brick and flint; and has a post-office under Andover, two small inns, a church, Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels, a good national school, charities 223, and 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 Fitzpiers, 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 recently well repaired; 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 1793, in the neighbourhood. The parish comprises 1,773 acres. Real property, with North Tedworth, £4,133. Rated property of L. alone, £1,777. Pop., 535. Houses, 127. The property is not much divided. The manor passed from Fitzpiers to the Cliffords, the Molins, and others; went afterwards to the Crown; and belongs now to W. H. Mann, Esq. 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. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, 2274. Patron, Sir S. Graham.—The sub-district contains also another parish in Wilts, and nine parishes and an extra-parochial tract in Hants. Acres, 24,658. Pop., 3,538. Houses, 772.

LUDGVAN, or **LUDJAN**, a village and a parish in Penzance district, Cornwall. The village stands on a rising ground, 1 mile WNW of Marazion r. station, and 3 NE of Penzance; was anciently called Ludaham; commands a charming view southward over St. Michael's mount and bay; and has a post-office under Penzance, and a cattle fair on 2 Oct. The parish contains also Crowlas hamlet, and several other hamlets. Acres, 4,524; of which 49 are water. Real property, £6,934; of which £418 are in railways. Pop., 3,480. Houses, 673. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Earl of Mortaigne; passed to the Ferrers, the Champernownes, the Willoughbys de Broke, and the Paultets; and belongs now to J. J. Rogers, Esq. Verfall was the residence of Sir Humphrey Davy, in his early years; and belonged, for several generations, to his ancestors. Mining operations are largely carried on. Granitic and schistose rocks abound; and tin and copper ores are obtained. A granitic rock very rich in mica, and known as Ludgván stone, was once in much request; but appears to be now 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 Colurian. The living is a rectory

in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300. Patron, alternately the Duke of Cleveland and the Earl of Salmwich. The church has a fine Norman arch; was repaired and enlarged in 1840; and contains tablets of the Davy family, and the remains of Dr. Borlase, author of the "Antiquities and Natural History of Cornwall," and for 52 years rector of the parish. There are six chapels for Wesleyans, two for Primitive Methodists, one for Bible Christians, a national school, and charities 24. Remains of an ancient chapel are at Colurian.

LUDHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Tunstead district, Norfolk. The village stands 13 mile NE of the river Bure, 8 NE of Brundall r. station, and 12½ NE by E of Norwich; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Norwich, and a fair on the Thursday and Friday after Trinity Sunday. The parish comprises 2,977 acres. Real property, £7,175. Pop. in 1851, 952; in 1861, 884. Houses, 199. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the abbey of St. Beuet-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 farm-house, now called Ludham Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is later English; has an embattled tower; and contains a richly carved screen, and a beautifully carved font. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, a fuel allotment worth £93 a-year, and other charities 24.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 18,219. Pop., 3,682. Houses, 815.

LUDHILL. See **DARTMOUTH**.

LUDLAM'S CAVE (MOTHER), a cavern in Waverley Ville extra-parochial tract, Surrey; at the end of Moor Park, 1¼ 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 Ludwell, 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 town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Salop. The town stands on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Corve and Teme, at the junction of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway with the Ludlow and Clehill railway, at the boundary with Herefordshire, 25 miles S of Shrewsbury. It is believed to have originated in a Roman settlement; it appears to have been anciently included within the borders of Wales; it was called by the ancient Britons, Dinan-Llys-Twyso, signifying "the princes' palace;" and it was known to the Saxons as Leadlow. Robert de Montgomery 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 Maud; was besieged, in 1138, by Stephen; was given, by Henry II., to the Fitzwarines; went, in the time of John, to Philip D'Aubigny; passed to the Lacys, 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, in 1483, of Edward V.; was the residence also of Henry VII., and the marriage-place and death-place of his son Arthur; 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 plundered and dismantled in 1689; and then the office of Lords President of Wales was abol-

ished. 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. 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, with armorial bearings; a portion of a 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 Goalfordgate, in 1282; a Carmelite friary was founded, without Corngate, 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 near the bridge, and on the left bank of the Teme, in the time either of King John or 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 believed to be remains of the hospital or college. 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 Lucien Buonaparte lived for some years in the neighbourhood at Dinham House.

The town is upwards of a mile in length, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 neat, substantial, well-arranged houses than most inland towns of its age. An abundant supply of water is furnished by pipes, from neighbouring springs, to public pumps; and, by machinery and pipes, from the river Corve, to the interior of the houses. Two drinking-fountains were erected, in 1861, in Corve-street and the Bulling, at the private cost of one of the aldermen and the mayor. A three-arched bridge, erected in 1738, crosses the Corve; and two bridges, communicating with Ludford and Whitecliff, cross the Teme. The town-hall and market-house are at the end of the main-street. The guild-hall stands in Mill-street, and is a handsome modern edifice. A prison stood on the site of Goalford's tower, but has been disused. Assembly rooms are in Castle-street; and there are news-rooms, a public library, a literary institution, a mechanics' institute, and a museum of natural history,—the last containing many antiquities and curiosities, and a choice collection of fossils from the Ludlow rocks. The parish church is of the time of Henry VII., of cruciform structure, 210 feet by 73; includes a very fine hexagonal porch, and 2 chantry chapels; has a tower 130 feet high, crowned with pinnacles; contains a beautiful E window, three new stained glass W windows, stalls, and several interesting monuments; and was restored, at great expense, in 1863. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI.; is open to children within 10 miles of the town; and has £186 a-year from endowment, two exhibitions at Balliol College, Oxford, and an exhibition at either Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. The blue coat school, over the market-cross, has an endowed income of £63. The national schools, for boys, girls, and infants, are a handsome new edifice. Hoyer's almshouses for 33 persons, were founded in 1459, and rebuilt in 1753; and have an endowed income of £224. Fox's almshouse has about £20. There are a dispensary, a lying-in institution, and charities, additional to those already named, about £348.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, quarter-sessions, and county

courts, and a polling-place. A weekly corn and provision market is held on Monday; a weekly provision market, on Saturday; a cheese fair, on the Monday before 13 Feb.; a hop fair, on 23 Sept.; general fairs, on the Tuesday before Easter, Whit-Wednesday, 21 Aug., 23 Sept., the first Monday of Nov., and 6 Dec.; 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, paper, and other mills. The town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward IV. till 1867, but was then reduced to sending only one. The municipal limits include only Ludlow parish and Ludlow Castle; but the parliamentary limits include likewise parts of Ludford, Stanton-Lacy, and Bromfield parishes. Corporation income in 1855, £1,384. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £1,743. Electors in 1863, 359; in 1868, 426. Pop. of the m. borough, in 1851, 4,691; in 1861, 5,178. Houses, 1,076. Pop. of the p. borough, in 1851, 5,376; in 1861, 6,033. Houses, 1,263.

The parish comprises 240 acres. Real property, in 1860, £16,003; of which £152 were in gas-works. Pop. in 1861, 5,171. Houses, 1,075. The rocks are remarkable for giving name to two formations in the Upper Silurian series. These are the first and the third of nine formations which constitute that series; they are called the Upper and the Lower Ludlow rocks; and they strongly draw 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 Ludlow hounds hunt in the neighbourhood, and are kennelled at Wentmoor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £160.* Patron, Lady Mary Windsor Clive.

The sub-district contains the m. borough of Ludlow, the parishes of Ludford, Stanton-Lacy, Richards-Castle, and Onibury; and the township of Bromfield. Acres, 22,697. Pop., 8,801. Houses, 1,809.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Cainham, containing the parishes of Cainham, Hope-Baggot, Bitterley, Hopton-Cangeford, Ashford-Bowdler, and Ashford-Carbonell; the sub-district of Munslow, containing the parishes of Munslow, Holdgate, Tugford, Abdon, Clee-St. Margaret, and Stoke-St. Milborough; the sub-district of Diddlebury, containing the parishes of Diddlebury, Cold-Weston, Culmington, and Stokesay, the chapelry of Halford, and the extra-parochial place of Skirnapy; and the sub-district of Leintwardine, all eparochially in Hereford, and containing the parishes of Wignmore, Leinthall-Starkes, Elton, Aston, Burrington, and Downton, and six townships of Leintwardine. Acres, 87,673. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,423. Pop. in 1851, 17,051; in 1861, 17,721. Houses, 3,554. Marriages in 1863, 131; births, 562,—of which 53 were illegitimate; deaths, 370,—of which 109 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,292; births, 4,837; deaths, 3,359. The places of worship, in 1851, were 34 of the Church of England, with 7,712 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 610 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,832 s.; 12 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,210 s.; 1 of Southcottians, with 65 s.; and 1 undefined, with 120 s. The schools were 20 public day-schools, with 1,450 scholars; 29 private day-schools, with 522 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 1,255 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 8 s. The work-house is in Stanton-Lacy, and has capacity for 250 inmates.

LUDLOW AND CLEEHILL RAILWAY, a railway in Salop; from the Shrewsbury and Hereford at La-Low, 6 miles east-north-eastward, to Cleehill. It was authorized in 1861, on a capital of £30,000 in shares, and £10,000 in loans; and was opened in Aug. 1864.

LUDLOW-CASTLE, an extra-parochial place, comprising the site and ruins of the old castle, in the town of Ludlow. Pop., 7. House, 1.

LU DNEY, a hamlet in Grainthorpe parish, Lincoln; 7½ miles NE of Louth. Pop., 70.

LU DSTONE, a township in Claverley parish, Salop; 5½ miles E of Bridgnorth. Pop., 95.

LU DWELL, a hamlet on the SW border of Wilts; 3½ miles E by S of Shaftesbury. It has a post-office under Salisbury.

LU DWORTH, a township in Glossop parish, Derby; at the confluence of the rivers Ptherow and Coyt, 5 miles SW of Glossop. It contains Marple, which has a post-office under Stockport. Real property, £7,394; of which £1,906 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,578; in 1861, 1,640. Houses, 346. There are chapels for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics; and the Roman Catholic one stands at Marple-Bridge, and was recently erected at the expense of Lord E. G. F. Howard.

LU DWORTH, a hamlet in the E of Durhamshire; 5½ miles ESE of Durham city. Ludworth tower here was built in 1422, by Sir T. Holden.

LU FFENHALL, a hamlet in Clothall parish, Herts; 4½ miles NE of Stevenage.

LU FFENHAM, a railway station in Rutland; on the Stamford, Market-Harborough, and Blisworth railway, 6 miles SW of Stamford.

LU FFENHAM (NORTH), a village and a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland. The village stands near the river Chater, ¾ of a mile NW of Luffenham r. station, and 6½ SW of Stamford; and has a post-office under Stamford. The parish comprises 1,939 acres. Real property, £3,096. Pop., 491. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to Lord Aveland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £624.* Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is good; has a tower and spire; and contains a brass of Archdeacon Johnson, founder of the Oakham and Uppingham grammar schools. Charities, £131; a portion of which goes to a parochial school.

LU FFENHAM (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland. The village stands ½ a mile S by W of Luffenham r. station, and 6½ SW of Stamford; and has a post-office under Leicester. The parish comprises 1,417 acres. Real property, £1,896. Pop., 400. Houses, 82. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Aveland. The Hall is occupied by the Misses Wingfield. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £423.* 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. There is a national school.

LU FFIELD-ABBAY, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Buckingham, and counties of Buckingham and Northampton; near Whittlebury-forest, 5½ miles NNW of Buckingham. Acres, 510. Pop., 18. Houses, 3. A Benedictine priory was founded here, in 1124, by Robert le Bossu, 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.

LU FFINCOTT, a parish in Holsworthy district, Devon; on the Bude canal and the river Tamar, at the boundary with Cornwall, 6 miles S by W of Holsworthy, and 6½ NNW of Lifton r. station. Post-town, Launceston. Acres, 971. Real property, £667. Pop., 71. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The manor was anciently called Lohineot; was held by a family of the same name, from the time of Henry III. till that of Henry V.; and belongs now to H. Blagrove, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £67.* Patrons, J. Venner and J. Spettigue, Esqs. The church is modern.

LU FFWICK. See LOWICK, Northampton.

LU FTON, a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; 3 miles NW by W of Yeovil town and r. station. Post-town, Yeovil. Acres, 292. Pop., 31. Houses, 5. The manor belongs to J. Farquharson, Esq. The liv-

ing is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £107.* Patron, E. Newman, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1866.

LU G (THE), a river of Radnor and Hereford. It rises about 8 miles W of Knighton; runs south-eastward, past Llanguillon, Presteigne, Leominster, Stoke-Prior, and Hampton-Bishop, to the Wye near Mordiford; is joined by the Pnsley at Leominster, and by the Arrow at Stoke-Prior; has a total course of about 50 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; yet it is navigable up to Lugwardine-bridge.

LU GBRIDGE, a hamlet on the river Lug, in Herefordshire; 2 miles NE of Hereford.

LU G VALLEY RAILWAY, a railway in Radnorshire; from the Central Wales line at Llanguillon, 10½ miles southeastward to Presteigne. It was authorized in 1855, on a capital of £90,000 in shares and £30,000 in loans.

LU GWARDINE, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Hereford; on the river Lug, 1½ mile SE of Wethington r. station, and 3 E by N of Hereford. Post-town, Hereford. Acres, 2,097. Real property, £6,064. Pop. in 1851, 670; in 1861, 748. Houses, 151. The property is subdivided. Longworth, Lugwardine Court, New Court, Hagley Park, Iffephill, and Wilcroft are chief residences. A three-arched bridge spans the Lug. Hops are grown, and encaustic tiles are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £440.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is ancient but good; and has a massive tower, with some curious sculptures. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and charities, £26.

LU GYN-Y-LLAN and LUGYN-Y-WERN, two townships in Halkin parish, Flintshire; 2 miles SW of Flint. Real property of L.-y-L., £2,763; of which £1,831 are in mines. Real property of L.-y-W., £1,461; of which £26 are in mines, and £10 in quarries. Pop., 689 and 576.

LU KE (Str.), a parish and a district in Middlesex. The parish forms all a compact portion of the metropolis; lies averagely about 1½ mile NNE of St. Paul's; is intersected by the line of the Roman road to Old Ford; contains Finsbury-square, Bartholomew-square, Kings-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 six liberties of City-road, East Finsbury, West Finsbury, Golden-lane, Old-street, and Whitecross-street; has postal receiving-offices and postal pillar boxes under London E.C.; and enjoys facilities of railway communication, by ready access to stations of the Metropolitan railway, and to the railway termini at Finsbury-circus and Liverpool-street. Acres, 220. Real property, £214,425; of which £10,722 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 54,055; in 1861, 57,073. Houses, 6,358. The parish was originally a part of St. Giles-Cripplegate; and is now ecclesiastically divided into St. Luke-Old-street, St. Barnabas-Kings-square, St. Matthew-City-road, St. Paul-Bunhill-row, St. Thomas-Charterhouse, St. Mary-Charterhouse, and part of St. Mark-Old-street-road. St. Barnabas and St. Paul were made separate charges in 1841; St. Thomas, in 1842; St. Matthew and St. Mark, in 1848; St. Mary, in 1862. Pop. in 1861, of St. Barnabas, 9,125; of St. Matthew, 3,561; of St. Paul, 3,896; of St. Thomas, 10,840; of the part of St. Mark, 2,392. The rest of St. Mark is in Shoreditch parish; and had, in 1861, a pop. of 3,057. The section for St. Mary was formed out of portions of the previous sections. The living of St. Luke is a rectory, St. Thomas' a p. curacy, the others vicarages, in the dio. of London. Value of St. Luke, £578; of St. Barnabas, St. Paul, and St. Mark, each £400; of St. Thomas, £400; of St. Matthew, £300; of St. Mary, £200. Patrons of St. Luke, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; of St. Barnabas and St. Paul, the Rector of St. Luke; of St. Matthew, St. Thomas, and St.

Mark, the Bishop of London; of St. Mary, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. 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 an Independent chapel; and 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, 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 were buried in it till their removal, in 1844, to Dresden. St. Luke's hospital for lunatics dates from 1732; was built in 1751-56, at a cost of £55,000; consists of brick, trimmed with stone; comprises centre and wings, aggregately 493 feet long; contains accommodation for about 200 patients; and has an income of about £8,000. The City of London lying-in hospital was founded in 1750 in Aldersgate; and was built on its present site in 1770-3. The French Protestant hospital was founded in 1708, by M. de Gastigny, and has capacity for 54 inmates. The parochial school has an endowed income of £195; Wormald's free school has £301; Fuller's school has £60; Amyas's alms-houses have £224; and Alleyn's alms-houses have £59. The asylum for the homeless poor had 703 inmates at the census of 1861; St. Mark's hospital for fistula had 32; and the militia barracks, in City-road, had 89. The total of endowed charities is about £1,680. A vestry hall was built in 1867; is 50 feet long, 25 wide, and 25 high; and has a neat Italian front.

The district is conterminous with the parish; and is divided into the sub-districts of Old-street, City-road, Whitecross-street, and Finsbury. The Old-street sub-district is bounded by a line commencing at the "Bull and Ram" public-house on the N side of Old-street, running along the W side of Brick-lane and York-street, crossing the City-road, taking the W side of North Macclesfield-street to the boundaries of Islington and Clerkenwell parishes, including Goswell-street and Kings-square, and the N side of Old-street from Goswell-street to the corner of Brick-lane. Acres, 52. Pop. in 1851, 10,617; in 1861, 11,504. Houses, 1,321. The City-road sub-district is bounded by a line commencing at the SE corner of Brick-lane and York-street, crossing the City-road, running along the E side of North Macclesfield-street to the boundaries of Islington and Shoreditch parishes, down to the City of London lying-in-hospital, and proceeding down the N side of Old-street to the SE corner of Brick-lane. Acres, 77. Pop. in 1851, 16,840; in 1861, 17,860. Houses, 1,925. The Whitecross-street sub-district consists of all the other parts of the parish, excepting East Finsbury and West Finsbury liberties. Acres, 33. Pop. in 1851, 13,657; in 1861, 14,778. Houses, 1,566. The Finsbury sub-district consists of East Finsbury and West Finsbury liberties. Acres, 53. Pop. in 1851, 12,941; in 1861, 12,931. Houses, 1,544. Poor-rates of the district in 1863, £25,182. Marriages, in 1863, 304; births, 2,649,—of which 58 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,513,—of which 853 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 3,774; births, 24,436; deaths, 12,822. The places of worship in 1851 were 4 of the Church of England, with 6,500 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 4,427 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,296 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,943 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 240 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 200 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers with 200 s.; and 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 350 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 3,281 scholars; 71 private day schools, with 2,939 s.; 16 Sunday schools, with 5,154 s.; and 2 evening schools for

adults, with 14 s. The workhouse is in Shoreditch parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 694 inmates. The poor-law affairs are administered under a local act.

LUKE (Sr.), Surrey. See NORWOOD.

LULLINGSTANE, a hamlet in Lullingstone parish, Kent; 6 miles S of Dartford. It was a separate parish till 1412; it had 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 Dartford district, Kent; on the river Darent, and on the Sevenoaks railway, at Eynesford r. station, 6 miles S of Dartford. Post-town, Eynesford, under Dartford. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £1,609. Pop., 63. Houses, 5. The manor belonged to the Peches; passed to the Harts and the Dykes; and, with Lullingstone Castle, belongs now to Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. 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 farm-house; and has left some fragments. The present castle is partly ancient, but chiefly of the latter part of last century; stands near the church, in a valley between chalk hills; and is surrounded by a beautiful park of about 800 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £350. Patron, Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart. 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 the district of Burton-upon-Trent and county of Derby. The village stands on the S verge of the county, near the river Mease, 4 miles E of Oakley r. station, and 6½ S by W of Burton-upon-Trent; was known at Domesday as Lullitone; and has a post-office under Burton-upon-Trent. The township includes the village and extends into the country. Real property, £3,603. Pop., 272. Houses, 57. The parish contains also the township of Coton-in-the-Elms, and comprises 2,933 acres. Real property, £6,239. Pop., 625. Houses, 143. The property of L. township is divided among a few; and that of Coton is much subdivided. The manor of L. belongs to C. R. Colville, Esq.; and that of C. to Lady Wilmot Horton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £165.* Patron, C. R. Colville, Esq. The church was restored and extended in 1862, at a cost of about £2,525; has a tower and spire; and contains a font of Devonshire granite, resting on five shafts of Torquay marble. The vicarage of Coton is a separate benefice. Charities, £7.

LULLINGTON, a parish in Frome district, Somerset; 2½ miles N by E of Frome r. station. Post-town, Beckington, under Bath. Acres, 637. Real property, £1,231. Pop., 137. Houses, 29. The manor and much of the land belong to W. Duckworth, Esq. 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. There is a British school.

LULLINGTON, a parish in Eastbourne district, Sussex; on the river Cuckmere, 2½ miles S of Berwick r. station, and 6 SW of Hailsham. Post-town, Alfriston, under Lewes. Acres, 1,162. Real property, £580. Pop., 16. Houses, 3. The manor and much of the land belong to Lady Amherst. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £40. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is only about 16 feet square, and was the chancel of a much larger church.

LULLWORTH. See LULWORTH.

LULSLEY, a township-chapelry in Suckley parish, Worcester; on the river Teme, at the boundary with Hereford, 2½ miles NNE of Suckley village, and 7 W of Worcester r. station. Post-town, Martley, under Worcester. Real property, £1,516. Pop., 149. Houses, 34. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Suckley, in the diocese of Worcester.

LULWORTH COVE. See LULWORTH (WEST).

LULWORTH (EAST), a village and a parish in Warr-

ham district, Dorset. The village stands 1 mile from the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Wool r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Wareham; and has a post-office under Wareham. The parish, with West Lulworth, comprises 4,364 acres; of which 25 are water. Real property of E. L. alone, £2,285. Pop., 453. Houses, 88. The property belonged to the Lulworths; passed to the Newburghs, the Howards, and the Welds; and belongs now to Joseph Weld, Esq. Lulworth Castle, the seat of Mr. Weld, 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 a 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 five 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, £109. Patron, J. Weld, Esq. The church was recently rebuilt; but retains an ancient embattled tower, and some memorials of the Weld family. There are a school with £5 a-year from endowment, and charities £56.

LULWORTH (WEST), a village and a parish in Wareham district, Dorset. The village stands under Bindon hill, 5 miles SSW of Wool r. station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Wareham; curves over a length of nearly a mile to the coast; has a post-office under Wareham, and a good inn; contains some lodging-houses; is a coast-guard station; and communicates twice a-week in summer by steamer with Weymouth. The acreage of the parish is returned with East Lulworth. Real property, £1,549. Pop., 446. Houses, 95. A cove at the end of the village is one of the most romantic inlets on the Dorset coast; has a circular outline, overhanging 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 engirring cliffs, a section of all the gneissic 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. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £130.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is an old dilapidated structure, with a small tower.

LUMB, a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire; adjacent to Yorkshire, at the top of Whitewell vale, under the Cliviger hills, 2 miles N of Newchurch r. station, and 5 S of Burnley. It contains the village of Water; and it was constituted in 1846. Post-town, Newchurch, under Manchester. Pop., 2,647. Houses, 518. The property is subdivided. There are cotton and woollen factories, and stone quarries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is in the early Norman style; consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with a small turret tower; and was repaired in 1857. There are a Wesleyan chapel of 1851, and Church of England, Baptist, and British schools.

LUMBY, a hamlet in Sherburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the North Midland railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Pontefract. Pop., 174.

LUMLEY, a chapelry in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham; on Lumley beck, an affluent of the river Wear, 2 miles NW of Fence-Houses r. station, and 2 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. Acres, 2,410. Real property, £19,799; of which £15,300 are in mines. Pop., 1,928. Houses, 412. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was built in 1859, and is in the decorated English style. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a national school, almshouses for twelve widows, and other charities £50.

LUMLEY (GREAT), a village and a township in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham. The village stands 2 miles NW of Fence-Houses r. station, and 2 SE of Chester-le-Street; and has a post-office under Fence-Houses. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Pop. in 1851, 1,739; in 1861, 1,555. Houses, 337. The manor belongs to the Earl of Scarborough.

LUMLEY (LITTLE), a township in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham; contiguous on the N to Great Lumley, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Chester-le-Street. Pop. in 1851, 337; in 1861, 373. Houses, 75. Lumley Castle here is the seat of the Earl of Scarborough; was founded, in the time of Edward I., by the Lumleys, descendants of Lyulph 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, a chapelry in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; at the head of the Ribble estuary, near the Preston and Wyre railway, 3 miles ESE of Kirkham. It was constituted in 1840. Post-town, Kirkham, under Preston. Rated property, £7,429. Pop., 733. Houses, 138. Much of the property belongs to Col. J. T. Clifton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £364.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1824.

LUND, a village and a parish in Beverley district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the wolds, 4 miles W by N of Lockington r. station, and 7 NW by N of Beverley; and has a post-office under Beverley. The parish comprises 2,959 acres. Real property, £4,611. Pop., 505. Houses, 102. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, recently united with Kilnwick, in the diocese of York. Value, £289.* Patron, C. Grimston, Esq. The church is good, has an embattled tower, and contains a number of monuments. There are two Wesleyan chapels, and a parochial school. LUND, in Hemmingbrough, E. R. Yorkshire. See CLIFF-CUM-LUND.

LUNDS. See HELBECK-LUNDS.

LUNDY ISLAND, an extra-parochial island in Bideford district, Devon; in the mouth of Bristol channel, 12 miles NNW of Hartland point, and 19 W of Morte point. It forms a breakwater to Bristol channel; rises in high cliffs from the water; and is inaccessible except at one point on the S. A vessel goes to it from Clovelly, once a fortnight in winter, and once a-week or oftener in summer. Its length, from N to S, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its area is 920 acres; and its highest ground, a pyramidal rock called the Constable, has an altitude of about 800 feet above sea-level. Its rocks are interesting to geologists, as showing junctions of granite and slate. Its cliff scenery is sombre and wild; its vicinity, all round, is studded with isles, skerries, and reefs, called the Rat and Lamary isles, 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 isle, and has anchorage in from 5 to 12 fathoms water. William de Morisco, 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 neighbour-

ing 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 Glamorganshire. 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; was sold, in 1840, for £9,870; and belongs now to W. Heaven, Esq. It is famous for cattle-feeding and for butter, and exports large quantities. It still has remains of Morisco's castle, and vestiges of an ancient chapel. A lighthouse also is on it; erected in 1820; showing a lower fixed light 506 feet high, visible at the distance of 29 miles, and an upper intermittent light, 567 feet high, brightening every 22 seconds, and visible at the distance of 31 miles. Pop., 48. Houses, 5.

LUNE (TRE), a river of Westmoreland and Lancashire. It rises near Ravenstonedale in Westmoreland; runs southward, past Tebay, Howgill, Kirkby-Lonsdale, and Tunstall, to Horby; proceeds southwestward, 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 respectively 54 and 20 feet.

LUNE (TRE), a river of Westmoreland and Yorkshire. It rises 2½ miles SW of Micklefield; and runs about 12 miles, in the direction of E by N, through a mountainous region, to the river Tees at the boundary with Durham, 1½ mile ESE of Middleton-in-Teesdale.

LUNEDALE, a township in Romaldkirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Lune, 11 miles NW by W of Barnard-Castle. It contains the hamlets of Birtle, Bowbank, Carbeck, Grasholme, Laith, Thwingarth, and Wemergill. Acres, 21,680. Real property, £3,174. Pop., 389. Houses, 63. There are a chapel of ease, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and an endowed school with £10 a-year.

LUNT, a township in Sefton parish, Lancashire; on the river Alt, 8 miles N of Liverpool. Acres, 476. Real property, £1,200. Pop., 73. Houses, 12. Nearly all the property belongs to the Earl of Sefton.

LUNTLEY, a township in Delwyn parish, Hereford; 2 miles NNW of Weobly. Pop., 130.

LUNTS-HEATH, a hamlet in Widnes township, Prescot parish, Lancashire; near the Mersey, 5½ miles SE of Prescot.

LUPPITT, a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands 2 miles W of the river Otter, and 4 NNE of Honiton r. station; and has a post-office, under Honiton. The parish includes the tything of Shapcombe, and comprises 4,293 acres. Real property, £5,052. Pop., 714. Houses, 153. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Mohans and the Carews, and bears the name of Mohuu's-Ottery. The ancient manor-house became a farm-house, 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. Value, £121.* Patron, Mrs. Bernard. The church is ancient, in fair condition; consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains monuments of the Carews. Charities, £5.

LUPTON, a township in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; near the river Lune, 4 miles NW by N of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It includes the hamlet of Cowbrow. Acres, 3,439. Real property, £2,987. Pop., 229.

Houses, 40. Lupton fell is a prominent feature; and Lupton Hall is a chief residence.

LURGASHALL, a village and a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex. The village stands 5 miles NW of Petworth, and 5 SE of Haslemere r. station; and has a post-office under Petworth. The parish includes a detached portion, called Bittlesham Cottage; and contains places called Rundhurst, Dial-Green, Hill-Grove, Old Mill, Boxland, Diddesfield, and Ramsfold. Acres, 4,850. Real property, £3,493. Pop., 727. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £463.* Patron, Lord Leconfield. There is a national school.

LUSBY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 4 miles WNW of Spilsby, and 5½ ESE of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Spilsby. Acres, 760. Real property, £1,766. Pop., 132. Houses, 27. The limits include an allotment in the West Fen, with a pop. of 46. The property is divided between two. The manor and most of the land belong to the Bishop of Lincoln. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is good, and has a bell-turret. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LUSCOMBE, a hamlet in Harberton parish, Devon; near Totnes. Pop., 55. Luscombe House was built by Nash, and is the seat of C. Hoare, Esq.

LUSHCOTT, a township, conjoint with Longville, in Eaton parish, Salop; on Wenlock Edge, 5½ miles SW of Much-Wenlock.

LUSHILL, a tything in Castle-Eaton parish, Wilts; 3½ miles NW of Highworth.

LUSTLEIGH, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands near the Moreton-Hampstead railway, 4 miles SSE of Moreton-Hampstead; and has a post-office under Newton-Abbot, and a railway station. The parish comprises 2,939 acres; of which 654 are common. Real property, £2,024. Pop., 322. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. F. Ensor. The church is old but good; contains a carved oak screen, a Norman font, and monuments of the Dinham of the time Edward II. or Edward III.; and has, at the threshold of its porch, an inscribed stone of the Romano-British period. There are a Baptist chapel and a parochial school.

LUSTON, a township in Eye parish, Hereford; 2½ miles N by W of Leominster. Real property, £4,900. Pop., 431. Houses, 105. The manor belongs to W. T. K. Davies, Esq.

LUTLEY, a hamlet in Halesowen parish, Worcester; 2 miles W of Halesowen. Acres, 430. Real property, £893. Pop., 130. Houses, 28.

LUTON, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Beds. The town stands on the river Lea, and on the Hatfield and Leighton-Buzzard branch of the Great Northern railway, 2½ miles SE of Icknild-street, and 19 S by E of Bedford. Its site is a valley, surrounded by hills. Its name is a corruption either of Letatow or of Lowtown. 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 throve upon it in the decade from 1851 till 1861 as then to increase its population, on account of it, nearly 50 per cent. It consists chiefly of streets diverging from a central market-place; but has, of late years, been greatly extended. The plait-hall stands in Cheapside and Waller-street; and was built in 1869, at a cost of about £3,600. The corn-exchange is on the site of the old town-hall; was built in 1869, at a cost of about £4,000; and is in the Venetian-Gothic style. The town-hall stands at the junction of the Bedford and the Dunstable roads; and is a handsome edifice. The court-house was built by the county; stands in Stuart-street; and includes some prison cells. St. Mary's church is partly decorated English, partly later English; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and choir; has a W embattled tower in chequerwork 90 feet high, surmounted at the corners by hexagonal turrets; includes, in the S transept, a 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 Doleyn; 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 altar-tombs, some very ancient brasses, and a number of handsome modern monuments and cenotaphs. Christ Church was built in 1856; and was improved at a cost of £3,500 in 1865. The Independent chapel in King-street was built in 1866, at a cost of about £6,000; is in the pointed style, with a spire; contains about 1,200 sittings; and includes a basement-school, capable of accommodating 1,200 children. The Union Congregational chapel is in London-road. The Baptist chapel in Park-street was rebuilt in 1867; and that in Wellington-street is recent. The Ebenezer Baptist chapel is in Dumfries-street; the Ebenezer Calvinist chapel is in Hastings-street; and the Quakers' chapel is in Castle-street. Two Wesleyan chapels are in Waller-street and Chapel-street; the one built in 1853, the other also recent; and one of them is a handsome edifice, cost upwards of £3,000, and contains about 1,700 sittings. A Primitive Methodist chapel is in High-town. There are a literary institution and news-rooms, a young women's literary institute, a national school, a British school, a school endowment of £30 a-year, almshouses with £43, other charities £74, and a workhouse. The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, a county police station, a fire-brigade establishment, and four chief inns; is a seat of petty-sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market for corn and straw-plait is held on Monday; a weekly market for provisions, on Saturday; fairs for cattle, on the third Monday of April and the third Monday of October; and a hiring-fair, on the Friday after the third Monday of September. The straw-hat and bonnet manufacture is carried on in large and handsome buildings, and exports its produce to all parts of the world. There is an iron-foundry. Pomfret, the poet, was a native. Real property, of the town, in 1860, £44,433; of which £54 were in the railway, and £526 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 10,648; in 1861, 15,329. Houses, 2,724.

The township is conteminate with the town. The parish contains also the hamlets of East Hyde, West Hyde, Stopsley, Leegrave, and Limbury-cum-Biscott. Acres, 15,750. Real property, £62,350. Pop. in 1851, 12,757; in 1861, 17,821. Houses, 3,196. Summeries Tower, 1½ mile ESE of the town, formed part of an ancient mansion of the Wenlocks, now all destroyed except the portico. Luton Hoo, 1½ mile SSE of the town, was built by the Earl of Bute, prime minister of George III.; was the seat of the late Marquis of Bute; had a splendid chapel of richly carved wood; suffered vast damage by fire, with total destruction of the chapel, in 1843; passed to John Shaw Leigh, Esq.; has been completely restored; and stands in a very fine park of 1,670 acres. Stockwood, 1 mile SSW of the town, is the seat of J. S. Crawley, Esq. The parish is ecclesiastically cut into the sections of St. Mary, Christchurch, East Hyde,

Stopsley, and Biscott. East Hyde was made a separate charge in 1859; Christchurch and Stopsley, in 1861; and Biscott, in 1866. Pop. of the Christchurch section, in 1861, 6,653. Houses, 1,150. The livings of St. Mary and Christchurch are vicarages in the diocese of Ely. Value of St. Mary, £1,350.* Patron, the Rev. A. King. Value and patron of Christchurch, not reported. East Hyde and Stopsley are separately noticed.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Sundon-Streatley, Barton-in-the-Clay, and Caddington,—part of the last electorally in Herts. Acres, 26,967. Pop., 21,419. Houses, 3,967.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Dnstable, containing the parishes of Dunstable, Houghton-Regis, Totternhoe, Whip, snade, Studham, and Kensworth,—all the last and part of the preceding electorally in Herts. Acres of the district, 40,836. Poor-rates in 1863, £13,206. Pop. in 1851, 25,087; in 1861, 30,712. Houses, 5,865. Marriages in 1863, 297; births, 1,144,—of which 92 were illegitimate; deaths, 631,—of which 282 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,213; births, 9,876; deaths, 5,662. The places of worship, in 1851, were 12 of the Church of England, with 4,841 sittings; 13 of Baptists, with 3,956 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 220 s.; 18 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,705 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 530 s.; 3 undefined, with 1,142 s.; and 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 130 s. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 1,386 scholars; 60 private day schools, with 1,018 s.; 41 Sunday schools, with 5,688 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 31 s. The workhouse, at the census of 1861, had 150 inmates.

LUTON, a chapelry in Chatham parish, Kent; 1½ mile SE of Chatham r. station. It was constituted in 1852; and it has a post-office under Chatham. Pop. in 1861, 2,730. Houses, 580. The property is divided among a few. Brick-making is largely carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £80.* Patron, the Rector of Chatham. The church is good.

LUTON, a hamlet-chapelry in Bishops-Teignton parish, Devon; 3 miles NW of Bishops-Teignton village, and 4½ N of Newton-Abbot r. station. Post-town, Bishops-Teignton, under Teignmouth. The acreage and pop. are returned with the parish. The manor belongs to Lord Clifford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter; and till 1866 was united with Bishops-Teignton. Value, £65. The church is in the pointed style, and consists of nave and chancel.

LUTON, a hamlet in Broadhembury parish, Devon; 4½ miles NW of Honiton. Pop., 49.

LUTTERWORTH, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Leicester. The town stands on a declivity adjoining the river Swift, 2½ miles E of Watling-street at the boundary with Warwick, 3½ SE of Ullesthorpe r. station, and 7½ 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 a polling-place; and has a head post-office, † a banking-office, a police-station, two chief inns, a town-hall and market-house, a church, four dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a parochial library, an endowed school for boys, an endowed school for girls, alms-houses, and a workhouse. The endowed charities, including the sums for the schools and the alms-houses, amount to £637 a-year. The town-hall and market-house stands in High-street; was erected in 1836; is a neat stuccoed brick structure, with a tetrastyle Ionic portico; and is occasionally used for public meetings, concerts, and exhibitions. The church is ancient; was restored in 1740; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower; contains the pulpit in which Wycliffe preached, his portrait, his dining-table, and his vestment; and, excepting the porch and the tower, was restored in 1867-9, under the care of G. G. Scott, at a cost of £7,700. A weekly market is held on Thursday; a large sheep market, on the Thursday after Old Michaelmas; cattle fairs, on 2 April, Holy Thursday, and 16 Sept.;

and a hiring-fair, on the Friday after 16 Sept.—The parish comprises 1,890 acres. Real property, £10,749. Pop. in 1851, 2,446; in 1861, 2,289. Houses, 513. The manor belonged to the Verduns; passed to the Sackvilles and the Astleys; and belongs now to Earl Denbigh. An hospital was founded, about 1,200, by Roesia de Verdun; and became a seat of the Suckburghs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £535.* Patron, the Crown.

The sub-district and the district are conterminous; and they contain the parishes of Lutterworth, Cottesbach, Shawell, Cattothorpe, Swinford, Misterton, South Kilworth, North Kilworth, Kimcote-with-Walton, Bruntingthorpe, Arnesby, Peatling-Magna, Peatling-Parva, Gilmorton, Bitteswell, Willoughby-Waterless, Ashby-Magna, Ashby-Parva, Dunton-Basset, Broughton-Astley, Frowlesworth, Leire, and most of Claybrooke and Knaptoft, electorally in Leicester, the parish of Willey, and parts of Monks-Kirby and Claybrooke, electorally in Warwick, and the parish of Welford, electorally in Northampton. Acres, 59,031. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,431. Pop. in 1851, 16,194; in 1861, 51,515. Houses, 3,636. Marriages in 1863, 86; births, 484,—of which 43 were illegitimate; deaths, 307,—of which 92 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,033; births, 4,427; deaths, 3,029. The places of worship, in 1851, were 29 of the Church of England, with 7,360 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 2,128 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 1,623 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 210 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 185 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 80 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 30 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 975 scholars; 31 private day schools, with 603 s.; 32 Sunday schools, with 1,790 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 75 s. The workhouse stands at the end of the old wood market in Lutterworth; was erected in 1840; and has capacity for 200 inmates.

LUTTON, a hamlet in South Brent parish, Devon; 6 miles W of Totnes.

LUTTON, a hamlet in Cornwood parish, Devon; 9½ miles NE by E of Plymouth.

LUTTON, Kent. See LUTON.

LUTTON, or LUDINGTON-IN-THE-WOLD, a parish in the district of Oundle and counties of Northampton and Huntingdon; 5 miles E of Oundle town and r. station. Post-town, Oundle. Acres, 1,509. Real property of the N. portion, £727. Pop., 163. Houses, 37. Real property of the H. portion, £341. Pop., 33. Houses, 6. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Wasingley, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £220.* Patron, the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and was recently in disrepair. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £11.

LUTTON-BOURNE, or SUTTON-ST. NICHOLAS, a chapelry, with a village in Long Sutton parish, Lincoln; 2 miles N of Long Sutton r. station, and 3 E of Holbeach. Post-town, Long Sutton, under Wisbeach, Acres, 3,845. Real property, £8,702. Pop., 817. Houses, 173. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £166. Patron, the Vicar of Long Sutton. The church is old; was repaired in 1559; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire 159 feet high. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists and Unitarians, and a national school. Dr. Busby, the famous schoolmaster of the 17th century, was a native.

LUTTON (EAST and WEST), or LUTTONS AMBO, a township-chapelry in Weaverthorpe parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles SSE of Heselton r. station, and 9½ NW by N of Great Driffield. Post-town, Weaverthorpe, under York. Acres, 2,130. Real property, £2,811. Pop., 432. Houses, 90. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Helporthorpe, in the diocese of York.

LUXBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Williton district, Somerset. The village stands 4¼ miles SSW of

Dunster, and 7¼ W of Williton r. station; and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish comprises 3,740 acres. Real property, £3,317. Pop., 521. Houses, 103. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the trustees of the late Sir Thomas Lethbridge. Chazgott Lodge is the residence of C. Lethbridge, Esq. Much of the surface is uncultivated land and lofty hills. Iron mines are worked on Brendon hill; and a railway goes from them to Watchet. An ancient British camp and many ancient barrows also are on that hill. The parish is a meet for the Devon and Somerset bounds. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Cutcombe, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church comprises aisles and chancel, with a tower. There are a dissenting chapel and a parochial school.

LUXBOROUGH, or LOXBOROUGH, a hamlet in the SW of Essex; on the river Rodding, 6¼ miles SSE of Waltham-Abbay.

LUXULIEN, or LUXULIAN, a village and a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The village stands 4 miles WSW of Lostwithiel r. station, and 6 S by W of Bodmin; and has a post-office under Bodmin, and fairs on 2 July and 7 Oct. The parish comprises 5,354 acres. Real property, £3,945; of which £47 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,439; in 1861, 1,329. Houses, 275. The decrease of pop. arose partly from decline in the working of granite and stream-tin. The property is divided among a few. Prideaux is the seat of Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart.; occupies the site of a castle, said to have been built before the Norman conquest; and is itself an ancient 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 mineral 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 out of which the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington was formed. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £230.* Patron, Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart. The church is ancient but good; has a tower; and was the depository of the stannary records during the civil war. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, and a national school.

LYD (THE). See LID (THE).

LYDBROOK. See LIDBROOK.

LYDBURY (NORTH), a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Clun district, Salop. The village stands near the Bishops-Castle railway, 2½ miles SE of Bishops-Castle; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury. The parish contains also the townships of Acton, Brockton, Lower Down, Eaton, Choulton, Eytton, Plowden, and Totterton. Acres, 7,520. Real property, £9,706. Pop. in 1851, 964; in 1861, 1,025. Houses, 191. The property is chiefly divided among four. The manor belongs to the Earl of Powis and W. Plowden, Esq. Walcot Park is the seat of the Earl of Powis; and contains many Indian products brought thither by Lord Clive, and some good paintings. Plowden Hall is the seat of W. Plowden, Esq.; and was the residence of Plowden, the author of the "Communitaries." Totterton Hall is a handsome mansion. A castellated seat of the bishops of Hereford was here in the time of Henry III. Traces of an ancient British camp are in Lower Down. Building stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Norbury, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £660.* Patrons, the Representatives of the late Rev. J. B. Bright. The church is ancient; has undergone modern improvements; and includes an ancient chapel, with stone altar, and ancient oak candlesticks. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a free library, a parochial free school, an endowed school with £11 a-year, and charities £38.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes and three extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 13,412. Pop., 1,903. Houses, 378.

LYDD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Romney-Marsh district, Kent. The town stands near the coast, 3¼ miles SW by S of New Romney, 4 NW of

Drangness, and $\frac{7}{8}$ SW of Appledore r. station; is a member of Romney cinque-port, and a borough by prescription; is governed by a bailiff, jurats, and freemen.—the bailiff and jurats elected annually; is a seat of petty sessions; had, till recently, a weekly market; and has a post-office under Folkestone, a neat market-house, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, breweries, and a fair on the last Monday of July. The church is later English, and large; has a lofty handsome tower, supposed to have been erected by Cardinal Wolsey, who held the benefice in right of the abbey of Tintern; 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. The parish comprises 11,788 acres of land, and 1,715 of water. Real property, £16,839. Pop. in 1851, 1,605; in 1861, 1,667. Houses, 360. The land is of various character; a great portion appears to be of more recent formation than the adjacent marshes; and parts, called the Bype and Midrijs, 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 Sts. Crispin and Crispianus, who were alleged to have been shipwrecked and buried here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £1,450.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Charities, about £130. See DRANGNESS.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes. Acres, 26,114. Pop., 2,526. Houses, 593.

LYDDEN, a village and a parish in Dover district, Kent. The village stands on Watling-street, adjacent to the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, in a valley between high chalk hills, 2 miles NW of Ewell r. station, and 5 NW of Dover. The parish comprises 1,422 acres; and its post-town is Dover. Real property, £1,453. Pop., 198. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. 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 Hougham, about 4 miles distant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £130.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was rebuilt in 1833; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

LYDDINGTON. See LIDDINGTON.

LYDDYMORE, a hamlet in St. Decumans parish, Somerset; near Watchet.

LYDE. See PIFE AND LYDE.

LYDEARD-BISHOPS. See BISHOPS-LYDEARD.

LYDEARD-MILLICENT. See LIDDIARD-MILLICENT.

LYDEARD-PUNCHARDON, a tything in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset; 4 miles NE of Milverton. Real property, £1,009.

LYDEARD-ST. LAWRENCE, a village and a parish in Taunton district, Somerset. The village stands 2 miles NNE of Bishops-Lydeard r. station, and 3 NW of Taunton; and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish comprises 2,697 acres. Real property, £3,947. Pop., 664. Houses, 134. The property is divided chiefly among four. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £322.* Patron, R. Harvey, Esq. The church is partly of the 14th century, mainly of the 15th; and consists of nave, aisle, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower.

LYDEARD-TREGOOZE. See LIDDIARD-TREGOOZE.

LYDEWAY, a tything in Urcfont parish, Wilts; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Devizes. Pop., 45.

LYDFORD. See LIDFORD.

LYDFORD (EAST), a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; on the river Brue and the Fosse way, 4 miles W of Castle-Cary r. station. Post-town, Somerset, under Taunton. Acres, 706. Real property, £1,455. Pop., 178. Houses, 43. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Value, £186.* Patron, the Rev. J. J. Moss. 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 £3,000, all defrayed by the Rev. J. J. Moss; 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 100 feet high.

LYDFORD (WEST), a village and a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Brue, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Castle-Cary r. station; and has a five-arched bridge across the river, a post-office under Taunton, and fairs on Holy Thursday and 12 Aug. The parish comprises 1,900 acres. Real property, £2,633. Pop., 320. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Mrs. Colston. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £350.* Patron, Mrs. Colston. The church was rebuilt in 1846, at the expense of the Colstons; is in the pointed style; consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower; and has a fine memorial window. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £14.

LYDGATE, a village and a chapelry in Saddleworth township, Rochdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a hill, near the boundary with Lancashire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Greenfield r. station, and 3 E of Oldham. The chapelry was constituted in 1844; and its post-town is Lees, under Manchester. Pop. in 1861, 6,124. Houses, 1,221. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in cotton-mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The church was built in 1785, comprises aisles and chancel, and has a cupola. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

LYDGATE, a village in Nether Hallam township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Sheffield.

LYDGATE, a hamlet in Holmfirth chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Holmfirth. It has a Unitarian chapel.

LYDGATE, Suffolk. See LIDGATE.

LYDHAM, a village in Clun district, Salop, and a parish partly also in the district and county of Montgomery. The village stands near the river Camlet, at the boundary with Wales, and near Lydham-Heath r. station, 2 miles NNE of Bishops-Castle. The parish comprises 1,943 acres in Salop, and 1,125 acres, forming the township of Aston, in Montgomery. Post-town, Bishops-Castle, Shropshire. Real property of the Salop portion, £2,437. Pop. of the whole, 205. Houses, 29. Pop. of the Salop portion, 143. Houses, 19. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. A. Oakeley. Oakeley House is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £463. Patron, the Rev. A. Oakeley. The church is ancient but good, and has an ancient font.

LYDIARD. See LYDEARD and LIDDIARD.

LYDIATE, a village and a chapelry in Halsall parish, Lancashire. The village stands near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W of Town-Green r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Ormskirk; and has a post-office under Ormskirk. The chapelry comprises 1,995 acres. Real property, £6,018. Pop., 843. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to T. W. Blundell, Esq. Lydiate Hall is now a farmhouse. Lydiate 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 living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rector of Halsall. The church was built in 1841; is in the pointed style; and comprises two aisles and a chancel, with a pinnacled tower. A Roman Catholic church was built in 1853; and consists of nave, three aisles, and chancel, with tower, and spire. There are a parochial school and a Roman Catholic school.

LYDLEY-HAYES, a township in Cardington parish, Salop; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 52.

LYDLINCH, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; on an affluent of the river Stour, 3 miles WSW of Sturminster r. station. Post-town, Sturminster-Newton, under Blandford. Acres, 2,446. Real property, with Caundle, Stourton, Wake, and Stock-Gayland, £3,445. Rated property of L. alone, £3,477. Pop., 404. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Marchioness of Thomond. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £458.* Patron, F. W. Fane, Esq. The church is good; and there are a national school, and charities £82.

LYDNEY. See LIDNEY.

LYDSING. See LIDSING.

LYE, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Old Swinford parish, Worcester. The village stands adjacent to the Stourbridge and Cradley railway, near the boundary with Stafford, 1½ mile E by N of Stourbridge; is irregularly built; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Stourbridge.—The township includes the village, and a considerable surrounding tract. Pop. in 1851, 4,446; in 1861, 5,255. Houses, 1,057. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of chain, crucible, and Stourbridge fire-brick manufactures. These manufactures, and those of anvils, vices, and nails are largely carried on. Carless-Green village, immediately E of Lye village, is noted for insurance clubs called Stewpony societies, and for an institution designed to improve the condition of the labouring classes, called the Stewpony Allotment Society. 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 chapelry was constituted in 1843. Pop. in 1861, 6,772. Houses, 1,354. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is a neat edifice; and was repaired and improved in 1853, at a cost of £2,000. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians, four national and infant schools, and a working men's 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; 5½ miles SW of Tunbridge-Wells.

LYE (NETHER and UPPER), two townships in Armesbury parish, Hereford; on the river Lug, 7½ miles NW of Leominster. Real property, £622 and £526. Pop., 149 and 88.

LYE WASTE. See LYE, Worcester.

LYFORD, a chapelry in West Hanney parish, Berks; on the river Ock, in Whitehorse vale, 2½ miles NNW of Wantage-Road r. station, and 4 N of Wantage. Post-town, Wantage. Acres, 1,070. Real property, £1,438. Pop., 149. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £90.* Patron, Worcester College, Oxford. The church is good, and there are almshouses for 16 persons.

LYFTON. See LIFTON.

LYHAM, a hamlet in Chatton parish, Northumberland; 4 miles WSW of Belford.

LYMBERGH. See LIMBER.

LYME (TRUE), a rivulet of Devon and Dorset; rising in the parish of Uplyme; and running about 3 miles south-eastward to the sea at Lyme-Regis.

LYME, a sub-district in the district of Axminster; containing Lyme-Regis and Charmouth parishes in Dorset, and Uplyme parish in Devon. Acres, 3,216. Pop., 4,204. Houses, 904.

LYME-HANDLEY, a township, with a village, in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; near the Peak Forest canal and the Buxton railway, 7 miles NNE of Macclesfield. Acres, 3,920. Real property, £3,145; of which £445 are in mines. Pop., 237. Houses, 52. The property belongs to Thomas Leigh, Esq.; and has descended to him from Sir Perkin Leigh, who received it from the Black Prince, and was at Cressy. Lyme Hall, Mr. Leigh's seat, is a noble quadrangular mansion, partly Tudor,

partly by Leoni; contains portraits of the Black Prince and Sir Perkin, and a picture gallery; commands a very fine view, and stands in a park well-stocked with red deer.

LYME-REGIS, a town and a parish in the district of Axminster and county of Dorset. The town stands on the coast, at the mouth of the rivulet Lyme, near the boundary with Devon, 5½ miles SE by S of Axminster r. station, and 23 W of Dorchester. It was given in 774, by the king of the West Saxons, to Sherborne-abbey. It was known, in the Saxon times, for its salt works. It 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, the queen of Scotland, as part of her dower. It sent 4 ships, with 42 mariners, to the siege of Calais in the time of Edward III. It 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 2,000 horse and foot, on his disastrous expedition. The George inn, with "Monmouth's room," was but recently taken down; and 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 1323; 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 1683; 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 Cundry; 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 Char, 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 the 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; they drew crowds of visitors in 1829, on account of a great landslip, known as the Piney landslip, about 3 miles to the W; 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 rivulet 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. A pier, called the Cobb, appears to have been constructed so early as the time of Edward I.; 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 finally reconstructed, of regular masonry, in 1825-6, at a cost of £17,937; comprises 232 feet of pier-proper, and 447 feet of parapet; is a semi-circular structure of great strength, with very thick outer wall rising high above the roadway, and giving protection from both wind and billows; and effects, by the regular curve of its parapet, such a concentration of sounds at a certain point as forms a "whispering gallery" similar to that in the dome of St. Paul's in London. The chief public buildings are a market-house, assembly-rooms, a custom-house, a church, three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, national and British schools, and almshouses. The church was rebuilt about the end of the 15th century; retains a Norman W arch; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; was recently re-decorated; and contains monuments to the Hewlings, who were condemned by Judge Jeffreys, and whose fate was much deplored. The town has a head post-office of the name of Lyme, a banking-office, two chief inns, and endowed charities £35; enjoys some repute as a watering-place, and as a resort of consumptive invalids; and is a seat of courts and a coast-guard station. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays; and fairs, on 12 May and 2 Oct. Coaches run to Axminster and Bridport. 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. The vessels belonging to the port at the beginning of 1864 were 5 small sailing vessels, of aggregate 169 tons, and 13 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,517 tons. The vessels which entered in 1859 were 12 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 490 tons, from British colonies; 1 British sailing-vessel, of 53 tons, from foreign countries; 1 foreign sailing-vessel, of 101 tons, from foreign countries; and 110 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 6,998 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared in 1859 were 17 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 999 tons, to British colonies, and 21 sailing vessels, of aggregate 843 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1867 was £565. The town very long sent two members to parliament; but it was half disfranchised in 1832, and entirely disfranchised in 1853; and it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The limits of the old borough comprised only 100 acres of Lyme-Regis parish, and these are still the limits of the municipal borough; but the parliamentary borough, after 1832, included the entire parishes of Lyme-Regis and Charmouth. Corporation income in 1855, £247. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £798. Electors in 1833, 212; in 1868, 252. Pop. of the n. borough in 1851, 2,601; in 1861, 2,318. Houses, 482. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 3,516; in 1861, 3,215. Houses, 683.—The parish comprises 1,359 acres of land, and 110 of water. Real property, with Colway, £13,900; of which £40 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,852; in 1861, 2,537. Houses, 532. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £275.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

LYMINGE, a village and a parish in Elham district, Kent. The village stands 1½ mile E of Stone-street, 3¼ NE of Westenhanger r. station, and 3¼ N of Hythe; has a post-office under Hythe; and will have a station on the Elham Valley railway, which was begun to be forwarded in 1867. The parish comprises 4,450 acres. Real property, £4,073. Pop., 938. Houses, 156. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to a nunnery founded here in 633, by Ethelburga, daughter of King Ethelbert; passed to the Archbishops of Canterbury; was surrendered by Archbishop Crammer to Lord Loughborough; and belongs now to Stephen Kelsey, Esq. The nunnery was destroyed by the Danes, and early disappeared. A spring, called St. Edburg's well, is near the church, and emits a head-stream of the Little Stour river. Upwards of 1,000 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 p. curacy of Paddlesworth, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £920.* Patron, the Rev. R. C. Jenkins. The church belonged to the nunnery; was built out of the materials of a Roman structure, some remains of which still exist; is mentioned in charters of Wiltred and Cuthred, of the years 697 and 804; was the burial-place of Ethelburga; comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a remarkable flying-buttress; and was recently repaired. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £38. The Elham workhouse also is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 215 inmates.

LYMINGTON (Tide), a river of Hants. It rises in the New Forest, near the boundary with Wilts; 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 town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a division, in Hants. The town stands on the W bank of the Lymington river, contiguous to the Solent, at the terminus of a railway 4 miles long from the Southwestern at Brockenhurst, and 16 miles SW by S of Southampton. It was known at Domesday as Lenn-tune. 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 earth-work, 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 last century to be carried on in so many as forty salterns, and to yield a very large amount of duty; fell gradually off till they employed no more than two or three salterns; and are noted for the production also 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. Guidott, 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; a neck of land 4 miles to the S, terminates in the attractions of Hurst Castle; and steamers, during summer, go twice a-week to Ryde and Portsmouth, and several times a-day to Yarmouth and Cowes. The chief public buildings are a townhall, assembly rooms, a theatre, a literary institute, a bridge, a church, two dissenting chapels, an endowed school, and a workhouse. The church is a brick and stone structure of different periods, much patched and altered from its original character; has a fine E window, restored in 1865, and enriched with an ancient and costly glass painting of the Crucifixion; has also an embattled tower; and contains a monumental bust of C. Colborne by Rysbrack, and a monument to Capt. Rogers by Bacon. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions, a polling-place, a sub-port to Southampton, and a coast-guard station; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs are held on 12 and 13 May, and 2 and 3 October; and ship-building and a coasting-trade are car-

ried 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, but now sends only one; and, under the new act, is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Corporation income in 1845, £292. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £1,420. Electors in 1833, 249; in 1868, 349. The municipal or old borough comprises only the portion of Lymington parish called Hundred Acres; but the parliamentary borough includes the entire parish of Lymington and part of the parish of Boldre. Real property of the m. borough in 1860, £7,553; of the rest of the borough, £8,722,—of which £115 were in gas-works. Pop. of the m. borough in 1851, 2,651; in 1861, 2,621. Houses, 483. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 5,232; in 1861, 5,179. Houses, 1,025.

The parish includes the thythings of Buckland and Croydun; and comprises 1,497 acres of land, and 880 of water. Pop. in 1841, 4,182; in 1861, 4,098. Houses, 802. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Boldre, in the diocese of Winchester.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Boldre and Brockenhurst, and parts of the New Forest extra-parochial tracts of Lady-Cross-walk, Whitley-Ridge-walk, Rhinefield-walk, and Wilverley-walk. Acres, 24,267. Pop., 8,070. Houses, 1,622.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Milford, containing the parishes of Milford, Hordle, and Milton, and part of the extra-parochial tract of Wilverley-walk. Acres of the district, 42,169. Poor-rates in 1863, £6,692. Pop. in 1851, 12,153; in 1861, 12,094. Houses, 2,479. Marriages in 1863, 68; births, 332,—of which 32 were illegitimate; deaths, 181,—of which 51 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 836; births, 3,355; deaths, 2,149. The places of worship, in 1851, were 11 of the Church of England, with 5,603 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 934 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,818 s.; 2 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 242 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 246 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 192 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 30 attendants. The schools were 20 public day-schools, with 1,582 scholars; 22 private day-schools, with 550 s.; 16 Sunday schools, with 1,521 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 37 s. The inmates of the workhouse, at the census of 1861, were 151.—The division contains the hundreds of Christchurch-upper half and New Forest-upper half. Acres, 40,599. Pop. in 1851, 9,502. Houses, 1,919.

LYMINGTON, Somerset. See LYMINGTON.

LYMINGTON RAILWAY, a railway in Hants; from a junction with the Southwestern at Brockenhurst, 4 miles southward, to Lymington. It was authorized in 1856, and opened in 1858. The capital for it was £21,000 in shares, and £7,000 in loans. The scheme for it included a landing-place at Lymington. Authority was obtained in 1859 to acquire the ferry across the Lymington river, and to raise an additional capital of £11,860.

LYMINSTER. See LEOMINSTER, Sussex.

LYMM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Altrincham district, Cheshire. The village stands on the Bridgewater canal, near the Manchester, Warrington, and Garston railway, 1½ mile SSE of the river Mersey, 1½ SW of the river Bollin, and 4½ ESE of Warrington; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Warrington, a police station, an old cross, gas-works, and fairs on 5 May and 5 Nev. The police station is a neat small building, containing four cells. The cross is partly cut out of solid rock, and is in fine preservation. The gas-works were erected in 1862. The parish contains also the hamlets of Heatley-Leath and Cliffe-Lane, and the places called Cronchley-Lane, Burford-Lane, Lymm-Booths, Oughtrington, Broomeage, Reddish, and Stat-

ham; and it extends to the Mersey and the Bollin. Acres, 4,284. Real property, £18,377; of which £200 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,156; in 1861, 3,769. Houses, 735. The manor is divided. Lymm Hall, an ancient edifice, formerly moated, is the seat of J. Barratt, Esq. Oughtrington Hall is the seat of A. F. Payne, Esq.; Statham Lodge, of P. Stubbs, Esq.; Beechwood, of G. C. Dewhurst, Esq. There are many recent villas and well-built houses. Tanning and fustian-cutting are carried on. The living is a rectory of two vicarages in the diocese of Chester. Value of the first med., £349; of the second med., £249.* Patron of the first, E. Leigh, Esq.; of the second, R. F. E. Warburton, Esq. The old church dated from about 1322; and, except the W window and the lower part of the tower, was taken down in 1850. The new church was built in 1851; is in the early decorated style; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a tower; has a fine E window, put up in 1865 in memory of the late rector, the Rev. W. M'Yer; and includes, in the N aisle, a private chapel in lieu of one in the old church. Two chapels of ease are in Oughtrington and Broomeage. An Independent chapel was built, in 1863, at a cost of about £3,200. There are also chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, an endowed grammar school, parochial schools, a mixed school, an infant school, and charities £95.—The sub-district contains also Warburton parish, and parts of three other parishes. Acres, 18,170. Pop., 7,395. Houses, 1,398.

LYMPNE, a village and a parish in Elham district, Kent. The village stands on a scarp of hills, overlooking Romney-marsh, at the end of Stane-street, near the Royal Military canal, 1½ mile SSW of Westenhanger r. station, 1¼ NW of the coast at Fort Moncrief, and 8 W of Hythe; took its name from the river Limene, Lemanis, or Lymne, which anciently ran close to it; was the Portus Lemanis or Portus Lemainanus of the Romans; was known at Domesday as Limes; and is now a very small place. The river Limene 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 enclosed 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 Studfall, 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 feet 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 Shepray-cross, about ½ 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, and comprises 2,658 acres. Post-town, Hythe, Kent. Real property, £5,225. Pop., 540. Houses, 115. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of West Hythe, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £253.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church has Norman portions; includes stones taken from the Roman station; has a tower; and was recently in indifferent condition. A castellated house adjoins the church; is said to have been erected by Archbishop Lanfranc; really shows characters of the Edwardian period; was probably a watch-tower built in lieu of the fallen towers of the Roman fortress; belongs to the Archdeacon of Canterbury; and is now used as a farm-house. An ancient chapel stood near Court-at-Street; was visited by the pilgrims

from Canterbury in the time of Thomas à Becket; and is now a ruin. There are a national school, and charities £140.

LYMPFIELD. See LIMPFIELD.

LYMPHAM, a village and a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Axe, 3 miles S of Weston-super-Mare-Junction r. station, and 6 W of Axbridge; and has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare. The parish contains also the hamlets of Exeterton and Batch. Acres, 1,966. Real property, £5,315. Pop., 496. Houses, 114. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to Glastonbury abbey, and belongs now to Mrs. Popham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £503.* Patron, the Rev. J. H. Stephenson. The church is later English, in good condition; and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £4.

LYMPSTON, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands on the estuary of the Exe, and on the Exeter and Exmouth railway, 7½ miles SE by S of Exeter; was described by Leland as "a pretty townlet with a great trade in shippes;" is now noted for oysters, which are brought hither from the coast to fatten; carries on a considerable trade in fish; is a sea-bathing resort; and has a head post-office, † designated Lympton, Devon, a railway station, good inns, and respectable lodging-houses. The parish contains also the hamlet of Sowdon. Acres, 1,400; of which 280 are water. Real property, £4,279; of which £23 are in quarries. Pop., 1,122. Houses, 240. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir T. Drake, Bart. There are several handsome residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £297.* Patron, T. G. Curtler, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1864, but retains the fine and very ancient tower of the previous edifice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national schools, and charities £30.

LYNAS POINT, a small headland in Llanelian parish, Anglesey; 2½ miles E of Amlwch. A lighthouse is here; was erected in 1835; shows a flashing light, darkening for 2 seconds at every 10 seconds, 128 feet high, visible at the distance of 10 miles. A semaphore-telegraph tower also was here, 571 feet high; forming a link in the chain of communication between Holyhead and Liverpool. Inward-bound ships for Liverpool call at a convenient cove to take in pilots.

LYNBY. See LINBY.

LYNCH, a hamlet in the N of Hereford; on the river Tern, 3½ miles W of Tenbury.

LYNCH, a hamlet in the NW of Hereford; 1 mile W of Pembridge.

LYNCH, a hamlet in Selworthy parish, Somerset; 3½ miles W of Minehead. Pop., 39.

LYNCH, Sussex. See LYNCH.

LYNCOMBE AND WIDCOMBE, a parish, which is also a sub-district, in Bath district, Somerset; on the river Avon and the Great Western railway, within Bath city. Acres, 1,845. Real property, £32,205; of which £294 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 9,974; in 1861, 9,990. Houses, 1,715. The parish is ecclesiastically cut into two sections, the one Lyncombe, the other Widcombe. Pop. of the W. section, in 1861, 4,592. Houses, 838. The two livings are vicarages in the diocese of Bath and Wells; and that of W. is united with the chapelry of St. Matthew. Value of L., £235; of W., £360. Patrons of both, Simcon's Trustees. The church of L. was built in 1832; is in the later English style; and has a tower. The church of W. is the oldest in the city; has been partially restored; and has an ivy-clad tower. St. Luke's church, to serve for the outlying parts of the parish, was built in 1868, at a cost of £2,350, without tower and spire, to be afterwards erected; and is in the early decorated style. The Bath workhouse is here; and at the census of 1861, had 616 inmates.

LYNDFORD. See LYNFORD.

LYNDHURST, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in New Forest district, Hants. The village stands near the centre of the New Forest, 1½ mile SW by W of

Lyndhurst-Road r. station, 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; has a post-office under Lynton, and a good inn; 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 Verdere'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. Hence says Rose,—

"And still in merry Lyndhurst hall
Red William's stirrup decks the wall—
Who lists the sight may see;
And a fair stone in green Malwood
Informs the traveller where stood
The memorable tree."

The parish contains also the hamlets of Pike Hill, Botton-Bench, and part of Emery-Down. Acres, 3,618. Real property, £5,942. Pop., 1,522. Houses, 311. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Crown. All the area, except 3 acres, is in the New Forest; 3,265 acres being in Irons-Hill-Walk, and 350 in Rhinefield-Walk. Northwood, the seat of Misses Cooper, is about ¼ a mile NW of the village; was frequently visited by George III.; and commands a very wide view towards the Isle of Wight. Cuffnells, the seat of Mrs. Hargreaves, also is in the vicinity; and stands in a very picturesque park, containing some remarkably fine rhododendrons. Foslease, Park Hill, New Park, Vernalls, Gascoignes, Rosier, and Shirub Hill, also are neighbouring seats. The living is p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Minstead, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is modern; occupies the site of an ancient one, rebuilt by George II. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, a school endowment of £26-a-year, and charities £53.—The sub-district contains also another parish, an extra-parochial tract, and large portions of New Forest in Hants, a parish in Wilts, and a parish partly in Hants and partly in Wilts. Acres, 25,723. Pop., 3,355. Houses, 703.

LYNDHURST-ROAD, a railway-station in Hants; on the Southampton and Dorchester line of the Southwestern system, 6½ miles SW of Southampton.

LYNDON, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; on the river Chater, 1½ mile E of Manton r. station, and 4½ NE of Uppingham. Post-town, Uppingham. Acres, 902. Real property, £1,527. Pop., 126. Houses, 27. The manor, with Lyndon Hall, belongs to E. N. Conant, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £190.* Patron, E. N. Conant, Esq. The church is old; has a tower; and was restored and enlarged in 1836, at a cost of about £1,500. The churchyard contains a monumental tablet to Whiston the translator of Josephus. Charities, £8.

LYNDON, a quarter in Bickenhill parish, Warwick; 4 miles S of Coleshill.

LYNDRIDGE. See LINDRIDGE.

LYNE (THE), a river of Somerset and Devon; rising on Blackbarrow-Down in Exmoor; and running north-westward to the Bristol channel at Lindon.

LYNE, or LYNE (THE), a river of the E. of Northumberland; falling into the sea above Newbiggin Point.

LYNE, or LYME (THE), a river of the NW of Stafford; rising 2½ miles SW of Newcastle-under-Lyne; and running to the Trent at Trentham.

LYNEAL, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; on the Ellesmere canal, 3½ miles ESE of Ellesmere. Pop., 247.

LYNEHAM, a hamlet in Shtpton-under-Wychwood parish, Oxford; on the river Evenlode, 4½ miles SW of Chipping-Norton. Acres, 1,650. Real property, £2,204. Pop., 237. Houses, 50. A schoolroom is here, and is used as a chapel of ease.

LYNEHAM, or LINEHAM, a village and a parish in Cricklade district, Wilts. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway, and 4 SW of Wootton-Bassett r. station; and has a post-office under Chippenham. The parish contains also the village of Clack, and comprises 3,242 acres. Real property, £7,596. Pop., 1,034. Houses, 230. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to G. H. W. Heneage, Esq. Lyneham Court is a farm house. An Augustinian priory, called Bradenstoke 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, £270. Patron, G. H. W. Heneage, Esq. The church is ancient, has been beautifully restored, and contains some monuments. The p. curacy of Clack is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, a national school, an endowed school with £36 a year, and charities £53.

LYNEHILL, a liberty in Penkridge township and parish, Stafford; near Penkridge.

LYNEMOUTH. See LINMOUTH.

LYNESACK AND SOFTLY, a township-chapelry in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; on headstreams of the river Gaunless, 3 miles W by N of Cockfield r. station, and 7 NNE of Barnard-Castle. Post-town, Bishop-Auckland, under Darlington. Acres, 5,946. Real property, £3,215; of which £1,095 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 787; in 1861, 1,120. Houses, 223. The property is much subdivided. Part of the land is a barren hilly tract, called South Side. Many of the inhabitants are employed in coal mines. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is modern.

LYNESIDE, a township in Arthuret parish, Cumberland; near Longtown. Acres, 1,414. Real property, £1,874. Pop., 116. Houses, 17.

LYNFORD, a parish in Thetford district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Brandon r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Thetford. Post-town, Brandon. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £670. Pop., 95. Houses, 23. The property, with Lynford Hall, belongs to Mrs. Stephens. The Hall is a splendid mansion, in the Tudor style. The living is a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. The church was destroyed some centuries ago. Roman urns were found in 1720.

LYNG. See LING.

LYNGEN. See LANGEN.

LYNHER (THE), a river of Cornwall. It rises in the Aiternon 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. See LINMOUTH.

LYNN, a hamlet in Shenstone parish, Stafford; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Lichfield.

LYNN, KINGS-LYNN, or LYNN-REGIS, a town, a parish, three sub-districts, and a district, in Norfolk. The town stands on the right bank of the river Ouse, at the junction of the Nar navigation, and at a junction of railways from Norwich, Ely, Hunstanton, Wisbeach, and Sutton, a few miles S of the SE extremity of the Wash, and 40 W by N of Norwich. Camden derives its name from the Celtic word Llyn, signifying "a pool" or "an expanse of water;" but Spelman derives it from the Saxon Lean, 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 Lynnu-Episcopi or Bishops-Lynn. It was early and long a great resort of Hollanders, Flemings, 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. Louis 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, and nearly drowned. 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 mint in his time, and sent 19 ships to the fleet against France. Edward IV. visited it in 1470-1, 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, 1593, 1624, 1655, 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, called 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 5,000 men in his cause; stood a siege of 29 days in the autumn of 1643, 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. Capgrave, a Franciscan friar, author of "Chronicles of England," and other works; Nicholas of Lynn, or Friar Nicholas, a musician and astronomer who died in 1360; William Sautre, or Sauter, a Wickliffite 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; Dr. C. Burney, son of the historian of music; Barrett and E. Pyle, the theologians; Miss Breeze, who kept a pack of hounds and was a famous shot; and W. Whittingham, editor of an edition of the County History, who died in 1818, were natives. Marquis Townshend takes from Lynn the title of Baron.

The Cuse at the town is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide; and it naturally expanded immediately below into a sort of estuary, forming the SE horn of the Wash. The natural width at 3 miles N of the town was about 3 miles; and it there merged into the Wash with a width from E to W of about 8 miles. But works were commenced in 1850 for reclaiming all the estuary and much of the contiguous portions of the Wash, to an aggregate of 32,000 acres, at a cost of £250,000; and these works were designed to be extended so far as to include a total reclaimed area of about 600,000 acres, to be defended by an embankment across the Wash about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the town, and to be called Victoria County. 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. Four rivulets or canals, here called fleets, intersect the town in various directions; are crossed by numerous small bridges; are navigable for coal-boats into narrow thoroughfares; and are subject, in some places, to be stemmed to inundating overflow by high spring tides. The town is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 arch-way 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; and a platform-battery, called St. Ann's Fort, formerly mounted with ten guns, as a defence to the harbour, is at the N end. 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 Highgate and Albion-places. 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 Cranock-terrace to the Red Mount, and goes thence, along the inner bank of the dilapidated town walls, to Kettle-mills. Water-works are at Kettle-mills; were reconstructed in 1881, on plans by G. R. Stephenson, at a cost of £7,941; have two steam-engines of 20 and 40 horse-power, raising the water to a height of 100 feet above the level; and sends to the town a constant and plentiful supply, drawn from the Gaywood and Grimstone river.

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 new market house and the corn exchange are here; and the former was erected in 1830, at a cost of £3,800; the latter in 1854, at a cost of £2,450. The Saturday market-place is at the end of High-street furthest from the Tuesday market-place; and serves for butchers and others. The guild-hall, formerly the hall of the Trinity-guild, is here; has a chequered front of flint and stone; and includes, under its roof, assembly rooms, with an elegant apartment 87 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 22 feet high. The council and magistrates' rooms adjoin the guild-hall; are adorned with many fine paintings; and contain the Red Register of Lynn, one of the oldest paper books in existence. The borough jail also adjoins the guild-hall; was enlarged in 1831, at a cost of £2,300; and has capacity for 11 male and 4 female prisoners. The custom-house, on Purfleet-quay, was erected in 1683; is in a mixed Greek style, with curious pyramidal roof, surmounted by a small open turret, terminating in a pinnacle at a height of 99 feet; and has, over the entrance, a statue of Charles II. The *athænaum*, in Baxters-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 feet wide, for concerts, lectures, exhibitions, and public meetings; and includes separate sections for six literary, scientific, and artistic institutions. One of these institutions is the Old Subscription library, with upwards of 8,000 volumes; another is the Stanley library and reading-room, founded by Lord Stauley, chiefly for the working-classes, and possessing about 5,000 volumes; another is the museum, especially rich in ornithological specimens, and open free to the public; another is the Conversazione society, for lectures, papers, and discussions; another is the Philharmonic musical society; and another is the Church of England young men's society. The theatre, in St. James-street, is a large brick edifice. The savings' bank, in the same street, was built in 1860, at a cost of about £2,000; and is a brick structure in the Tudor style. The public baths, on Common-Staith-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. A house of early decorated English date stands in St. Nicholas-street; a house of later English date, in Nelson-street; and a Tudor house of 1605, in Bridge-street.

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 Felsham; 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 feet wide, and 13 feet 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 1493, 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 Bardolph, 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 lazar hospitals have entirely disappeared.—St. Margaret's church was founded in 1100, by Bishop Herbert de Lozing, as the church of a priory subordinate to Norwich; comprises nave, aisles, transept, choir, and two side chapels; measures 240 feet by 132; has two W towers, 86 feet high; had also a central tower, with a spire 255 feet high, blown down in 1741; was partly rebuilt and entirely repaired in 1747; shows the Norman character in the columns of the nave, the early English in the choir, and the early English with later English additions in the W towers; got a beautiful E window, in room of a previous faulty one, in 1865; was proposed to be altered in 1869; and contains an elaborate screen, carved stalls, and some ancient monuments. St. Nicholas' church, now a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, stands in St. Ann's-street; is chiefly later English; 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 a finely worked font of 1627, placed on a pyramidal flight of steps. St. John's church, in Blackfriars-road, was built in 1846, at a cost of about 45,000; is in the early English style; and contains 1,008 sittings. All Saints church, in Church-lane, the parish church of South Lynn, is ancient and cruciform; was thoroughly repaired in 1860; and had formerly a W tower, which fell in 1763. The Independent chapel in New Conduit-street was built in 1838, at a cost of about £3,000; and is a handsome edifice. The Union Baptist chapel in Paradise-lane was built in 1859, at a cost of £3,000; is a cruciform edifice, in the early English style; and has a small turret. Two Baptist chapels are in Blackfriars-road; and one of them is a neat edifice of 1841, erected at a cost of £2,000. The Wesleyan chapel in Tower-street was built in 1812, at a cost of £4,500; and is large and ornamental. The Primitive Methodist chapel in London-road was built in 1857, at a cost of about £2,000; and is a brick structure, in the Italian style. The New Connexion Methodist chapel in Railway-road was built in 1853, at a cost of about £2,000; and is a neat and commodious brick structure. The Roman Catholic chapel in London-road was built in 1844, at a cost of £2,500; was enlarged in 1852, by addition of an aisle; and is in the decorated English style. There are chapels also for Quakers, United Free Methodists, and Unitarians. 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 1325; is under the control of the borough charity trustees; has six scholarships or small exhibitions; and had Eugene Aram as an usher at the time of his apprehension in 1759. National schools are in Greyfriars-road, South Everard-street, Stonegate-street, and Albion-street; a British school is in Blackfriars-road; a ragged school is in St. Ann's street; and infant schools are in Norfolk-street, Broad-street, and St. Ann's-street. 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 £175. Valinger's almshouses, in South Lynn plain, were founded in 1811; are for four poor women; and have an income of about £84. Framingham's hospital, in London road, was founded in 1676; is a neat structure of brick, with stone dressings; comprises apartments for 12 inmates, and a chapel; and has an income of £260. Smith's almshouses, in St. James-road, were founded in 1822; are for eight aged poor women; and have an income of about £30. Everard's almshouses, in Friars-street, were founded in 1666. Gaywood almshouses, within Gaywood parish, occupy the site of St. Mary Magdalene's hospital, founded in 1555 by Petrus Capellanus; were rebuilt in 1619; comprise twelve

tenements and a chapel, in the form of a square; and have an income of about £357. The total amount of endowed charities is about £1,173. The workhouse stands in Exton's-road; was built in 1856, at a cost of more than £12,000; has capacity for 410 inmates; and includes a chapel, with 250 sittings. A fever ward is connected with the workhouse, but stands at a short distance from the main building. The West Norfolk and Lynn hospital stands near the London-road; was erected in 1834, at a cost of more than £3,000; was enlarged in 1847, by the addition of two wings; is a neat structure of white brick; and has capacity for 52 inmates.

The town has a head post-office,† a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and four chief inns; is a seat of sessions and county-courts, a polling-place, and a coast-guard station; and publishes four weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; a good show of sheep and cattle occurs on every alternate Tuesday; cattle fairs are held on the second Monday of April and the second Monday of Nov.; a cheese fair is held on 17 Oct.; and a mart for cloth, toys, and general merchandise, commences on St. Valentine's day, and continues for a fortnight. There are corn mills, malt houses, breweries, seed-crushing establishments, agricultural implement manufactories, machine-making and mill-wright establishments, roperies, sail-making and cork-cutting establishments, coach-making establishments, iron and brass foundries, two tobacco manufactories, a tannery, a flax factory, and a ship-building yard. Fisheries are carried on for shrimps, cockles, smelts, cod, and haddock; and they annually send upwards of 60 tons of shrimps, alone to London. Exports of corn, wool, quartzose sand, and coprolite are made coastwise, and of manufactured goods to foreign ports; and imports of coal are made largely coastwise, and of wine, timber, hemp, tallow, oil-cake, sulphur, and cork from foreign ports. The harbour is in the Ouse river; was much deepened and improved by the cutting of a new channel on the part of the Norfolk Estuary company; has capacity for upwards of 300 vessels; is swept by a tide which enters with a sudden swell, and rises 18 feet; suffers inconvenience from large and shifting sandbanks at its entrance, occasioned by the rapid action of the tide over an oozy bed; and is approached from Lynn Deep by a narrow and intricate passage about 15 miles long, well buoyed, and provided in one part with a life-boat, 34 feet high. New docks were begun to be formed in 1866, and were well advanced in 1869. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1864, were 61 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 2,101 tons, and 92 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 12,948 tons. The vessels which entered in 1863 were 72 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,907 tons, from foreign countries; 75 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 6,593 tons, from foreign countries; 1 British steam-vessel, of 228 tons, from foreign countries; 1,052 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 86,633 tons, coastwise; and 52 steam-vessels, of aggregate 5,772 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared in 1863 were 3 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 136 tons, to foreign countries; 16 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,530 tons, to foreign countries; 403 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 25,293 tons, coastwise; and 52 steam-vessels, of aggregate 5,772 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1867 was £16,155. Steamers ply to Hull twice a-week, and to Newcastle once a-week. The borough has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I.; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Its limits, both parliamentarily and municipally, comprise the parishes of Lynn or St. Margaret and South Lynn or All Saints. Acres, 2,675; of which 55 are water. Electors in 1853, 836; in 1868, 901. Corporation income in 1861, £8,373. Real property in 1860, £89,949; of which £26,143 were in railways, and £1,060 in gas-works. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £5,186. Pop. in 1851, 19,355; in 1861, 16,170. Houses, 3,637. The decrease of pop. arose partly from the dismissal of hundreds of

labourers temporarily employed on the Norfolk Estuary works, and partly from the depression of the shipping trade caused by the transit of coals and goods by railway.

The parish of Lynn or St. Margaret is divided into the wards of North End, Kettlewell, Jews-lane, Chequer, Paradise, New Conduit, Trinity-Hall, Sedgford-lane, and Stonegate. Real property in 1860, £75,348; of which £26,143 were in railways. Pop. in 1851, 14,533; in 1861, 11,636. Houses, 2,606. A portion of the parish which had a pop. of 3,867 in 1861 was constituted a separate charge, under the name of St. John, in 1846. The head living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of St. Nicholas, and with the rectory of North Lynn, and the living of St. John is a vicarage, in the diocese of Norwich. Value of the head living, £519; of St. John, £158. Patrons of the former, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; of the latter, the Bishop of Norwich.—The three sub-districts are L.-North, L.-Middle, and L.-South. The N. sub-d. comprises the wards of North End, Kettlewell, Jews-lane, and Chequer. Pop., 3,962. Houses, 854. The M. sub-d. comprises the wards of Paradise, New Conduit, Trinity Hall, and Sedgford-lane. Pop., 5,935. Houses, 1,367. The S. sub-d. comprises the ward of Stonegate, and the parishes of South Lynn, West Lynn, and North Lynn. Pop., 6,784. Houses, 1,542.—The district consists of the three sub-districts. Acres, 5,499. Poor-rates in 1863, £11,000. Pop. in 1851, 29,530; in 1861, 16,201. Houses, 3,763. Marriages in 1863, 140; births, 501,—of which 48 were illegitimate; deaths, 362,—of which 123 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,492; births, 5,518; deaths, 4,043. The places of worship, in 1851, were 6 of the Church of England, with 4,014 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 958 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,250 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 120 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 250 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,466 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 530 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 325 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 900 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 100 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 350 s. The schools were 7 public day schools, with 957 scholars; 55 private day schools, with 1,239 s.; and 11 Sunday schools, with 1,696 s. The workhouse is in South Lynn; and, at the census of 1861, had 249 inmates.

LYNN AND HUNSTANTON RAILWAY, a railway in Norfolk; from Lynn, in the direction of N by E, to Hunstanton. It was authorized in Aug. 1861, and opened in Oct. 1862; and it is 15 miles long. The capital for it was £60,000 in shares, and £20,000 in loans; and the dividend, in the first half of 1865, was 5½ per cent.

LYNN AND SUTTON-BRIDGE RAILWAY, a railway in Norfolk and Lincoln; from the East Anglia at Lynn, westward and north-westward, to the Norwich and Spalding, at Sutton-Bridge. It was authorized in Aug. 1861, and opened in Nov. 1864; and it is 9 miles 43 chains long. The capital for it was £100,000 in shares, and £37,000 in loans; but a further capital of £15,000 in shares and £5,000 on mortgage was authorized in 1865 for additional works at Sutton. Arrangements were made also in 1865 for selling the line to the Great Northern, on terms equivalent to 4½ per cent. net on £117,000.

LYNN DEEPS, the NE portion of the Wash, in Norfolk. It is divided from the Lincoln portion, or Boston Deep, by the Dogs Head, Long, and Roger Sands; is flanked on the E side, by Burnham, Sunk, Stubbourn, 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 1823, and situated 6 miles NW by N of Hunstanton light.

LYNN (NORTH), a parish in Lynn district, Norfolk; on the river Ouse, opposite the lower part of Lynn. Post-town, Lynn. Acres, 1,265; of which 435 are water. Pop., 62. Houses, 14. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Lynn, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

LYNN (South), a parish in Lynn district, Norfolk; forming part of Lynn borough. Real property, £14,601; of which £1,060 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,772; in 1861, 4,534. Houses, 1,031. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £403.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. See LYNN.

LYNN (West), a village and a parish in Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands on the Ouse, opposite Lynn; and has a station on the L. and Sutton-Bridge railway, and a post-office under Lynn. The parish comprises 1,619 acres. Real property, £6,479. Pop. in 1851, 1,098; in 1861, 469. Houses, 112. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by removal of labourers employed on the Norfolk Estuary works. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. C. H. Townsend. The church is chiefly later English; 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 Annelia Walker; and contains an ancient octagonal font, and a fine brass of 1503. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £12.

LYNT. See COLESHILL, Berks.

LYNTON. See LINTON.

LYONSHALL, a village and a parish in the district of Presteigne and county of Hereford. The village stands 1½ mile SE of the river Arrow, and 2½ E of Kingston r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Kingston. The parish comprises 4,658 acres. Real property, £7,916. Pop., 960. Houses, 223. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Marburys; passed to the Devereuxs, Sir Stephen de Ebroici, and the Touchets; and belongs now to Lady Langdale. Moor House is a chief residence. A castle, said to have been built by William Rufus, stood at the village, and is now represented by some ivy-clad remains. Limestone for building is quarried, and bricks and tiles are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient, was probably connected with the castle, has a tower, contains several monumental tablets, and was recently in disrepair.

LYPIATE, a hamlet in Kilmersdon parish, Somerset; 5½ miles NW of Bath.

LYPIATT (Lower and Upper), two tythings in Stroud parish, Gloucester; near the canal and the Great Western railway, 2 miles E of Stroud. Pop., 1,276 and 4,061. Lypiat Park belonged formerly to the Throgmorton; belongs now to J. E. Dorington, Esq.; and is said to have been the place where the Gunpowder plot was hatched.

LYSBROOK, a hamlet in the SE of Oxford; on the river Thames, 2 miles SSE of Henley-on-Thames.

LYSFAEN. See LLYSFAEN.

LYSS. See LISS.

LYTCHETT, a sub-district in Poole district, Dorset; containing the two Lytchett parishes and Hamworthy parish. Acres, 8,584. Pop., 2,050. Houses, 440.

LYTCHETT-MATRAVERS, a village and a parish in Poole district, Dorset. The village stands on a hill, 3 miles NNW of Bailey-Gate r. station, and 6½ NW of Poole; commands a fine view; and has a post-office under Poole. The parish comprises 3,329 acres. Real property, £4,259. Pop., 855. Houses, 186. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged once to the Matravers family, and belongs now to H. D. Trenchard, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £551.* Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good; and contains a monument to Lord Matravers, and several other monuments. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and national schools.

LYTCHETT-MINSTER, a village and a parish in Poole district, Dorset. The village stands at the head of Lytchett-bay, 2½ miles WNW of Poole-Junction r. station, and 4 WNW of Poole; and has a post-office under Poole. The parish comprises 3,209 acres of land, and 125 of water. Real property, £4,101. Pop., 802. Houses

176. The manor, with Lytchett House, belonged formerly to the Eyres; passed to Sir S. Saund, Bart.; and belongs now to W. K. Fryer, Esq. An alien priory was here, and gave rise to the suffix name Minster. Much of the land is heath and waste. A large tumulus, called Lytchett-Beacon, is 1½ mile NE of the village, and serves as a land-mark 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 river, falls into the W side of Lytchett bay; and is crossed, near the village, by a bridge. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £295.* Patron, Eton College. The church is modern, was built from the materials of the old priory, and has an ancient tower. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, national and British schools, and charities £24. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1866; and is in the pointed style, of red brick, with white stone dressings.

LYTES. See CART-LYTES.

LYTESCARY. See CHARLTON-MACKRELL.

LYTH. See CROTHWAITE and LYTH.

LYTHAM, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Fylde district, 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; is a suburb to Preston, a watering-place, and a seat of petty sessions; presents a new, neat, and clean appearance; enjoys fine amenities of beach, environs, and climate; has undergone many improvements by a board of commissioners under a local act; and has a post-office; under Preston, a railway station with telegraph, a neat market-house of 1848, a county constabulary station, assembly-rooms, public baths, billiard-rooms, several first-class hotels, a number of respectable lodging-houses, two churches, three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, two endowed schools, two national schools, several good private and boarding schools, a long marine parade, and a long steamboat pier. St. Cuthbert's or the parochial church was rebuilt in 1834; 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 Independent chapel stands in Westby-street, and is a handsome recent structure. The marine parade was formed by levelling the beach; is 2 miles long; and commands a fine view across the estuary. The pier was constructed in 1865; is 914 feet long; and, besides serving for steamboats from Blackpool, Southampton, and other places, forms a splendid promenade. The branch railway from the Preston and Wyre line was opened in 1846; and that from Blackpool was opened 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 craft; and has a graving dock for building and repairing vessels. A custom-house is on the E beach; and a life-boat station is near.—The parish comprises 5,177 acres of land, and 10,365 of water or foreshore. Real property, £15,425; of which £135 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,693; in 1861, 3,194. Houses, 552. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the attractions of the town as a watering-place. The manor, with Lytham Hall, belongs to Col. John Talbot Clifton. 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. A portion of the parish which had a pop. of 1,579 in 1851 was constituted a separate charge, under the name of L.-St. John, in 1851. The head living is a vicarage, that of St. John a p. curacy, in the dio. of Chester. Value of the head living, £131; of St. John, £90.* Patron of both, Col. J. T. Clifton.

—The sub-district contains also the Poulton-le-Fyld hamlet of Little Marton. Pop., 3,627. Houses, 620.

LYTHAN (Sr.), a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; 3 miles SSW of St. Fagans r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Cardiff. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 1,248. Real property, £1,094. Pop., 136. Houses, 24. Dyffryn was formerly the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Gray, and is now the seat of J. B. Pryce, Esq. A large cromlech is in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £150.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

LYTIE, a township, conjoint with Birch, in Ellesmere parish, Salop; on the Ellesmere canal, 1 mile SE of Ellesmere. Lythe Hall is a chief residence.

LYTHE, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Whitby district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Whitby r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Whitby.—The township comprises 3,620 acres of land, and 234 of water. Real property, £5,345; of which £240 are in mines. Pop., 1,053. Houses, 242.—The parish contains also the townships of Hutton-Mulgrave, Barnby, Ugthorpe, Mickleby, Ellerby, Newton-Mulgrave, Borrowby, and Egton. Acres, 29,130. Real property, £22,426. Pop., 3,233. Houses, 656. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged once to the Mauleys, and belongs now to the Marquis of Normanby. Mulgrave Castle, the Marquis' seat, is a handsome edifice, in the castellated style; stands on an elevated site, com-

manding 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 Kettle-ness, surmounted by a hamlet, became undermined; and, on a night of Dec. in 1829, glided down to the sea. Alum works are at Kettle-ness and Sandsend, and have been worked for upwards of two centuries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient, with a tower; and has been greatly altered by modern restorations and repairs. The vicarages of Ugthorpe and Gros-mont are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a slightly endowed school, and charities £7.—The sub-district excludes Egton township, but includes Hinderwell parish. Acres, 18,334. Pop., 4,923. Houses, 1,042.

LYULPH'S TOWER. See AIRA (THE).

LYVYNGSBOURNE. See BEAKSBOURNE.

M

MADE, a parish in Falmouth district, Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Penryn r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ W by S of Falmouth. Post-town, Falmouth. Acres, 2,569. Real property, £2,530; of which £23 are in quarries. Pop., 613. Houses, 117. The property is much subdivided. Granite is quarried. An ancient cross is at Hellind. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Mylor, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is ancient, has a lofty granite tower, and was reported in 1859 as not good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

MABLETHORPE-ST. MARY, a village and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The village stands on the coast, 7 miles NE of Alford r. station; is frequented for sea-bathing; and has a post-office, of the name of Mablethorpe, under Alford, a good inn, and a number of lodging or boarding houses. The parish comprises 1,891 acres of land, and 330 of water. Real property, with Mablethorpe-St. Peter, £7,309. Pop. in 1851, 266; in 1861, 336. Houses, 77. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to T. Alcock, Esq. 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. The church consists of nave, aisles and chancel, with a low tower; is in good condition; and contains brasses of 1493, 1522, and 1532, 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.

MABLETHORPE-ST. PETER, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; contiguous to Mablethorpe-St. Mary. Post-town, Mablethorpe, under Alford. Acres, 1,582; of which 675 are water. Pop., 82. Houses, 13. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Theddlethorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church was long ago destroyed by encroachment of the sea.

MABYN (Sr.), a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The village stands 2 miles WNW of the river Camel, 4 E by N of Wadebridge, and 8 NNW of Bodmin-Road r. station; and has a post-office under Bodmin, and a fair on 14 Feb. The parish comprises 4,067 acres. Real property, £5,200. Pop., 714. Houses, 153. Colquite was the seat of the Marneys. Tredeathy is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £712.* Patron, Viscount Falmouth. The church is ancient but good; has a very lofty pinnacled tower; and contains some old monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £6. Peters, the author of a "Dis-sertation on Homer and Job," was rector.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 23,530. Pop., 3,055. Houses, 636.

MACARONY CHANNEL, a passage through the W side of the Wash, in Lincoln; between the Hookhill and the Roger sands.

MACCLESFIELD, a town, a township, four chapelries, two sub-districts, a district, and a hundred, in Cheshire. The town stands on the declivity and skirts of a hill, on the river Bollin, on the Manchester and Macclesfield railway, at the junction of the Macclesfield and Marple railway, adjacent to the Macclesfield canal, near Macclesfield forest, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by E of the fork of railway from Manchester into the Charnet Valley and North Staffordshire lines, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Stockport. It dates from ancient times. The Kind, Pepper, and Stally Roman roads met near it. The manor was part of the royal demesne of the Earls of Mercia; was the seat of their courts for the ancient hundred of Hameston; belonged, at Desmond, 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.

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. Considerable improvements have been made since 1852; many thoroughfares have been widened and purified; and all new or reconstructed houses have been built according to a code of fixed regulations. The town-hall stands at the SE angle of the market-place; was built in 1825; is in the Grecian style, of white freestone, with a tetrastyle portico; contains a spacious assembly room; and is fitted, in the basement, as a commodious corn and butter market. The borough jail and police offices adjoin the town-hall. The county police office stands in King Edward-street; was rebuilt in 1866; contains a court-room, a retiring-room, waiting-rooms, and other apartments; and includes 6 cells, with capacity for 12 prisoners. The theatre stands in Mill-street, and is a plain brick building. The public library, on Park-green, was established in 1770, and contains about 14,000 volumes. The news-rooms, on Park-green, were originally the parsonage-house; were enlarged in 1852, by the addition of a story; comprise two news-rooms, four classrooms, and a government school of design; and contain a library of about 7,000 volumes. The Metropolitan and Provincial bank, on the S side of Chester-gate, was built in 1865; and is a handsome edifice of red brick, with stone facings. The savings' bank, on Park-green, was built in 1842, at a cost of £2,583; 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 £3,000; 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 £8,000; comprises 16 acres, of charming contour, and with pleasant views; has handsome entrance-gates, and an elegant Gothic entrance-lodge; is tastefully laid out; and contains a gymnasium, cricket-grounds, and a bowling-green. The shambles, or meat-market, are situated on an eminence E of the market-place, and have a spacious covered area, with 64 stalls in several ranges. The gas-works are in Hibel-road, were established in 1818, and have four gasometers. The workhouse stands on the Prestbury-road; was built in 1844, at a cost of about £10,000; is a stone edifice, of centre and two wings, in the Tudor style; has capacity for about 700 inmates; and is surrounded by a plot of about 6 acres, partly for industrial employment, and partly ornamental. The fever hospital stands in the same plot, a little apart from the workhouse; was built in 1854, at a cost of £1,200; and has capacity for about 100 patients. The dispensary, in Mill-street, was established in 1815, and gives aid to about 1,300 patients in the year. A project for erecting an infirmary was a-foot in the autumn of 1865.

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; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, formerly surmounted by a spire; and contains an effigie of W. Legh of 1639, an altar-tomb of Sir John Sarage, and many other monuments. Two chapels adjoin the church; and one of them belonged to the Leghs of Lyme, and contains a mural monument and a brass of that family; while the other, called the Rivers' chapel, belonged to a college of secular priests, founded in 1508, is a later English structure, with a turret of three stages, and contains an altar-tomb of a knight, 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 at the expense of C. Roe, Esq.; is a very spacious brick edifice, with stone-facings and with a tower; contains a fine marble monument of C. Roe, Esq., 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, at a cost of £5,400; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with pinnacled tower and lofty spire. St. Peter's church stands in Windmill street; was built in 1848, at a cost of about £3,000; 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, by a dissenting congregation, at a cost of £6,400; passed to the Establishment in 1828; and is a very spacious brick structure. Trinity church, or Hurdfield church, stands in Hurdfield township; was built in 1839, at a cost of £2,500; and is a stone edifice, with a tower. The Independent chapel in Roe-street was built in 1829, at a cost of £3,000; and is a neat brick structure, with a freestone front. The Independent chapel in Townley-street is a plain brick building. The Wesleyan chapel in Bridge-street-Mill-lane was built in 1824, and afterwards enlarged, at a cost of about £5,000; and is a large and handsome brick structure. The Wesleyan chapel in Sunderland street was rebuilt in 1802, at a cost of about £3,000; and is plain but commodious. The New Connexion Methodist chapel in Park-street was built in 1837, at a cost of £4,500; and is a spacious brick edifice. The United Free Methodist chapel on Park-green was built in 1866. Another Wesleyan chapel, another U. F. Methodist one, a Baptist one, a Quakers' one, a Primitive Methodist one, an Independent Methodist one, and a Unitarian one, are all small buildings. The Roman Catholic church stands in Chester-road; was built at a cost of more than £9,000; is a freestone edifice, in the early English style; comprises a spacious and lofty nave, with groined oak roof, a south-end chancel, and a W Lady-chapel; contains a carved oak rood-loft, and various rich decorations; and has a tower, which was left in an unfinished state. The public cemetery was opened in 1866; was interiorly laid out by the curator of the public park; and contains three chapels, for respectively Churchmen, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, standing in different sections, and 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 1866, at a cost of £3,000; is a stone edifice in the early English style; and has an extensive library, an endowed income of £1,145, and three exhibitions of £50 each to Oxford or Cambridge. The free school, in Great King-street, was built in 1840, at a cost of £2,500; is a stone edifice, in the Tudor style; and shares in the free grammar school's endowment. The Sunday school, in Roe-street, was built in 1813, at a cost of £5,640; is an edifice four stories high; contains 26 class-rooms; and includes an upper hall, capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, and used for lectures and for Sabbath-evening public worship. There are eight national schools, in various localities; some of them spacious, and two in the Tudor style. Ragged and industrial schools stand at the junction of Brooke-street and Turnock-street; were built in 1866; are in a plain Venetian pointed style; and have three floors and large capacity. An almshouse for three widows is in King Edward-street, and was recently rebuilt; and there are other charities about £150.

The town has a head post-office in Derby-street, a receiving post-office in Park-green, several postal pillar-boxes, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief hotels; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; fairs are held on 6 May, 22 June, 11 July, and 11 Nov.; railway communications are enjoyed in all directions; and cheap water communi-

cation, through the Macclesfield canal and through that canal's connexion with the Grand Trunk canal, is enjoyed 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, saracens, 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 conjoint with silk manufacture. Hand-loomers are employed chiefly in the silk manufacture, but power-loomers have been introduced in several mills. The manufacture of upholsterers' trimmings and similar articles is carried on in one extensive establishment; the manufacture of gimps, fringes, and other silk trimmings is carried on in numerous establishments; and the manufacture of cotton and alpaca goods was about to be introduced in 1865. 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 now sends two members to parliament, is divided into six wards, and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. The old borough was conteminate with Macclesfield township; but the new borough, both municipally and parliamentarily, includes also parts of Sutton and Hurdfield townships. Area, 5·4 square miles. Electors in 1833, 718; in 1868, 964. Corporation income in 1855, £7,529. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £6,159. Pop. in 1851, 39,048; in 1861, 36,101. Houses, 3,342. The decrease of pop. was caused by depression in the silk trade.

The township of M. is divided into East M. and West M. by the line of road from Stockport to Leek. Acres of the whole, 2,410. Real property of E. M., £33,344; of which £976 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 12,289; in 1861, 10,901. Houses, 2,501. Real property of W. M., £42,457. Pop. in 1851, 17,359; in 1861, 16,574. Houses, 3,735. The four chapelrys of M. are St. Michael, St. Paul, St. Peter, and Christchurch; and the last has no definite limits. Pop. in 1861, of St. M., 19,744; of St. Paul, 3,451; of St. Peter, 1,710. Three of the livings are vicarages, and C. a p. curacy, in the diocese of Chester. Value of St. M., £300; * of St. Paul, £300; of St. Peter, £182; * of C. £259. Patrons of St. M., Simeon's Trustees; of St. Paul, the Bishop; of St. Peter, alt. the Crown and the Bishop; of C., Mrs. Roe. The parts of the town beyond M. township are in the chapelrys of Sutton-St. George and Hurdfield; and all the six chapelrys are in Prestbury parish.—The two sub-districts of M. are East M. and West M.; and they are conteminate with the two divisions of M. township.—The district contains also the sub-district of Sutton, containing the townships of Sutton, Wildboardlough, and Wincle, in Prestbury parish; the sub-district of Bollington, containing the townships of Hurdfield, Bollington, Pott-Shrigley, Lyme-Handley, and Tytherington, in Prestbury parish; the sub-district of Prestbury, containing the townships of Prestbury, Worth, Poynton, Woodford, Newton, Adlington, Butley, Mottram-St. Andrew, Fallybroom, and Upton, in Prestbury parish; the sub-district of Rainow, containing the townships of Rainow, Macclesfield-Forest, and Kettleshulme, in Prestbury parish, and the entire parish of Taxal; the sub-district of Gawsforth, containing the townships of Bosley, North-Rode, Marton, Siddington, and Henbury-with-Pexhall, in Prestbury parish, the township of Eaton in Astbury parish, and the entire parish of Gawsforth; and the sub-district of Alderley, containing the townships of Birtles, Capesthorpe, Lower Withington Old Withing-

ton, and Chelford in Prestbury parish, the township of Snelson in Rostherne parish, the township of Chorley in Wilmslow parish, and the entire parish of Alderley. Acres, 81,561. Poor-rates in 1863, £22,446. Pop. in 1851, 63,327; in 1861, 61,543. Houses, 13,384. Marriages in 1863, 454; births, 2,027,—of which 197 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,345,—of which 449 are at ages under 5 years, and 32 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 5,521; births, 21,040; deaths, 15,500. The places of worship, in 1851, were 36 of the Church of England, with 17,028 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,557 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 870 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 230 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 350 s.; 18 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,776 s.; 8 of New-Connexion Methodists, with 2,392 s.; 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,372 s.; 5 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,160 s.; 1 undefined, with 250 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 200 attendants; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 1,100 s. The schools were 48 public day schools, with 5,071 scholars; 71 private day schools, with 2,034 s.; 40 Sunday schools, with 6,051 s.; and 9 evening schools for adults, with 191 s.—The hundred excludes M. borough; contains nine parishes, and parts of two others; and is cut into the two divisions of Prestbury and Stockport. Acres of the P. div., 82,053. Pop. in 1851, 27,804. Houses, 5,221. Acres of the S. div., 60,960. Pop. in 1851, 86,719. Houses, 16,160. Pop. of the whole in 1861, 104,352. Houses, 20,863.

MACCLESFIELD, BOLLINGTON, and MARPLE RAILWAY, a railway in Cheshire; from Macclesfield, north-north-eastward, through Bollington, to Marple. It was authorized in July 1864, on a capital of £200,000 in shares, and £66,600 in loans; and it is allied to the North Staffordshire and to the Manchester and Sheffield, each subscribing to it £80,000. Its length is 103 miles.

MACCLESFIELD CANAL, a canal along the E of Cheshire; from the Peak Forest canal at Marple, south-south-westward, past Bollington, Macclesfield, and Congleton, to the Grand Trunk canal at Lawton. It was formed in 1826; it is 29½ miles long; it rises 114 feet, with 13 locks; and it 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 r. station. Post-town, Macclesfield. Acres, 4,000. Real property, £2,123. Pop., 242. Houses, 47. The property was formerly part of a royal forest, which included also the townships of Lyme-Handley, Hurdfield, Kettleshulme, Rainow, Bollington, Pott-Shrigley, Upton, Tytherington, Wincle, Sutton, Wildboardlough, and Bosley; but the property all belongs now to the Earl of Derby. The surface generally is mountainous, bleak, and sterile. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Earl of Derby. The church was built in 1673, and rebuilt in 1834. There is a licensed preaching-room at the Clough.

MACFEN, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 1½ mile E by S of Malpas. Real property, £537. Pop., 47. A seat of the Hon. E. Kenyon is here.

MACHEN, a parish in the district of Newport and counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan; on the river Rhymney, and on the Rhymney and Newport railway, 6 miles W of Newport. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office, † under Newport, Monmouth; and it comprises the hamlets of Lower Machen and Upper Machen in Monmouth, and the hamlet of Rhydgwern in Glamorgan. Acres of the Monmouth portion, 4,460. Real property of Lower M., £9,491; of which £6,000 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,004; in 1861, 963. Houses, 192. The decrease of pop. arose from a coal-mine explosion, which caused the death of many of the workmen. Real property of Upper M., £8,706; of which £5,867 are in railways, and £19 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,021; in 1861, 1,414. Houses, 291. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of a colliery. Acres of Rhydgwern, 707. Real property, with Rudry Van,

£3,236; of which £846 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 185; in 1861, 323. Houses, 68. The property is not much divided. Machen Plas is a chief residence. There are remains of a castle. The land is hilly. 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. Value, £351.* Patron, Lord Tredegar. The parish church is good; and another church is in Upper Machen. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans, good public schools, and charities 116.

MACHNO (THE), a rivulet of Carnarvon; 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.

MACHYNIS. See BACH-YNYS.

MACHYNLETH, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Montgomery. The town stands on the river Dyfi, at the influx of the Dulas, and on the Newtown and Machynlleth and Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway, under Arran-y-Gessel, amid picturesque scenery, 20½ miles NNE of Aberystwith; is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station Maglona; contains, in Maengwyn-street, a spacious arched porch, the remains of an ancient edifice called Parliament House, in which Owen Gledower, in 1402, held a national assembly, and was crowned as Prince of Wales; was the scene, in connexion with that assembly, of the seizure and imprisonment of Sir David Gam, the Captain Fluclin of Shakespeare; contains also, near the Wynnstay Arms inn, an old building in which Charles I. is said to have spent a night on his way to Chester; is a well-built and cleanly town, consisting chiefly of two spacious streets; 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 a polling-place; and has a head-post-office, † a railway station, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall of 1783, a church, four dissenting chapels, national schools, almshouses, and charities 465. The church is comparatively modern; retains the spire of a previous edifice; and was renovated in 1866. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs are held on the first Wednesday of March, 16 May, 26 June, 9 July, 7 Aug., 18 Sept., 21 Oct., 26 Nov., and the Wednesday before Christmas; flannel-manufacture, tanning, and corn-grinding are carried on; and some business is done in connexion with the working of neighbouring slate-quarries and lead-mines, and with the shipping of their produce at Derwenlas on the Dyfi 2 miles below the town. Several fine seats are in the vicinity. The borough boundaries include all Machynlleth township, and a small part of Isygarreg. Pop. in 1851, 1,673; in 1861, 1,645. Houses, 388. Real property of M. township, £4,469. Pop. in 1861, 1,640. Houses, 387.—The parish contains also the townships of Isygarreg and Uchygareg. Acres, 14,861. Real property, £7,943; of which £20 are in fisheries. Pop., 2,896. Houses, 554. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

The sub-district contains also the parish of Penegoes and the township of Seyboyceod,—the latter electorally in Cardigan. Acres, 34,210. Pop., 4,068. Houses, 832.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Darowen, containing the parishes of Darowen, Cmmes, and Llanbrynmair; and the sub-district of Pennal, containing the parishes of Llanwrin, Pennal, and Towyn,—the two last electorally in Merioneth. Acres, 116,647. Poor-rates in 1863, £6,573. Pop. in 1851, 12,116; in 1861, 12,395. Houses, 2,613. Marriages in 1863, 82; births, 397—of which 48 were illegitimate; deaths, 346,

—of which 135 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 602; births, 3,528; deaths, 2,529. The places of worship, in 1851, were 10 of the Church of England, with 4,476 sittings; 16 of Independents, with 2,854 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 140 s.; 20 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 3,625 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,154 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 57 attendants; 3 undefined, with 429 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 35 at. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 971 scholars, 2 private day schools, with 51 s.; and 77 Sunday schools, with 6,026 s.—The hundred contains six parishes. Acres, 71,550. Pop. in 1851, 8,148; in 1861, 8,402. Houses, 1,721.

MACKNEY, a hamlet in the N of Berks; 1 mile W of Wallingford.

MACKWORTH, a township and a parish in Belper district, Derbyshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Derwent, 3 miles WNW of Derby r. station; contains remains of a fine old gateway, formerly an entrance to Mackworth Castle, belonging to Lord Scarsdale; and has a post-office under Derby. Real property, £2,984. Pop., 278. Houses, 53. The parish contains also the township of Markheaton, and comprises 3,400 acres. Real property, £7,819. Pop., 525. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. The manors, with Markheaton Hall, belong to W. Mundy, Esq. Thornhill is the seat of Miss E. Trowell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £155.* Patron, W. Mundy, Esq. The church is decorated English; consists of nave, aisles, and deep chancel, with fine tower and octagonal spire; was restored in 1851; has a memorial E window to F. N. C. Mundy, Esq.; and contains a modern font of Caen stone. There are a parochial school, and charities 435.

MADDAFORD, a hamlet in Okhampton parish, Devon; near Okhampton.

MADDINGTON, a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts; in Salisbury plain, 5½ miles N of Stapleford r. station, and 6 W by N of Amesbury. Post-town, Shrewton, under Devizes. Acres, 3,973. Real property, with Shrewton and Rollstone, £7,295. Rated property of M. alone, £3,456. Pop., 396. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the Earls of Leicester and Lords Holland; and belongs now to L. P. Maton, Esq. Traces exist of ancient buildings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £54.* Patron, L. P. Maton, Esq. The church is ancient but good. Charities, 18.

MADEHURST, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; 3 miles NW by W of Arundel r. station. Post-town, Arundel. Acres, 1,908. Real property, £1,421. Pop., 208. Houses, 33. The property belongs to J. C. Fletcher, Esq.; and Dale Park House, on it, a spacious mansion in a fine park, is Mr. Fletcher's seat. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £165.* Patron, J. C. Fletcher, Esq. The church was recently repaired.

MADELEY, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Salop. The town stands on the Wellington and Severn Junction railway, adjacent to the deflection of branches to Shifnal and to Coalbrookdale, 1 mile N of a bend of the river Severn, 2 E by N of Ironbridge, and 6 SE by S of Wellington; belonged anciently to Wenlock abbey; got the grant of a market, under that abbey, in the time of Henry II.; is a seat of county courts; and has a post-office, † under Wellington, Salop, a railway station, a banking-office, and a good inn. The market went into disuse, but was revived about the middle of last century; and a new market-house was then erected in Ironbridge. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday of Jan., 29 May, and the second Tuesday of Oct. The parish contains also the town and chapelry of Ironbridge, and part of the village and chapelry of Coalbrookdale. Acres, 2,509. Real property, £59,636; of which £3,159 are in mines, £150 in quarries, £35,827 in iron-works, and £291 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 8,525; in 1861, 9,460. Houses, 1,908. The manor be-

longs to J. Reynolds, Esq. The scenery, notwithstanding the presence of very extensive iron-works, 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 iron-works of Madeley-wood and Madeley-court employ about 1,500 persons; and porcelain works employ about 500. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £300.* Patron, Mrs. Bartlett. The church was rebuilt in 1796; superseded 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. Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels are at Madeley town; and other dissenting chapels are in other parts. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1853, and is in the early English style. There are large national schools, an infant school, and charities 418.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Buildwas and Little Wenlock. Acres, 7,682. Pop., 10,733. Houses, 2,154.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Broseley, containing the parishes of Broseley, Linley, Willey, Barrow, Benthall, and Posenhall; the sub-district of Dawley, containing the parishes of Dawley-Magna and Storchley; and the sub-district of Much-Wenlock, circumscribed with Much-Wenlock parish. Acres, 27,951. Poor-rates in 1863, £7,967. Pop. in 1851, 27,627; in 1861, 30,403. Houses, 5,980. Marriages in 1863, 206; births, 1,090,—of which 119 were illegitimate; deaths, 693,—of which 308 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,693; births, 10,105; deaths, 6,210. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 7,351 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 310 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 840 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 260 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,916 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 810 s.; 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,112 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 445 s. The schools were 19 public day-schools, with 2,411 scholars; 23 private day-schools, with 612 s.; 31 Sunday schools, with 4,095 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 17 s. The workhouse is in Madeley parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 42 inmates.

MADELEY, a village, a township, and a parish in Newcastle-under-Lyne district, Stafford. The village stands adjacent to the Northwestern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the meeting-point with Salop and Cheshire, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Newcastle-under-Lyne; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Newcastle, Staffordshire.—The township contains also the hamlet of Little Madeley. Real property, 27,782; of which £400 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,423; in 1861, 1,725. Houses, 350.—The parish contains also the township of Onnelly, and comprises 5,734 acres. Real property, £8,730. Pop. in 1851, 1,655; in 1861, 1,940. Houses, 392. The property is divided among a few. Madeley House is a chief residence. The land is lilly and well wooded. Coal is worked, brick-making is carried on, and nails are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £266.* Patron, the Hon. Mrs. C. Olfley. The church is ancient but good; and contains monuments of the Egertons and others. There are a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school and alms-houses with jointly £95 a-year from endowment, and other charities £60.

MADELEY-HOLME, a hamlet in Checkley parish, Stafford; on the river Team, 4 miles NNW of Uttoxeter. Real property, £3,857; of which £25 are in quarries. Pop., 591.

MADELEY (LITTLE). See MADELEY, Stafford.

MADELEY-MARKET. See MADELEY, Salop.

MADGE-HILL, a hamlet near Ealing, in Middlesex; with a post-office under Ealing, London W.

MADINGLEY, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; adjacent to the Via Devana, 5 miles WNW of Cambridge r. station. Post-town, Cambridge. Acres,

1,763. Real property, £2,252. Pop., 279. Houses, 53. The Manor House, an old brick structure, was the seat of the Cotton family, and is now the residence of Lady King. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is a neat edifice, with later English spire. There is a recently erected national school.

MADLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the river Wye, $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Tram-Jan r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Hereford; dates from ancient times; was once a market-town; is now a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Hereford.—The parish comprises 5,360 acres. Real property, £3,108. Pop. in 1851, 927; in 1861, 970. Houses, 193. 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 p. curacy of Tiberton, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £608.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is partly Norman, but chiefly decorated English; has a polygonal apse, over a fine octagonal crypt, with central shaft and good groining; has, in the E end of a small chapel, a large five-light window; has elsewhere windows mostly of two-lights, in mixtures of early English and decorated English; has, at the W end, a beautiful embattled tower, surmounted by a high turret, locally called "Jacob's Chair;" and contains decorated 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 are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £27.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes. Acres, 19,790. Pop., 3,088. Houses, 657.

MADMARSTON, an ancient British camp in Swalcliffe parish, Oxford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Banbury. It has a double entrenchment.

MADRESFIELD, a parish, with a village, in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; under the Malvern hills, 2 miles NE of Great Malvern r. station, and 6 NW by N of Upton-on-Severn. Post-town, Great Malvern. Acres, 1,192. Real property, £2,013. Pop. in 1851, 175; in 1861, 271. Houses, 52. The property belongs to Earl Beauchamp. Madresfield Court, the Earl's seat, is a moated Tudor mansion, and stands in a well-wooded park. Bricks, tiles, and drain pipes are largely made at Dripsill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £230.* Patron, Earl Beauchamp. The church was rebuilt in 1867, and is in the decorated English style, and has a tower and spire. There are an endowed school, and charities £8.

MADRON, a village and a parish in Penzance district, Cornwall. The village stands on an eminence about 350 feet above sea level, 2 miles NW of Penzance r. station; and commands a fine view of Mounts Bay. The parish contains also the town of Penzance. Post-town, Penzance. Acres, exclusive of Penzance, 5,505; of which 30 are water. Real property, £10,953; of which £50 are in quarries, and £15 in railways. Pop., 2,512. Houses, 451. Acres, inclusive of Penzance, 5,991; of which 115 are water. Real property, £42,952; of which £4,315 are in railways, and £175 in gas-works. Pop., 11,928. Houses, 2,422. The property is much subdivided. 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 Trencar,—on the left, York House; then passes, on the right, the new cemetery and its chapels,—on the left, a lane leading to Nancealverne, Roscaedgheill, Rosehill, Castle-Horneck, and a wayside cross; then, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile beyond the cemetery, arrives at a turning to the fertile tract of Her 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 Messrs. Boetho. Trengwainton Carn, on the Trengwainton estate, is famous for

commanding a magnificent view, and is popularly called the Bull's Look-out. Boswarra Carn is a rocky cradle rising over the slope of a wild moor. Lanyon cromlech, on Lanyon moor, consists of a table-stone 18 feet long and 8 feet broad, resting on three rock pillars; and is commonly called the Giant's Quoit. Remains of another cromlech, nearly as large, are in a field of Lanyon farm. Malton 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 baptistry, some ruins of which still exist. The rocks of the parish are both diversified and rich. Tin, copper, lead, alumina, fire-clay, porphyry, and granite, are worked. The tin was long obtained chiefly in the Wherry mine, which penetrated beneath the sea, and yielded so much as £9,000's worth of tin in one summer. The fire-clay is used for making bricks of eminent suitability for smelting-houses and furnaces. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Morvah, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £740. Patron, the Rev. M. N. Peters. The church is ancient, has an embattled tower, and contains some good glass. 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 chaplains of Penzance are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, five chapels for Wesleyans, and an endowed school with £105 a-year. The Penzance work-house is in the part of the parish beyond the borough; and, at the census of 1861, had 147 inmates.

MADUM, a quadram 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 *Madas Fluvius*.

MAELER. See MAYLER.

MAELGWN. See CASTLE-MAELGWN.

MAELMAIN. See MILFIELD.

MAEN, a Welsh word signifying "a stone," and used in topographical nomenclature.

MAEN, or MAYEN, a village in Sennen parish, Cornwall; 1½ mile E of Lands-End, and 9 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 Lands-End.

MAEN-ACHWYNFAN, an ancient pillar-cross in the N of Flint; in a field under Garreg mountain, 4½ miles NW of Holywell. Its name signifies "the stone of lamentation;" and its surface is covered with carvings, of a period between the 9th century and the 12th.

MAENAN, a township in Eglwysfach parish, Carnarvon; on the river Conway, 3 miles N of Llanrwst. Acres, 2,992. Real property, £1,345. Pop., 378. Houses, 89. A Cistercian monastery, a cell to Conway abbey, was founded here 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 Hereford; two of the chief of which are noticed in the articles ARTHUR'S STONE.

MAENBURY. See DORCHESTER, Dorset.

MAENCLOCHOG, a village and a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cleddau, under Precelly mountain, 6 miles NNE of Carbeston-road r. station, and 9½ NNW of Narberth; took its name from a cromlech, which was destroyed by the peasantry in hope of finding treasures under it; and has a post-office under Haverfordwest, and fairs on 19 March, 22 May, 5 Aug, 16 Sept., and the Monday before 29 Oct. The parish contains also the hamlet of Voilan, and comprises 2,754 acres. Real property, £904. Pop., 386. Houses, 96. Slate is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, 470. Patron, T. Bowen, Esq.

MAENEFA, a township in Dymchurch parish, Flint; 2½ miles SE of St. Asaph. Pop., 160.

MAENIGE, the eastern part of Anglesey, along the

Menai strait. The name was given to that tract by the Saxons, but is not now in use.

MAEN-LLIA. See LLIA (THE).

MAEN-MORDDWYDD. See LLANIDAN.

MAENGEDA INSULA. See MAN (ISLE OF).

MAENORBYRR. See MANORBER.

MAENORDEILO. See MANORDEILO.

MAENORDEWI. See MANORDEWI.

MAENORFABON. See MANORFABON.

MAENORWAIN. See MANOROWEN.

MAEN-ROCK, a cromlech in St. Just parish, Cornwall; at St. Constantines, near St. Mawes. It has a top stone 33 feet long, 18½ feet broad, and 14½ thick; and is computed to weigh 750 tons.

MAENTWROG, a village and a parish in Festiniog district, Merioneth. The village stands on the river Dwyryd and on the Saru Helen way, in a very lovely situation, and 2½ miles SW by W of Festiniog, 5½ NNE of the Barmouth and Carnarvon railway, which was completed about the end of 1866, and 9 NE of Harlech; took its name from a stone in the churchyard, dedicated to St. Twrog, who flourished about 610; contains an inn and some good lodgings, fitting it to be a centre for tourists visiting picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood; and furnishes guides for the routes to choice spots, and especially to the Velin Rhyd waterfalls. The parish comprises 5,465 acres. Post-town, Tenbywlsh, under Carnarvon. Real property, £2,928. Pop., 883. Houses, 179. The property is much subdivided. 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 Welsh, and assisted in the translation of the Welsh Bible, was rector. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists.

MAEN-Y-BARDD, a township in Caerhun parish, Carnarvon; 4½ miles S of Conway. Pop., 318.

MAEN-Y-MORWYNION, an ancient sculptured stone in Aberystwyth parish, Breconshire; 2½ miles W by N of Brecon. Its name signifies the "maids' stone;" and its surface has well-preserved figures, and an inscription.

MAEN-Y-PRENFOL, a fragmentary cromlech, 16 feet long, in Cellan parish, Cardigan; 3 miles NE of Lampeter. Some curious standing-stones, and other antiquities, are near it.

MAER, a hamlet in the N of Cornwall; 1½ mile NW of Stratton.

MAER, a village and a parish in Newcastle-under-Lyne district, Stafford. The village stands near a lake of about 25 acres, the source of the river Tern, 1½ mile S by W of Whitmore r. station, and 6½ SW of Newcastle-under-Lyne; and has a post-office under Newcastle, Staffordshire. The parish contains also the hamlet of Maerway-Lane. Acres, 2,736. Real property, £2,339. Pop., 473. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Maer Hall, belongs to W. Davenport, Esq. Much of the land was recently 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. Value, £160. Patron, W. Davenport, Esq. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1610, and has an embattled tower. Charities, £11.

MAERLEBORGE. See MARLEBOROUGH.

MAERSIGE. See MERSEA ISLAND.

MAERWAY-LANE, a hamlet in Maer parish, Stafford. Real property, £1,553. Pop., 272.

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), two townships, with a railway station, in Kinnerley parish, Salop; 5½ miles SSE of Oswestry. Pop., 101 and 235.

MAESBURY, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop; on the Ellesmere canal, 2 miles SE of Oswestry. It has a post-office under Oswestry. Pop., 154.

MAESBURY CASTLE. See CROSS OMBE.

MAESCAR, a hamlet in Dwyrynock parish, Brecon-

shire; on the river Usk, at the influx of the Camlet, 8 miles W by S of Brecon. Real property, £3,326. Pop. in 1851, 782; in 1861, 637. Houses, 141.

MAESGAMEDD, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merioneth; 3 miles N of Corwen.

MAESGWARTHA, a parcel in Llanelly parochial chapelry, Brecon; on the Brecon canal, 2 miles S of Crickhowell. Real property, £11,171; of which £105 are in quarries, £5,023 in ironworks, and £1,399 in the canal. Pop., 1,659.

MAESGWAYLOD, a township in Overton parish, Flint; 6½ miles NE of Chirk.

MAESGWIG, a township in Bettws-yn-Rhos parish, Denbigh; 3½ miles SW of Abergele. Pop., 164.

MAESGWYN, a township in Nantmel parish, Radnor; near Llyngwyn, 4 miles ESE of Rhayader. Real property, £3,107. Pop., 381. Houses, 62.

MAESGWYN, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merioneth; 2 miles N of Corwen. Real property, £2,039.

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 feet broad, and 45 feet high.

MAESLEMYSTAN, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles NW of Llanfair.

MAESLOUGH CASTLE, the seat of the Wilkins family in the S of Radnor; on the river Wye, 4½ miles WSW of Hay.

MAESMANCYMRO, a township in Llanynys parish, Denbigh; 3½ miles NNW of Ruthin. Real property, £1,500.

MAESMAWR, a township in Llandinam parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles WSW of Newtown.

MAES-MYNAN, a beautiful vale in the NW of Flint; near Caerwys.

MAES-MYNIS, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; between the rivers Irwon and Donhwi, 1 mile SW of Builth town and r. station. It contains the village of Nantyrannan; and its post-town is Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 4,012. Real property, £1,323. Pop., 239. Houses, 42. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £128.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is ancient, and has an old font. Charities, £8.

MAESRYCHEN, a township in Llandysilio parish, Denbigh; 2 miles NW of Llangollen. Pop., 542.

MAESTEG, a town and a sub-district in Bridgend district, Glamorgan. The town is in Llangonoyd parish; stands on the river Llynvi, and on the Llynvi Valley railway, 9 miles NW by N of Bridgend; 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 ironworks; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Bridgend, a chapel of ease to Llangonoyd, several dissenting chapels, and two British schools. Its pop. in 1867 was not much short of 14,000.—The sub-district contains all Llangonoyd parish and seven other parishes. Pop. in 1861, 8,562. Houses, 1,639.

MAESTREFGOMER, a township in Tref-Eglwys parish, Montgomery; 4½ miles N of Llanidloes.

MAESTREFNANT, a township in Llanfihangel-Pennant parish, Merioneth; 7½ miles NE of Towyn. Real property, £597. Pop., 64.

MAESTRON, a township in Llanyell parish, Merioneth; near Bala. Real property, £662. Pop., 185.

MAESTROYDDIN, a township in Convil-Cayo parish, Carmarthen; on the river Twrch, 8½ miles WNW of Llanvory. Real property, £1,659. Pop., 431.

MAESTRYKHOSELOWRY, a township in Llan-dedy-Ystradenny parish, Radnor; 9 miles NW of Llanrnodr. Real property, £2,056. Pop., 336.

MAESYCRYGLAU, a railway station on the NW border of Carmarthen; on the Manchester and Milford railway, 8½ miles SW of Lampeter.

MAESYCWMMER, a railway station on the W border of Monmouth; on the Rhymney and Newport rail-

way, at the junction of the line to Pontypool, 16 miles by railway NW by W of Newport.

MAESYCYNFORTH, a hamlet in the N of Brecon; on the river Irwon, 7 miles WSW of Builth. It has a fair on 28 Sept., and a good small inn; and is a resort of anglers.

MAESYDDERN, a hamlet in Breconshire; 2 miles SE of Brecon.

MAESYFFYNNON, a hamlet in Llanddau saint parish, Carmarthen; under the Black mountains, 6½ miles S of Llanvory. Pop. with Quatre-mawr, 541.

MAESYGARMON, an ancient battle-field in the S of Flint; 1 mile W of Mold. The British Christians, under St. Germanus, encountered the Saxons and Picts here in 443; advanced against them with a loud shout of Alleluia; and gained over them what is called the "Victoria Alleluatica." A stone column, in commemoration of the victory, was erected on the field in 1736.

MAESYGLASEY, a township in Mallwyd parish, Merioneth; 2 miles S of Dinas-Mowddwy.

MAESYGROES, a township in Cilceun parish, Flint; 4½ miles WNW of Mold. Pop., 237.

MAESYRODYN, a township in Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfyrr parish, Denbigh; 11 miles SW of Ruthin. Real property, £970. Pop., 198.

MAESYTRFNANT, a township in Towyn parish, Merioneth; near Towyn. Pop., 49.

MAGAVELDA. See MAYFIELD, Sussex.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.

MAGDALEN-FIFEHEAD. See FIFEHEAD-MAGDALEN.

MAGDALEN-GATE, a railway station in Norfolk; on the Lynn and Wisbeach railway, at Wiggenhall-St. Mary Magdalen parish, near the river Ouse, 7½ miles SSW of Lynn.

MAGDALEN-GREEN, a hamlet in Great Clacton parish, Essex; on the coast, 15 miles SE of Colchester.

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-JAVER. See LAVER-MAGDALEN.

MAGDALEN-ST. MARY. See CANTERBURY, BRIDG-NORTH, COLCHESTER, LAUNCESTON, LINCOLN, LONDON, OXFORD, and WIGGENHALL.

MAGESTON, a hamlet in Frampton parish, Dorset; 5½ miles NW of Dorchester.

MAGHER-Y-CHIARN, a hill-side field in Kirk-Marown parish, Isle of Man; 4 miles NW by W of Douglas. Five upright stones, from 3 to 5½ feet high, stand here on a stone platform 8½ feet long and 3½ feet 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.

MAGHULL, a township-chapelry in Halsall parish, Lancashire; on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the Liverpool and Ormskirk railway, 5 miles SSW of Ormskirk. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Liverpool. Acres, 2,073. Real property, £3,439. Pop., 1,144. Houses, 196. The property is much subdivided. Maghull Hall is the seat of B. French, Esq.; Manor House, of H. M'Elroy, Esq.; and Moss-Side House, of T. Harrison, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £155.* Patron, the Rector of Halsall. The church is a good plain edifice, of various dates. There are a national school, and charities £4.

MAGLONA. See MACHYNLETH.

MAG-LORDSHIP, a hamlet in South Crossland chapelry, Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SW of Huddersfield.

MAGNA. See KENCHESTER.

MAGNA-ON-THE-WALL. See CAERVORRAN.

MAGNUS PORTUS. See PORTSMOUTH.

MAGNUS (St.). See LONDON.

MAGOR, a village, a township, and a parish, in New-

port district, Monmouth. The village stands on Old brook or Pratt pill, adjacent to the South Wales railway, on the N border of Caldicot level, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the Severn's estuary, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Newport; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Chepstow. The township extends to the coast, and comprises 1,890 acres of land and 830 of water. Real property, £3,656. Pop., 451. Houses, 91. The parish contains also the chapelry of Redwick, and comprises 4,124 acres of land, and 6,390 of water. Real property, £7,955. Pop., 740. Houses, 141. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Redwick, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £285.* Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is a handsome edifice; has an early English tower, with later English alterations; and was about to be restored in April, 1857. The churchyard is pretty. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £3.

MAGOS. See CAERFAGAN.

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 it contains many handsome houses.

MAIDEN BOWER, an ancient British camp in Dunstable parish, Beds; 1 mile WNW of Dunstable. It occupies an area of 9 acres, and has a bank from 8 to 14 feet high.

MAIDEN 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 both armies, during the battle of Red Hills in 1346.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a village and a parish in the district of Mere; the village and most of the parish in Wilts, the rest of the parish in Somerset. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Mere, and 5 ESE of Witham r. station; occupies high ground, overlooked by higher but isolated hills; and has a post-office under Bath, and a picturesque inn. The parish includes, as its Somerset portion, the hamlet of Yarnfield; and comprises altogether 4,546 acres. Real property of the Wilts portion, £5,118. Pop., 592. Houses, 119. Real property of Yarnfield, returned with Kilmington and Norton-Ferris. Pop., 61. Houses, 13. 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 farm-house. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £121.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church contains monuments of the Seymours, and is good. Charities, £13.

MAIDEN CASTLE, an ancient fortification in Durhamshire; 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 N. R. Yorkshire. It forms a square, 300 feet each way.

MAIDEN CASTLE, Dorset. See DORCHESTER.

MAIDENCOMBE, a hamlet in Stokeinteighhead parish, Devon; on the coast, in a beautiful dell, 3 miles S of Teignmouth. It contains several gentlemen's houses, and a few farm-houses; and has a fine waterfall of about 80 feet, and a romantic cove.

MAIDEN COURT, a place in the W of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Lambourn.

MAIDEN-DALE, a place in the SE of Durham; 1 mile 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, Devon; 3 miles SW of Axminster.

MAIDENHEAD, a town and two chapelries in Bray

and Cookham parish, Berks. The town stands adjacent to the river Thames and the Great Western railway, at the boundary with Bucks, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Windsor. 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 early period, was South Allington or Suddington; and was afterwards changed popularly into Maidenhead, in consequence of some monkish exhibition at it of an alleged holy virgin's heal, commemorated by a window in the modern church. But the historical name, as occurring in several ancient records, was Maidenhithe or Maydenhythe; 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 15th 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 authorized to exact a portage 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 a thicket to the W of it 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. T. Pickman, the architect, was a native.

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. The town consists chiefly of one long street, running from E to W; it extends from the bridge to Folly-hill; it is in the parish of Bray along the S side, and in that of Cookham along the N side; it underwent improvement, with the addition of new houses of a superior order, in years prior to 1840; and it so rapidly increased in years previous to 1865, that house accommodation became deficient, building operations were active, resolutions were taken to enlarge the town-hall and to build a lecture-hall and a corn-exchange, and a proposal arose to erect a large hotel. The town-hall and the market-house were thoroughly repaired shortly before 1864. The bridge was rebuilt in 1772, by Sir R. Taylor, at a cost of £20,000; is a handsome structure; and comprises seven large semi-circular arches of stone, and three smaller arches of brick. The Great Western railway 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, toward High Wycombe and Thame. The viaduct carrying the main line over the river, immediately E of the town, has two flat elliptical arches, each 123 feet in span, besides eight land-arches; and is constructed almost entirely of brick. Two stations serve for the town; the one on the main line, the Taplow and Maidenhead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paddington; the other on the Wycombe branch, the Boyne-Hill and Maidenhead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paddington. The church of St. Andrew and St. Mary-Magdalen is a handsome modern structure, on the site of the chantry founded by Queen Margaret. The church of St. Luke stands in North Town; was built, in 1866, at a cost of £3,500; is in the early English style. of

Charlbury freestone, with Bath-stone dressings; was left incomplete, the tower and part of the nave remaining to be built; and comprises part nave, aisles, and chancel, with vestry and organ-chamber. The Independent chapel was enlarged and much improved in 1861. There are chapels for Baptists and P. Methodists. There are likewise a literary and scientific institution; a national school, supported by subscription; an infant school, under trustees; three school endowments, of £82, £81, and £18 a-year; almshouses, with £43; a charity for clergymen's widows, good servants, and the poor, with £213; and other charities, £394. The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, a county police station, a banking-office, and four chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. Fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday, 29 Sept., and 30 Nov. There are two large breweries, and a large corn-mill; and the latter is driven by the weir-water from a solid stone lock on the river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above the bridge. The town was chartered by Edward III.; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Corporation income, about £1,110. Pop. in 1851, 3,607; in 1861, 3,595. Houses, 734. Pop. in 1851, 1,865.—The chapelries are St. Mary and St. Luke; the latter constituted in 1866. The living of St. M. is a p. curacy, that of St. L. a vicarage, in the dio. of Oxford. Value of St. M., £172; * of St. L., £50. Patron of St. M., E. F. Maitland, Esq.; of St. L., the Bishop of Lincoln.

MAIDEN-HOUSE, an extra-parochial tract in Lincolnshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Sleaford. Pop., 4.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Dorchester district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Frome, and on the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, at the junction of the branch to Bridport, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dorchester; was once a market-town; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office; under Dorchester, and fairs on 9 March and 4 May. The parish contains also the hamlets of Cruxton and Notton. Acres, 2,853. Real property, £3,912. Pop., 844. Houses, 167. The property is mostly in one estate. Iron-founding and brewing are carried on. Some Roman tessellated pavement was found on the S border, near the end of last century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £600.* Patrons, the Earl of Ilchester and the Countess of Egremont. The church is Norman; consists of nave, S aisle, and transept, with a central embattled tower; and is in good condition. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £5.—The sub-district contains also seventeen other parishes. Acres, 35,234. Pop., 5,603. Houses, 1,075.

MAIDEN-PAPS, two round-topped limestone rocks in Tunstall township, Bishop-Wearmouth parish, Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Sunderland. They serve as landmarks to mariners entering Sunderland harbour.

MAIDEN-WAY, a Roman road in Westmoreland and Cumberland. It was a branch of Watling-street; it commenced at Kirby-Thore, in Westmoreland; and it went northward, over Cross-Fell, past Whitley Castle and Caerworrán, or Magna-on-the-Wall, to Bewcastle. Some portions of it are still distinctly traceable.

MAIDENWELL, a hamlet in Farforth parish, Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Louth. Pop., 59. Maidenwell House, a neat and picturesque mansion, is the seat of G. H. Browne, Esq. The hamlet was formerly a parish; and it still ranks as a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Backland, in the diocese of Lincoln.

MAIDFORD, a parish, with a village, in Towcester district, Northampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Weedon r. station, and 6 NW by W of Towcester. Post-town, Towcester. Acres, 1,930. Real property, £2,133; of which £15 are in quarries. Pop., 344. Houses, 81. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. Grant, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £300.* Patron, W. Grant, Esq. The church is early English, in good condition; and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. Charities, £21.

MAIDS-MORETON, a parish in the district and county

of Buckingham; on the Buckingham canal, 1 mile NE of Buckingham town and r. station. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £2,930; of which £12 are in the canal. Pop., 543. Houses, 124. The property is divided among a few. One manor belongs to the Duke of Buckingham; and another is leased by the Rev. W. A. Uthwatt, from All Souls college, Oxford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £294. Patron, Mrs. A. Uthwatt. The church was built in 1450, by two maiden sisters, daughters of Lord Peover; took thence the name of Maids-Moreton, and gave that name to the parish; is a beautiful specimen of later English; comprises nave and chancel, with two porches and W embattled tower; has a very curious W door, "a projecting panelled battlement, supported by rich tracery, springing from the jamb mouldings;" and contains a Gothic screen, three sedilia, a fine font, and several ancient brasses and monuments. There are a national school, a poor's allotment yielding £90 a-year, and other charities £5.

MAIDSTONE, a town, a parish, two sub-districts, a district, and a hundred, in Kent. The town stands on the river Medway, at the influx of the Len, adjacent to the Rochester and Paddock-Wood branch of the Southeastern railway, at the junction with it of the line from Strood, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Rochester. It 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 Malan, also from the name of the river, which the Romans called Malus. 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 Medwagston, by the Saxons, and appears in Domesday book as Meddestane; and it then had several mills, eel fisheries, and salt pans. The manor belonged, from an early period, to the Archbishops of Canterbury; was transferred to Henry VIII. by Crommer; 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 Uford commenced the reconstruction of that house into a palace in 1343; and subsequent archbishops completed, enlarged, and adorned it, and used it as a favourite 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. 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 1593-5, 1604, 1607, and 1669-3; and Fairfax, at the head of 10,000 men, stormed it in 1648. About 2,000 royalist troops, under Sir John Mordaunt, 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, Jenkyns the composer, Woollett the engraver, Jefferys 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. The High-street commences at an ancient seven-arched bridge over the Medway, ascends to the W, and is very spacious. The Loudon-road, partly edified with elegant modern houses, goes off from the bridge, on a line with High-street; and the Park-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 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 large royal horse artillery barracks. A large proportion of the houses are ancient, and more or less quaint or picturesque; but many, on the other hand, are modern and handsome. A tendency to extension became pretty manifest in the third decad of the present century; and it worked on all sides, particularly to the E of Gabriel's-hill, and Week-street, on the Ashford-road; 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 divided into two private residences, but still shows an E front in Tudor architecture, and other fronts in later English. 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 lace 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 pargeoted front, probably of the time of James I., is on the right in entering High-street from the r. 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. 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 quadrangular 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 1290, by Archbishop Boniface; was incorporated in 1295, 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 county jail stand on the Rochester-road, 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 court-house is in the front; comprises a commodious range of rooms; and is used both for assizes and for quar-

ter sessions. The jail has capacity for 466 male and 122 female prisoners. The royal horse artillery barracks stand below, on the river-side; and have accommodation for about 400 men. The West Kent militia barracks stand at the top of Union-street; were erected in 1857; and are a large brick building. The corn-exchange was erected over the market for meat, fish, and vegetables, at a cost of £4,000; 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, a theatre, a conduit of 1624, public baths and wash-houses, and a public drinking-fountain. The baths and wash-houses stand in Fair-meadow; and were erected in 1852, at a cost of £6,245. The drinking-fountain stands in the market-place; was erected in 1882, 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-crocketed 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. The county lunatic asylum stands at Barming-Heath; and is an extensive range of building, with accommodation for nearly 700 inmates. The West Kent general hospital was recently enlarged by a new wing; and, at the census of 1861, had 23 inmates. The ophthalmic hospital, at that census, had 37 inmates. The mechanics' institution, as well as the public museum, is held in Chillington House; and it has a library of upwards of 4,000 volumes, and maintains lectures during the winter months.

All Saints church stands commandingly on a cliff; was mainly built in 1331-96, by Archbishop Courtenay; is all later English; measures 227 feet by 91; 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; was recently restored, and fitted with open seats; has a new N memorial window to C. Mercer, erected in 1864; and was collegiate from the 14th century till the Reformation. Trinity church stands in Church-street, was erected in 1823, and is a large plain stone edifice. 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 £5,000; 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 1853, and greatly altered in 1869. St. Stephen's church stands in Tovil township, about a mile from the town; and is a stone building, with about 600 sittings. St. Faith's church is a temporary iron-building. The Independent chapel in Week-street was built in 1855, at a cost of £2,649; is in the Italian style, of white brick, with Bath-stone dressings; and contains 800 sittings. There are three chapels for Baptists, and one each for Presbyterians, Quakers, Unitarians, Wesleyans, 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, in Earl-street, arose from property of the Corpus Christi brotherhood, founded in 1324, and suppressed in 1547; and has an endowed income of £43 a-year, and two exhibitions at University College, Oxford. The blue coat school,

in Knight-riding-street, was founded in 1711; gives education to 53 boys and 43 girls; and has an endowed income of £136. Sir Charles Booth's school gives education to 35 boys and 35 girls, and has an endowed income of £99. The green coat school gives education to 12 boys and 12 girls. There are seven national schools, two British schools, two infant schools, an industrial school for girls, and a Presbyterian school. Sir John Banks' almshouses are for six poor persons, and have £60 a year from endowment; Brenchley'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 £184; Corroll'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 total amount of endowed charities is about £1,500 a year.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and four chief inns; is a seat of assizes, quarter-sessions, petty-sessions, and county courts, and the place of election for West Kent; and publishes four weekly newspapers, and one twice a week. A market for corn, seeds, and hops, is held on every Tuesday; a market for general business, on every Saturday; a cattle-market, on the second Tuesday of every month; and fairs, on 13 Feb., 12 May, 20 June, and 17 Oct. An extensive navigation traffic was formerly carried on, seaward down the Medway; amounted, for a number of years, to an annual aggregate of 120,000 tons, passing through Allington lock, and paying £3,000 of tolls; but has been exceedingly reduced since the opening of the railways. 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 large paper-mills, a large oil-mill, paper-mould works, 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 market. One of the neighbouring quarries furnished the famous fossil iguanodon, now in the British museum. A large quantity of timber, from the Weald, is barged hence down the river for the use of the Chatham dockyard. The town is a borough by prescription; was first chartered by Edward VI.; sends two members to parliament; and, under the new act, is divided into four wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corporation income, in 1855, £7,302. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £9,230. The municipal borough excludes a small part of the parish, and the parliamentary borough is conterminous with the whole. Acres of the p. borough, 4,632. Real property in 1860, £104,780; of which £34 were in quarries, £992 in canals, £462 in railways, and £2,297 in gas-works. Electors in 1833, 1,108; in 1863, 1,973. Pop. of the m. borough, in 1851, 20,740; in 1861, 23,016. Houses, 4,111. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 20,801; in 1861, 23,058. Houses, 4,119. A railway to Ashford was authorised in 1866. Loddington hamlet, lying detached about 5 miles to the S, is the part of the parish not included in the m. 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; and, in 1861, it had a pop. of 597, of whom 590 were in the parish. 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 *mót*, signifying "a gathering-place;" and stands in a fine park, containing some grand old oaks and beeches, and com-

prising about 600 acres. 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 3,000 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 parish is ecclesiastically cut into the sections of All Saints, around All Saints church; Trinity and St. Peter, constituted in 1840; St. John, St. Paul, and St. Philip, constituted in 1861; and part of St. Stephen, or Tovil, constituted in 1842. Pop. of All Saints, 3,739; of Trinity, 8,729; of St. Peter, 3,610; of St. John, 320; of St. Paul, 4,000; of St. Philip, 2,000; of the M. part of St. Stephen, 660; of the whole of St. Stephen, the rest of which is in Loose and East Farleigh, 897. The head-living, or All Saints, is a vicarage, and the other livings also are vicarages, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value of all Saints, £650; of Trinity, £435; of St. Peter, £200; of St. John, £107; of St. Paul, £180; of St. Philip and St. Stephen, each £100. Patron, of All Saints, Trinity, and St. Paul, the Archbishop of Canterbury; of St. Peter, the Rev. W. A. Hill; of St. John, the Earl of Romney; of St. Philip, the Vicar of Maidstone; of St. Stephen, alternately the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Charlton.

The two sub-districts are East M. and West M.; and they are jointly conterminous with the m. borough. Acres of East M., 1,986. Pop. in 1851, 10,364; in 1861, 12,109. Houses, 2,257. Acres of W. M., 2,056. Pop. in 1851, 10,376; in 1861, 10,907. Houses, 1,854.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Yalding, containing the parishes of Yalding, Nettlestead, Teston, West Farleigh, and Hunton; the sub-district of Marden, containing the parishes of Marden, Staplehurst, and Linton, and the hamlet of Loddington; and the sub-district of Loose, containing the parishes of Loose, East Farleigh, Barming, West Barming, Bearstead, Otham, and Boughton-Monchelsea. Acres, 35,082. Poor-rates in 1863, £26,363. Pop. in 1851, 36,697; in 1861, 33,670. Houses, 7,152. Marriages in 1863, 375; births, 1,289,—of which 103 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,040,—of which 374 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,293; births, 11,733; deaths, 8,463. The places of worship, in 1851, were 21 of the Church of England, with 10,845 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,700 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,827 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 259 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 400 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,373 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 258 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 600 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 25 s.; and 3 undefined, with 210 s. The schools were 30 public day schools, with 3,603 scholars; 80 private day schools, with 1,764 s.; 24 Sunday schools, with 2,890 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 41 s. The workhouse is at Coxheath, in Linton parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 260 inmates.—The hundred is in the lathe of Aylesford, excludes Maidstone borough, and contains six parishes. Acres, 13,357. Pop. in 1851, 6,562. Houses, 1,211.

MAIDWELL, a village, and a parish in Brixworth district, Northampton. The village stands near the Northampton and Leicester railway, 1½ mile NNW of Lamport r. station, and 7 S of Market-Harborough; and has a post-office under Northampton. The parish comprises 1,650 acres. Real property, £2,773. Pop., 290. Houses, 56. The property belongs chiefly to H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq. The Hall is occupied by W. Belgrave, Esq. Limestone abounds, and there are mineral springs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £218. Patron, H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq. The church is good, and has a tower. There is a free school.

MAILSCOT. See BICKENOR (ENGLISH).

MAIN, a township in Meifod parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles SE of Llanfyllin. Real property, £1,546. Pop., 227.

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, Monmouth; suburban to Newport. It was constituted in 1555; and it has a post-office under Newport, Monmouth. Pop. 2,200. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaf. Value, not reported. Patron, Eton College. The church was built in 1561, at a cost of £3,930. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1863.

MAIN DOWN, a lofty height to the W of Wiveliscombe, in Somerset.

MAINSBOROUGH, a hundred in Winchester division, Hants; containing the parishes of Brown-Candover and Chilton-Candover. Acres, 3,560. Pop., 464. Houses, 78.

MAINSBRIDGE, a hundred in Southampton division, Hants; contains two sections, Lower and Upper. The Lower s. contains Chilworth parish, two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 13,933. Pop. in 1851, 10,754. Houses, 2,126. The Upper s. contains Botley parish, and four other parishes. Acres, 11,782. Pop. in 1851, 4,013. Houses, 811.

MAINSFORTH, a township in Bishop-Middleham parish, Durham, on the river Little Skerne; near the Darlington railway, 7½ miles E of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 327. Real property, £535. Pop., 53. Houses, 10. Malnsforth 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 15 acres.

MAINSTONE, a tything in Romsay parish, Hants; near Romsey. Real property, £573. Pop., 144.

MAINSTONE, a parish in Clun district, and mainly in Salop, but partly in Montgomery; and a division in Clun hundred, and wholly in Salop. The parish lies on Olla's dyke, 4 miles W by S of Bishops-Castle r. station, and 7½ SSE of Montgomery; and comprises the townships of Mainstone, Edenhope, Knuck, and Reith in Salop, and the township of Castle-Wright in Montgomery. Post-town, Bishops-Castle, Shropshire. Acres of the Salop portion, 4,531. Real property, £9,925. Pop., 220. Houses, 41. Acres of the Montgomery portion, 1,322. Real property, with Aston, £2,223. Pop., 145. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £293. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a good building, with a bellry. Charities, £5.—The division contains the Salop portion of the parish, and all of three other parishes. Acres, 21,315. Pop. in 1851, 1,318. Houses, 233.

MAINWOOD, a hamlet 6½ miles NNE of Southwell, in Notts.

MAISEMORE, a village and a parish in the district and county of Gloucester. The village stands near the river Severn, 2 miles NNW of Gloucester r. station; and has a post-office under Gloucester. The parish comprises 1,520 acres. Real property, £5,033. Pop., 516. Houses, 197. Maise-more Lodge is the seat of J. F. Scriver, Esq., and stands on high ground, commanding a fine view over the Severn. Springhill is the residence of the Misses Crowley. A bridge crosses an affluent of the Severn; and was rebuilt after the siege of Gloucester. A Roman settlement was at Orerton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £120.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester. The church has Norman features; and the chancel was rebuilt in 1844, and the rest restored and enlarged in 1869.

MAISEY, a tything in Orlourne-St. Andrew parish, Wilts; 1 mile N of Marlborough.

MAISEY-HAMPTON. See HAMPTON-MAISEY.

MAKENEY-MILFORD. See MILFORD, Derby.

MAKER, a decayed ancient village and a parish in St. Germans district, 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 r. station; took its name, by corruption, from St. Macra; and was once a borough and a market-town. The parish contains also the villages of Inceworth, Milbrook, and Cawsand, each of the two latter of which has a post-office under Devonport; and it includes the tything of Valtersholme, which, prior to Oct. 1844, was in Devon. Acres, 3,204; of which 740 are water. Real property, £6,266. Pop. in 1851, 2,822; in 1861, 2,986. Houses, 576. The property is divided among a few. There are two manors; and the one belongs to Lord Clinton, the other to Earl Mount Edgecumbe. The land is peninsulaed between Plymouth sound and Whitesand bay, and also projects a minor peninsula between Plymouth sound and the Hamoaze; and it has a lilly contour, and is bounded along the E by picturesque cliffs. The chief hills bear the name of Maker Heights, and rise 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 Edgecumbe House, the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, 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 boat-building, at Middle Arderton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £223.* Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient and good; has a tower and spire, which serve as a land-mark to mariners; contains several fine monuments to the Edgecumbes and others; and was used, during the French war, as a signal-station communicating with Mount Wise at Devonport. The p. curacy of Milbrook is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £54.

MALBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The village stands near the coast, 2 miles W by N of Salcombe, and 4 SW by S of Kingsbridge r. station; and is partly in West Alvington parish. M. parish extends along the coast, between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail; and contains the chapelry of Salcombe, which has a post-office under Kingsbridge, and the hamlets of Coombe, Collaton, Rew, Boltbury, Hope, Ratson, and Shadycombe. Acres, 5,310; of which 420 are water. Real property, with South Huish, £10,765. Rated property of M. alone, £6,483. Pop. in 1851, 2,354; in 1861, 2,358. Houses, 497. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of ship-building. The property is divided among a few. 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 largely carried on. The living is a p. 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 p. curacy of Salcombe is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, national schools, an industrial school, and parish lands yielding £29 a-year.

MALBRAY-HAYHIGG and **OLD MALBRAY**, two hamlets in the NW of Cumberland; on the coast, 3½ miles N of Allobay.

MALCOMB PLACE, a hamlet 1 mile from Sittingbourne, in Kent; with a post-office under Sittingbourne.

MALDEN, a village and a parish in Kingston district, Surrey. The village stands on Hogs-Mill river, near the Leatherhead branch of the Southwestern railway, 3 miles SE of Kingston-on-Thames; and has a post-office under Kingston, and a station, called Worcester Park Station, jointly with Coombe, on the railway. The parish comprises 1,272 acres. Real property, £1,956. Pop., 320. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. 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 Winchester. Value, £417. 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.

MALDEN (New). See COOMBE.

MALDON, a town, three parishes, two sub-districts, and a district in Essex. The town stands at the influx of the river Chelmer to the Blackwater estuary, and at the terminus of a branch of the Great Eastern railway, 10 miles E by S of Chelmsford. It was anciently called Iulumania; 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; but no other Roman relics of any consequence have been discovered. 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 Marianus, 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 Beleeigh abbey, 1 mile to the W, noticed in our article BEELEIGH. Archdeacon Plume, the founder of the Plumean professorship of astronomy at Cambridge, was a native. A man called Bright, notable for great weight and rotundity, weighing 44 stones, and measuring nearly 9 feet round the stomach, died here at 29 years of age. The Earl of Essex takes from Maldon the title of Viscount.

The town is charmingly situated on a hill, 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. The town-hall is a lofty brick structure, of the time of Henry VI.; and is sometimes called Darcy tower, from Robert Darcy, Henry V.'s escheator for Essex, who married a rich widow of Maldon. The public hall, in High-street, near the town-hall, was built in 1800; is in the Italian style, of yellow brick, with stone dressings; contains an apartment used as a corn-exchange, and let for concerts, lectures, and public meetings; and contains also a literary and mechanics' institute, with public library. The county court, in the London-road, is a recent and handsome edifice. The railway station is a structure of stone and of red and white brick, in the Tudor style; and presents a picturesque appearance, as seen from the higher parts of the town. The borough jail has capacity for 6 male and 4 female prisoners. The workhouse, in Fullbridge, within St. Peter's parish, is a large substantial structure of brick and cement; and, at the census of 1861, had 223 inmates. There are assembly and billiard rooms, a museum, and salt, fresh, warm, and cold baths. All Saints church is mainly early English, partly decorated English; comprises nave, aisles,

and chancel; has a W triangular tower, with hexagona spire, of singular appearance; was partly restored in 1800, and repaired in 1866; and contains sedilia, a double piscina, a fine old Purbeck marble font, monuments of the Darceys, 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 6,000 volumes. St. Mary's church was originally built, about 1056, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman; was restored in 1623; and contains a font of the 12th century. The Independent, Quaker, and Wesleyan chapels are ornamental. The grammar school was founded in 1608, by Ralph Breder; clothes and educates ten boys gratis; and has an endowed income of £60. There are a national school and a British school. The endowed charities amount to £384 a-year.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking offices, and three chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on the first Thursday of May, and 13 Sept.; and industry is carried on in flour mills, malting establishments, rope-walks, boat-building yards, steam saw-mills, timber yards, a cooperage, an agricultural implement and machine manufactory, an iron foundry, soap-works, sail lofts, a silk mill, a brewery, salt-works, a brick and tile yard, lime-kilns, a new nut-making factory, and an extensive fishery. The nut-making factory is at Heybridge; was erected in 1865; and has a chimney 116 feet high, visible for miles all round. Much commerce is carried on in corn, hay, straw, coals, lime, chalk, oilcake, manures, and timber. Small vessels come up to the bridge; and larger ones ascend by a canal, 2½ miles long, past Heybridge, to Colliers' Reach quay. The town is a head-port; and has Burnham, Bradwell, Leigh, and Rochford, for sub-ports. The vessels belonging to it, at the commencement of 1864, were 99 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,225 tons, and 55 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 6,135 tons. The vessels which entered in 1863 were 1 British sailing-vessel, of 33 tons, from British colonies; 41 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,563 tons, from foreign countries; 9 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,237 tons, from foreign countries; and 1,629 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 70,272 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared in 1863 were 35 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,095 tons, to foreign countries; 5 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 513 tons, to foreign countries; and 950 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 41,410 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1867 was £630. The town sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward III. till 1867, but now sends only one; and, under the new act, is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Corporation income in 1855, £1,094. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £1,281. Electors in 1833, 716; in 1863, 904. The municipal borough consists of the three Maldon parishes, and the parliamentary borough includes also Heybridge parish. Pop. of the m. borough in 1851, 4,553; in 1861, 4,785. Houses, 1,014. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 5,888; in 1861, 6,261. Houses, 1,329.

The three parishes are All Saints, St. Peter, and St. Mary. Acres of All Saints, 55. Real property, £4,230. Pop., 957. Houses, 212. Acres of St. Peter, 1,626. Real property, £10,345; of which £16 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,550. Houses, 501. Acres of St. Mary, 1,827; of which 480 are water. Real property, £4,560; of which £200 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,278. Houses, 301. The livings of All Saints and St. Peter are vicarages, and that of St. Mary is a rectory, in the diocese of Rochester; and those of All Saints and St. Peter are united. Value of A. S. and St. P., £219; of St. M., £165. Patron of the former, the Rev. E. R. Horwood; of the latter, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.—The two sub-districts are All Saints and St. Peter. The sub-d. of All Saints contains the parishes of All Saints, Woodham-Walter, Woodham-Mortimer, Hazleleigh, Purlfeigh, Stow-Maries, Cold Norton, North Fambridge, and Litchington.

Sucreham, and Mundon. Acres, 24,773. Pop., 4,714. Houses, 1,001. The sub-d. of St. Peter contains the parishes of St. Peter, St. Mary, Heybridge, Langford, Great Totham, and Little Totham. Acres, 13,811. Pop., 6,741. Houses, 1,423.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Tollesbury, containing the parishes of Tollesbury, Tolleshunt-Darcy, Tolleshunt-Knights, Tolleshunt-Major, and Goldhanger; the sub-district of Bradwell, containing the parishes of Brailwell, St. Lawrence-Newland, Tillingham, Dengie, and Asheldham; and the sub-district of Southminster, containing the parishes of Southminster, Steeple, Mayland, Creekesea, and Burnham. Acres, 107,059. Poor-rates in 1853, £13,631. Pop. in 1851, 22,137; in 1861, 22,559. Houses, 4,771. Marriages in 1863, 151; births, 759,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 431,—of which 139 were at ages under 5 years, and 110 at ages above 65. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,613; births, 6,720; deaths, 4,723. The places of worship, in 1851, were 32 of the Church of England, with 7,542 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 2,669 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 713 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 490 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 751 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 50 s.; 1 undefined, with 144 s.; and 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 38 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,686 scholars; 39 private day-schools, with 896 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 2,216 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 43 s.

MALDON-ASHES, a hamlet in the W of Essex; 5½ miles E of Epping.

MALEW. See KIRK-MALEW.

MALFORD-CHRISTIAN. See CHRISTIAN-MALFORD.

MALHAM, a village and a township in Kirkby-in-Malham parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Aire, 5½ miles E of Settle; is a picturesque place; and has a post-office under Leeds, two inns, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and fairs on 30 June and 15 Oct. The township comprises 3,870 acres. Real property, £2,510. Pop., 184. Houses, 36. The manor belongs to Lord Ribblesdale. 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 235 feet; and commands, from the summit of the cliffs, a very gorgeous view. Limestone abounds, and 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. Acres, 8,880. Real property, £3,593. Pop., 115. Houses, 13. 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 in Nether Hallam township, Sheffeld parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1¼ mile W of Sheffeld.

MALINSLEE, a chapelry in Dawley-Magna parish, Salop; on the Coalport branch of the North-western railway, 4½ miles N of Coalport. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Dawley, under Wellington, Salop. It was constituted in 1843. Rated property, £4,952. Pop., 4,512. Houses, 861. The property is divided among a few. Most of the inhabitants are employed in collieries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300. Patron, the Vicar of Dawley-Magna. The church is modern.

MALMANS, a hamlet in Portland parish, Dorset; 4½ miles S of Weymouth.

MALDRAETH. See MALLTRAETH.

MALLESTANG, a township-chapelry in Kirkby-Stephen parish, Westmoreland; on the river Eden, under

Wild Boar fell, 3 miles SSE of Kirkby-Stephen r. station. Post-town, Kirkby-Stephen, under Penrith. Acres, 4,944. Real property, £1,899; of which £15 are in mines. Pop., 232. Houses, 43. 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 Uter Pendragon in the time of Vortigern; was burnt by the Scots in 1541; underwent complete repair in 1661; 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. Castletwaite, opposite Pendragon Castle, has a small ancient entrenchment, with ditch and vallum. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir R. Tufton, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1663, by the Countess of Pembroke.

MALLING, a district in Kent; taking name from the parishes of East Malling and West Malling. It comprehends the sub-district of Aylesford, containing the parishes of Aylesford; Burham, Wrotham, Allington, Darton, East Malling; Nunhead-with-Paddlesworth, Birling, Ryarsh, and Leybourne; the sub-district of East Peckham, containing the parishes of East Peckham, West Peckham, Mereworth, Shipborne, West Malling, and Watlingbury; and the sub-district of Wrotham, containing the parishes of Wrotham, Ightham, Staustead, Trotterscliffe, Addington, and Offham. Acres, 47,395. Poor-rates in 1863, £11,801. Pop. in 1851, 19,579; in 1861, 21,447. Houses, 4,018. Marriages in 1863, 123; births, 834,—of which 66 were illegitimate; deaths, 456,—of which 197 were at ages under 5 years, and 161 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,129; births, 6,959; deaths, 3,949. The places of worship, in 1851, were 26 of the Church of England, with 6,482 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 150 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 795 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 735 s.; and 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 105 s. The schools were 19 public day-schools, with 1,947 scholars; 41 private day-schools, with 839 s.; 26 Sunday schools, with 2,137 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 13 s. The workhouse is in West Malling; and, at the census of 1861, had 267 inmates.

MALLING ABBEY. See MALLING (WEST).

MALLING (EAST), a village and a parish in Malling district, Kent. The village stands adjacent to the Oxford and Maidstone branch of the Southeastern railway, 4 miles WNW of Maidstone; and has a post-office under Maidstone, and a fair on 15th July. The parish contains also the hamlets of Larkfield and New Hythe. Acres, 2,765. Real property, £16,135; of which £49 are in quarries, and £159 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 1,741; in 1861, 1,974. Houses, 374. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of brick-fields and cement-works, and from the erection of cottages for the occupancy of labourers in Aylesford and Burham parishes. The property is much subdivided. Clare House is the seat of J. A. Wigan, Esq.; and Bradbourne House is the seat of the Misses Twisden. About 300 acres are under hops; and there are two paper-mills. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of New Hythe, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £757. Patron, J. A. Wigan, Esq. The church has portions from early English 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 nunnery of West Malling. The chapel of New Hythe stands between New Hythe and Larkfield; and is a small building, with attached schoolhouse. There are two national schools, built at a cost of £2,200; a free school, with £108 a-year from endowment; almshouses, with £78; and other charities £10.

MALLING (SOUTH), a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; on the river Ouse and on the Lewes branch of the London and Brighton railway, partly within Lewes borough, on the N side of Lewes. Post-town, Lewes. Acres, 2,639. Rated property, £14,370. Pop., 715.

Houses, 125. Pop. of the part within L. borough, 499. Houses, 92. 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, £150. Patron, G. C. Courthope, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1628; succeeded one of the 7th century, founded by Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons; was repaired in 1837; and contains an altar-tomb to Sir W. Kemp. Eight persons were killed by a snow avalanche, from a hill within the parish, in Dec. 1836.

MALLING (WEST), a village and a parish in Malling district, Kent. The village stands adjacent to the Oxford and Maidstone branch of the Southeastern railway, 2½ miles W by S of Aylesford r. station, and ½ NW by W of Maidstone; occupies the site of the Saxon mark of the Mallingas; was itself anciently called Mealinges; is now sometimes called Town-Malling; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office; under Maidstone, a police station, three inns, a weekly corn-market on Monday, and fairs on 12 Aug., 2 Oct., and 17 Nov. The parish comprises 1,366 acres. Real property, £3,599; of which £152 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,021; in 1861, 2,036. Houses, 357. The property is subdivided. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to the bishops of Rochester; and, by Bishop Gundulph, to Malling abbey. Malling House is the residence of the Hon. R. P. Nevill; St. Leonard's House, of John Savage, Esq. Broughton House and Brook House likewise are chief residences. A Benedictine nunnery, known as Malling abbey, was founded here in 1090 by Bishop Gundulph; went, at the dissolution, to Archbishop Cranmer; passed to the Honeywoods and the Akerses; 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 was recently 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 also stood there; and has left some remains, which have been doubtfully pronounced to be Norman. A belt of woods and heaths, called Malling woods, conjoined with others called Mereworth and Great Comp woods, lies along the S of both West Malling and East Malling parishes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £320.* Patron, W. Lawson, Esq. The church has a modern nave, an early English chancel, and a Norman tower; was extensively restored in 1866; and contains brasses of 1497 and 1532. There are a national school, a private lunatic asylum, the Malling district work-house, and charities £83.

MALLOWDALE PIKE, an eminence in the N of Leicestershire; 8 miles E of Lancaster.

MALLOWS GREEN, a hamlet in the NW of Essex; 4½ miles N of Bishops-Stortford.

MALLSGATE, a hamlet in the NE of Cumberland; 8½ miles NE of Longtown.

MALLTRAETHI, a hundred in the middle of the S of Anglesey; containing Aberffraw parish and seven other parishes. Acres, 23,156. Pop. in 1851, 6,317; in 1861, 4,711. Houses, 1,070. The river Cefni flows along the E boundary, and terminates in a wide and long expanse of marsh and foreshore, called Malltraeth sands. The marsh has a desolate appearance; but has, to some extent, been drained and embanked; and is crossed by a viaduct of the Chester and Holyhead railway.

MALLWYD, a village and a parish in the district of Dolgelly; the village and most of the parish in Merioneth, the rest of the parish in Montgomery. The village stands on the river Dyfi, and near the Mowddwy rail-

way which was in course of formation in 1867, amid highly picturesque environs, 2 miles SSE of Dinas-Mowddwy; has a good inn; 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." The Merioneth section of the parish contains also the townships of Camlan, Cerist, Dinas, Dugoed, Gartheiniog, and Maesyglasey; and the Montgomery section consists of the township of Caereinion-fechan. Post-town, Dinas-Mowddwy, under Cemmas, Montgomery. Acres of the Merioneth section, 14,556. Real property, £3,699. Pop. in 1851, 1,083; in 1861, 938. Houses, 207. Acres of the Montgomery section, 1,894. Real property, £707. Pop. in 1851, 116; in 1861, 111. Houses, 22. The property is much subdivided. A remarkably picturesque waterfall is on the Dyfi at Pont-Vallwyd, a short distance from the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £340.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is substantial; and the church-yard contain some venerable yews, one of which has a girth of 23 feet. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £12. Dr. Davies, the author of a dictionary, was rector.

MALMSBURY, a town, a parish, two sub-districts, a district, and a hundred, in Wilts. The town stands on a fine eminence, penetrated by two headstreams of the river Avon, 2½ miles ESE of Akeman-street and of the boundary with Gloucestershire, 6 SW by W of Minety r. station, and 10 N by E of Chippenham. It was anciently called Meadclmcsbyrig or Maildufshyr, and it is supposed to have got that name from a Scottish hermit, called Mailduf, 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 Eadwid 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, Aldhelm, 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 1197-42, 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 only a few years ago, was a hospitium of the abbey; and retained to the end some pieces of ancient stone and wood-work. Two masonry

or friary chapels were at Burnivalde 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 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 alms-house, the building in which Henry VIII. and Charles I. were entertained, stands in the SE, and includes a walled-in 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 65 high; a transept, 70 feet long; a choir, 87 feet long; a Lady chapel, 60 feet long, and 23 feet 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 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. A Tudor house stands on the NE, and rests on a lofty decorated crypt. An Independent chapel, in modified Lombardic style, was built in 1865. There are chapels for Baptists, Moravians, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans; national schools; three endowed schools, with £119 a-year; and alms-houses and other charities, £95.

The town has a head post-office, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a cattle market is held on the last Tuesday of every month, except March, April, and May; and fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held on 28 March, 28 April, 5 June, and 15 Dec. A clothing trade was formerly extensive, but has dwindled almost to extinction. A ribbon manufactory was recently established; pillow lace is made by some women and children; and 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 1532; sends now only one member; is not regulated by the municipal act; and, under a charter of William III., is nominally governed by an alderman, a deputy alderman, and eleven capital burgesses. The old borough comprised only 136 acres; but the new borough, for parliamentary representation under the act of 1832, com-

prises the entire parishes of Malmesbury, Westport-St. Mary, Lea, Little Somerford, Great Somerford, Garsdon, Foxley, Charlton, Brokenborough, and Bremilham, and the extra-parochial place of Malmesbury-Abbey. Acres, 22,606. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £694. Electors in 1853, 291; in 1858, 370. Pop. in 1851, 6,998; in 1861, 6,881. Houses, 1,406.

The parish contains the tythings of Milbourn, Burton-Hill, Cole-Park, Corston, Rodbourn, and West Park. Acres, inclusive of Malmesbury-Abbey extra-parochial place, 5,332. Real property, inc. of M.-Ab., £5,303; of which £80 are in gas-works. Pop., exc. of M.-Ab., in 1851, 2,443; in 1861, 2,400. Houses, 497. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Rodbourn and Corston, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £265. Patron, S. B. Brooke, Esq. Chapels of ease are in Rodbourn and Corston.—The sub-district of Malmesbury-Eastern contains the parishes of Minety, Oaksey, Garsdon, Brinkworth, Dauntsey, Great Somerford, Little Somerford, and Lea, and parts of the parishes of Malmesbury, Charlton, Hankerton, and Crudwell. Pop., 7,475. Houses, 1,690.—The sub-district of Malmesbury-Western contains the parishes of Westport-St. Mary, Brokenborough, Easton-Grey, Foxley, Bremilham, Hullavington, Norton-Coleparke, Sherston-Parva, Sherston-Magna, Sopworth, Luckington, and Alderton, the extra-parochial place of Malmesbury-Abbey, and parts of the parishes of Malmesbury, Charlton, Hankerton, and Crudwell. Pop., 7,031. Houses, 1,400. The line of division through the parishes which are partly in the E. sub-d. and partly in the W. sub-d., runs along the turnpike-road from Chippenham to Malmesbury, goes up High-street to the Cross, and runs thence along Upper and Lower Oxford-streets, and along the turnpike-road toward Cirencester.—The district consists of the two sub-districts. Acres, 57,508. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,435. Pop. in 1851, 14,899; in 1861, 14,556. Houses, 3,050. Marriages in 1863, 106; births, 494,—of which 45 were illegitimate; deaths, 265,—of which 105 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 973; births, 4,675; deaths, 2,742. The places of worship, in 1851, were 23 of the Church of England, with 5,769 sittings; 10 of Independents, with 2,004 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,068 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 280 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 50 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 434 s.; and 1 undefined, with 130 s. The schools were 17 public day schools, with 742 scholars; 36 private day schools, with 590 s.; and 32 Sunday schools, with 2,042 s. The work-house is in Brokenborough parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 168 inmates.—The hundred contains twenty-five parishes, parts of two other parishes, and an extra-parochial place. Acres, 60,027. Pop. in 1851, 14,471; in 1861, 14,145. Houses, 2,939.

MALMSBURY-ABBAY, an extra-parochial place in the town of Malmesbury, in Wilts; around the site of the ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop., 143. Houses, 27.

MALPAS, a small town, a township, and a sub-district in Whitchurch district, and a parish partly also in Nantwich and Great Boughton districts, Cheshire. The town stands on an eminence, 2 miles N of the boundary with Flint, $\frac{1}{2}$ E of the river Dee, $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Whitchurch r. station, 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 Depenbeck, 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; consists of four streets, diverging from a common centre; is supplied with water by works erected at the expense of the Marquis of Cholmondeley and T. T. Drake, Esq.; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; has a post-office, under Whitchurch, Salop, a police station, a subscription library and reading-room, a church, Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, an endowed grammar school, an endowed national school, two alms-houses for twelve persons, and charities about £60 a-year; and gives the title of Viscount to the

Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church is partly decorated English, 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, with richly stained glass medallions; has also a massive handsome tower; was restored in 1841, at a cost of £2,500; and contains stalls, memorial windows, and alabaster tombs, with life-size recumbent figures. The Independent chapel was built in 1862, at a cost of £1,400. The grammar school has £25 a-year from endowment; the national school, £119; the almshouses, £117. A weekly market used to be held on Wednesday, but has been discontinued; and fairs are held on 5 April, 23 July, and 8 Dec. The township comprises 1,993 acres. Real property, £4,869. Pop., 1,037. Houses, 223. The manor was given by Hugh Lupus to Robert Fitzhugh; and passed, through the Suttons, the St. Pierres, and others, to the Cholmondeleys. The Hall was the seat of the Breretons, and was destroyed by fire in 1760.—The sub-district contains also the townships of Bickley, Hampton, Larkton, Duckington, Edge, Overton, Chorlton, Cuddington, Oldcastle, Newton-juxta-Malpas, Stockton, Wiglaugh, Wigland, Agden, Childlow, Bradley, Macefen, and Tushingham-cum-Grindley. Acres, 13,847. Pop., 3,621. Houses, 729.—The parish contains likewise the townships of Cholmondeley, Egerton, Bickerton, and Bulkeley in Nantwich district, and the township of Broxton in Great Boughton district. The townships are severally noticed in their own alphabetical places. Acres of the parish, 27,094. Real property, £57,007. Pop. in 1851, 5,710; in 1861, 5,593. Houses, 1,128. The living is a double rectory, or rectory of two mediocrities, in the diocese of Chester; and the higher mediocrities is united with the p. curacy of Whitewell. Value of the higher mediocrities-with-W, £1,000; of the lower mediocrities, £910.* Patron of the former, alternately the Marquis of Cholmondeley and T. T. Drake, Esq.; of the latter, T. T. Drake, Esq. A section of the parish, called St. Chad, was constituted a separate charge in 1860, and had a pop. of 871 in 1861; and the living of it is a p. curacy, of the value of £140,* in the patronage of the Rectors of Malpas. The church stands in Tushingham-cum-Grindley township; was built in 1863; consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with porch and bell-turret; and superseded a small old brick building. The p. curacy of Bickerton also is a separate benefice. A chapel of ease is at Iscoyd. A Wesleyan chapel is in Hampton; Primitive Methodist chapels are in Agden, Broxton, Bulkeley, Hampton, Wigland, and Tushingham-cum-Grindley; national schools are in Bickley and Macefen; and a school for boys and girls, erected in 1864, by Mrs. Clutton, is in Chorlton. 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, with a village, in Newport district, Monmouth; on the Brecon and Newport canal and on the Eastern Valleys railway, adjacent to the river Usk, 1½ mile NNW of Newport. Post-town, Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 938. Real property, £2,234. Pop., 304. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. Malpas Court is the seat of T. Protheroe, Esq. 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 Llandaf. Value, £100. Patron, T. Protheroe, Esq. The church belonged to the priory; is in rough Norman architecture, of unhewn stone, and in good condition; has neither aisle nor spire; and contains stalls and an effigy of the 14th century. There is a national school.

MALPAS—popularly Morcs—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; 5½ 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 tything in Newent parish, Gloucester; near Newent. Real property, £2,521. Pop., 225.

MALTBY, a hamlet in Raithby-cum-Maltby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles SSW of Louth. It comprises about 1,100 acres; and it anciently had a preceptory of Knights Templars.

MALTBY, a township in Stainton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Tees, 3¼ miles ENE of Yarm. Acres, 1,093. Real property, £1,335. Pop., 141. Houses, 36.

MALTBY, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Rotherham district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the upper part of the river Rytton, 6 miles E of Rotherham town and r. station; and has a post-office under Rotherham, and an ancient stone cross. The township includes also the greater portion of the parish. Real property, £5,475; of which 290 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 315; in 1861, 774. Houses, 169. The parish contains likewise the township of Hooton-Levet, and comprises 4,517 acres. Real property, £6,298. Pop. in 1851, 924; in 1861, 853. Houses, 189. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Sandbeck Hall, belongs to the Earl of Scarborough. The Hall is a large stone edifice; was built about the middle of last century; and stands in a finely wooded park of 350 acres. 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 Varasour; belonged to Cistercians, who here were called Monachi de Rupe, probably from a fragment of rock which the founders discovered here, and imagined to resemble the figure of Christ on the cross; 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. Value, £150.* 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. There are a chapel for Wesleyans, an endowed school with £15 a-year, and charities £10.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 12,883. Pop., 2,533. Houses, 554.

MALTBY-LE-MARSII, a parish, with a village, in Louth district, Lincoln; 5 miles SNE of Alford r. station. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 1,379. Real property, £3,290. Pop. in 1851, 293; in 1861, 332. Houses, 65. The increase of pop. arose from the sale of land for building purposes. The manor belongs to Capt. Moore. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. J. Allott. The church is ancient; 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 Mablethorpe. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and an endowed school with £80 a-year.

MALTHYRAFEL, a township in Llangview parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles NE of Llanfih. See MATHURAFEL.

MALTON, a sub-district and a district in N. R. Yorkshire; named from New Malton and Old Malton. The sub-district contains the parishes of New Malton-St. Leonard, New Malton-St. Michael, Old Malton, Appleton-le-Street, Huttons-Ambo, and part of Kirby-Misperton electorally in N. R. Yorkshire, and the parish of Norton electorally in E. R. Yorkshire. Acres, 18,159. Pop., 9,972. Houses, 2,053.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Hovingham, containing Shingly parish, six townships of Hovingham, two of Barton-le-Street, and one of Saltou; the sub-district of Bulmer, containing the parishes of Bulmer, Crambe, Feston, and Terrington, two hamlets and a township of Sheriff-Hutton, and a township of Barton-le-Street; the sub-district of Westow, containing the parishes of Westow, Kirkham, Furrythorpe, Birdsall, Langton, Acklam, and Wharram-le-Street, two townships of Scrayingham, and two of Wharram-Percy, all electorally in E. R. Yorkshire; and the sub-district of Billington, containing the parishes of Billington, Thorpe-Basset, Settrington, North Grimston, Kirby-Grindlyth, Wittingham, Yedingham,

and Heslerton, all electorally in E. R. Yorkshire. Acres, 112,457. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,466. Pop. in 1851, 23,123; in 1861, 23,483. Houses, 4,732. Marriages in 1853, 164; births, 764,—of which 91 were illegitimate; deaths, 502,—of which 136 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,625; births, 7,758; deaths, 4,498. The places of worship, in 1851, were 40 of the Church of England, with 8,641 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 519 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 500 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 623 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 360 s.; 25 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,845 s.; 18 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,770 s.; 2 undefined, with 236 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 66 s. The schools were 48 public day-schools, with 2,715 scholars; 39 private day-schools, with 895 s.; 55 Sunday schools, with 2,623 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 23 s. The workhouse is in New Malton—St. Leonard parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 191 inmates.

MALTON (NEW), a town and two parishes in Malton district, 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, 2½ 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 *Camalodunum*: some later ones, with considerable show of evidence, contend that it was *Derventio*; 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 at it; and, at least, stood somewhere on the Derwent. A castle was built here by the De Vescis; was taken in 1155, by the Scots; and was besieged in the same year, but probably not retaken, by Archbishop Thurstan 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 Favers; 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. Grattan, and other distinguished senators are associated with the town, as having represented it in parliament.

The town is about ¼ 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, mechanics' and literary institutions, with library and news-rooms, a cattle market, two churches, seven dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, national and British schools, and a workhouse. The cattle market occupies about 3 acres; and includes shambles, erected by Earl Fitzwilliam. St. Michael's church is Norman and large; has undergone so much restoration and alteration, both exteriorly and interiorly, as to present a modern appearance; has a W. tower; contains a fine old font; and was originally a chantry chapel to Old Malton priory, and afterwards a chapel of ease. St. Leonard's church is ancient and weather-worn; underwent repair in 1850, 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; contains two piscinas 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 Independent, Baptist, Quaker, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, United Free 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 leads 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 Jonah. A new public cemetery was formed in 1860; and contains two chapels for respectively Churchmen and Dissenters. Waterworks were begun to be formed in the autumn of 1860, at an estimated cost of £4,000; were to be supplied by pumping from the Lady spring, near the town; and were to have a reservoir on the Castle-Howard-road.

The town has a head post-office, † two railway stations with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief inns; 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; 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 machineries, 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 is 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 is governed by a bailiff, appointed at the court leet of Earl Fitzwilliam. Electors in 1833, 657; in 1863, 603. The borough limits comprise the two parishes of New Malton, and the parishes of Old Malton and Norton. Pop. in 1851, 7,601; in 1861, 8,072. Houses, 1,694. The two New Malton parishes are St. Michael and St. Leonard; they were separated from Old Malton so late as 1856; and they jointly comprise 110 acres. Real property of St. M., 2,461. Pop. in 1851, 1,634; in 1861, 1,566. Houses, 230. Real property of St. L., 25,915;

of which £500 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,207; in 1861, 2,221. Houses, 481. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of York. Value of St. M., £195; * of St. L., £195. Patron of both, Earl Fitzwilliam.

MALTON (OLD), a village and a parish in Malton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Derwent, 1 mile NE of New Malton; 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, two disseuing chapels, a grammar school, and a national 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. The chancel was taken down, and the present E window inserted, in 1734; and extensive restorations were made in 1844. The doorway of the W front is a very rich Norman arch, springing from the capitals of seven columns on each side; and the window above it is a pointed one of five lights, now partially walled up. The SW tower still stands, but is in a time-worn condition; and the NW tower has been reduced to the mere basement. The central tower was taken down in 1636. The cloister was quadrangular, and on the S side of the church. 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 intersections of the ribs. The grammar school was founded in 1546, by Archbishop Holgate; and has £96 a-year from endowment.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Wyeombe, and comprises 3,933 acres. Post-town, New Malton. Real property, £3,943. Pop. in 1851, 1,505; in 1861, 1,302. Houses, 294. The decrease of pop. arose from the removal of labourers employed on railway works. The manor belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £170. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam.

MALTRAETH. See MALTRAETH.

MALVERN (GREAT), a town and a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester. The town stands on an eastern slope of the Malvern hills, at the junction of the Worcester and Hereford railway with the Tewkesbury and Malvern railway, 1½ mile NNE of the boundary with Herefordshire, and 8½ SW by S of Worcester. It was, till recently, a mere village; yet it dates from considerably ancient times. A hermitage, or house of seculars, was founded at it in the time of Edward the Confessor; and was converted by Alwin, with the aid of Bishop Wulstan of Worcester, into a Benedictine priory. The priory became subject, in the time of Henry I., to the jurisdiction of Westminster; had a cell at Avercole, notable for a tragic occurrence in the time of the crusades; figured, for a long period, as a place of much ecclesiastical grandeur and influence; and at the dissolution of monasteries, was purchased by the inhabitants 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 ancient town, or village, is irregular, and consists chiefly of scattered houses. The modern 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, spacious promenade gardens. Its environs are highly picturesque; its climate, though subject to piercing east winds in spring and to great mid-day heat in summer, is highly salubrious; and its bathing and medicinal waters, aided by hydropathic establishments, have acquired eminent repute. The town owes its modern growth mainly to the resort of invalids, who appreciate excellent appliances for health, without caring much for accompaniments of gaiety and amusement; and it promises to acquire further and rapid growth, both from increasing force of the same cause, and as a place of education. The railway station is a handsome structure, and was opened in 1859. A very large hotel stands adjacent to the station; was erected in 1862 by a public company, at a cost of more than £25,000; presents a highly ornate appearance, similar to that of the Great Western hotel at Paddington; and has very high roofs. Other hotels and boarding-houses are as numerous as in many a city. A club-house, in the Palladian-Italian style, with adjoining masonic hall, was projected in 1869. The proprietary college stands on a beautiful spot commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Severn; was built in 1865, after designs by C. F. Hansom; is in the decorated English style, on a ground plan in the form of an E; measures 210 feet along the W front; has there a central turret-tower 109 feet high, a two-storied 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 classic 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 school-rooms, each 97 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 67 feet high, affords accommodation for 600 boys; and conducts its course of instruction on the system of the great public schools. There are a national school, an endowed school, an industrial school, a public library, and a working-men's literary institute. The public library is kept in a building of the Doric style. A suitable edifice for the literary institute was proposed, in 1866, to be erected at a cost of about £750. The parish church, or church of the quondam priory, is partly early Norman, chiefly later English; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with central embattled tower 124 feet high; measures 177 feet in length, 63 feet in width, and 63 feet in height; had formerly a Lady chapel, 50 feet in length; underwent restoration in 1860-4, at a cost of about £12,420; has a fine memorial window to the late Prince Consort, put up in 1862; and contains stalls, sedilia, four interesting ancient monuments, a beautiful recent monument to Mrs. S. Thompson, and the graves of Bishop Bathurst of Norwich and Bishop Jenkinson of St. David's. The gateway of the ancient priory still stands, and is a beautiful specimen of later English. St. Mary's church, at Barnards-Green, was erected in 1844, at a cost of about £2,000. Trinity church is at North Malvern. There are chapels for Independents, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, in the town; and a chapel for Independents, at Malvern-Chase. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1866, at a cost of £3,000; is in the early decorated English style; comprises nave, transept, and aisle, with a pinnacled tower 104 feet high; contains about 500 sittings; and stands over cryptic school-rooms, capable of accommodating 500 children. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1863; is in the pointed style; consists of a nave of 80 feet by 30, with three side chapels; and was designed to be extended, at some convenient period, by the addition of chancel. The public cemetery occupies a space of about 3 acres, and was

opened in 1861. A suite of alms-houses, in result of a munificent bequest of £60,000 by the Earl of Beauchamp, was founded in Oct. 1862. Other endowed charities connected with the town amount yearly to about £20. The town has a head post-office, † a telegraph-station, and two banking-offices; is a seat of petty sessions; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1861, 4,434. Houses, 709.

The waters of Malvern, which so greatly attract invalids, are remarkably limpid, and owe their reputed virtues probably quite as much to extreme purity as to any positive medicinal qualities; and 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, about 2 miles to the S. 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, ·323 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 1·637 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. A weekly lecture on water, health, and kindred topics is delivered in an apartment, used as a reading-room, in Townsend House; an annual temperance fête is held in the beautiful grounds connected with that edifice; and an annual ball, and a few in-door recreations, are the only other local amusements. But very ample and very inspiring means exist for pedestrian rambles, mounted or carriage excursions, picnic parties, angling, botanizing, and geological exploration.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Barnards-Green and the chapelry of Newland. Acres, 5,021. Real property, exclusive of Newland, £35,142; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,771; in 1861, 6,054. Houses, 992. Real property, inclusive of Newland, £36,854. Pop. in 1851, 3,911; in 1861, 6,245. Houses, 1,026. The property, in all parts, is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lady Emily Foley. Malvern Chase, once a forest, but now enclosed, included most of the parish, and extended beyond it; and it belonged, for some time, to the Clares. The parish is ecclesiastically cut into the sections of Great Malvern or Priory church, Guarford, and North Malvern. The living of the first is a vicarage, of the second a rectory, of the third a p. curacy, in the diocese of Worcester. Value of the first, £350;* of the second, £337.* Patron of the first, Lady Emily Foley; of the second, Earl Beauchamp; of the third, the Vicar of Great Malvern.

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 miles broad; and has about 20 distinct summits. Its name may have been originally either Moel-Wren, signifying "an alder-mountain" or "mountain with alders," or Moel-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 Daerc, the king's daughter; and the upland 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 Midsummer Hill, toward the S. The Worcestershire Beacon has an altitude of 1,444 feet above sea-level; and is the summit most frequented by excursionists and tourists. The Herefordshire Beacon has an

altitude of 1,370 feet; overlooks an important pass across the ridge; and is crowned by a very strong ancient fort, probably of British origin, 3,300 feet long, and 8,910 feet 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 Lug, 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, a chapelry in Leigh parish, Worcester; on the Worcester and Malvern railway, 1 mile NE of Great Malvern. It was constituted in 1846; it forms an important suburb of Great Malvern, and is rapidly increasing; and it has a post-office, † designated Malvern Link, Worcestershire, a railway station, a large and elegant hotel of 1862, and many handsome detached residences. Pop. in 1851, 1,670. Houses, 319. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was built in 1846; was greatly enlarged in 1860; is in the early English style; and has a tower of two stages, designed to be carried up a third stage, and to be surmounted by a spire. An independent chapel was built in 1861, and contains about 400 sittings. There are national and British schools.

MALVERN (LITTLE), a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; under the Malvern hills, 1 mile S of Malvern Wells r. station, and 4 ENE of Ledbury. Post-town, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire. Acres, 943. Real property, £927. Pop., 104. Houses, 29. The manor, with Little Malvern Court, belongs to C. M. Berington, Esq. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Worcester abbey, was founded here 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. Value, £44. Patron, Earl Somers. The church consists of the chancel and tower of the ancient priory church; is in good condition; and recently underwent interior repair. 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; is a handsome stone edifice, in the pointed style; wants a nave, intended to be hereafter added; and has schools attached to it.

MALVERN (NORTH), a chapelry in Great Malvern parish, Worcester; with a post-office under Malvern. See MALVERN (GREAT).

MALVERN WELLS, a chapelry in Hanley-Castle parish, Worcester; on the Worcester and Hereford railway, under the Malvern hills, 2 miles S of Great Malvern. It was constituted in 1836; it shares with Great Malvern the character of a watering-place; and it has a post-office, † designated Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, and a railway station. Pop. in 1861, 558. Houses, 104. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. F. Hopkinson. The church is a modern stone edifice, with a tower; and was repaired in 1862. There are a parochial library and a national school.

MALVERN (WEST), a chapelry in Mathon, Colwall, Cradley, and Leigh parishes, Hereford and Worcester; 2 miles W of Great Malvern r. station. It was constituted in 1844; and it has a post-office † under Malvern. Pop. in 1861, 1,417. Houses, 266. Pop. of the Mathon portion, 539; of the Colwall portion, 91; of the Cradley portion, 378. 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. There are numerous lodging-houses; and visitors and population are rapidly increasing. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £230.* Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. There is a national school.

MALWOOD, an ancient royal hunting castle in New Forest, Hants; near Stony-Cross, 11 miles W of South-

ampton. It has all disappeared, excepting some indistinct traces; but it still gives name to the forest walk in which it stood.

MAMATON, a hamlet in the S of Derbyshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Derby.

MAMBLE, a parish, with a village, in the district of Cleobury-Mortimer, and county of Worcester; adjacent to the Tenbury and Bewdley railway, and to the boundary with Salop, 4 miles SE of Cleobury-Mortimer. Post-town, Cleobury-Mortimer, under Bewdley. Acres, 2,653. Real property, £3,097; of which £350 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 383; in 1861, 307. Houses, 61. The property is divided between two. 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 vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bayton, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £328.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good; has a wooden spire; and contains monuments of the Blounts.

MAMHEAD, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; under Great Haldon hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Starcross r. station, and 4 E by N of Cludleigh. Post-town, Exeter. Acres, 1,165. Real property, £1,747. Pop., 218. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. Mamhead House belonged once to the Balles; was the seat of Sir Robert Newman, who fell at the battle of Inkerman; is now the seat of his brother, Sir Lydston Newman, Bart.; 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 about 1742, by T. Balle, Esq., 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. Value, £290.* Patron, Sir L. Newman, Bart. The church is good, and has a tower. Charities, £3.

MAMHLAD, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the Brecon canal, adjacent to the Abergavenny and Pontypool railway, 3 miles NE of Pontypool. It has a post-office under Pontypool. Acres, 1,937. Real property, £1,964. Pop. in 1851, 297; in 1861, 339. Houses, 65. The property is much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £160.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is good.

MAMMOLE, or **MANMOEL**, a hamlet in Bedwelty parish, Monmouth; between the Ebbw and the Sirhowy rivers and railways, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Bedwelty, and 7 WNW of Pontypool. It contains Georgetown and Brieryhill, where there are extensive iron-works; and includes much of the chapelry of Tredegar-St. George. Real property, £53,636; of which £8,500 are in mines, and £30,000 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 9,120; in 1861, 11,510. Houses, 2,025. The increase of population from the extension of the iron-works. The Bedwelty workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 93 inmates.

MAMTOR, or the **SHIVERING MOUNTAIN**, an eminence in the N of Derbyshire; 2 miles WNW of Castleton. It rises to an altitude of about 1,300 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, or **ISLE OF MAN**, an island, with adjacent islet of Calf of Man and several skerries, in the Irish sea; between England, Scotland, and Ireland, 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 Burrow Head, in Scotland; its NE extremity at Manghold 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 E coast, at Peel, is 27 miles SE by E of Lough Straungford, in Ireland. Its outline is extremely 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 Manghold Head, with a height of 373 feet; and runs by the watershed of North Barrule, Sneafell, Beiu-y-Phot, Garraghan, Greebath, Slieauhallin, South Barrule, and Cronkna-Irey-Llaa to the W coast N of Fleshwick Bay, with a maximum altitude of 2,024 feet. Side mountains, or spurs, flank considerable portions of the watershed line; a chain of hills, in continuation 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 Manghold Head to the vicinity of Castletown bay; and a summit, 472 feet high, rises on the Calf. The altitudes of the principal summits, named in arithmetical order, are Sneafell, 2,024 feet; North Barrule, 1,842; Beiu-y-Phot, 1,772; Greevalh, 1,591; South Barrule, 1,584; Sarteil, 1,560; Slieau-chiarn, 1,533; Garraghan, 1,520; Cronkna-Irey-Llaa, 1,445; Slieau-Dhooh, 1,139; Slieauhallin, 1,056; Carrans-Hill, 984; Slieau-y-Carnane, 906; Brada-Hill, 753; Dun-Howe, 757; Mount Murray, 714; Corrus-Tower, 675; Mull-Hills, 537; Bushels-House, 472; Douglas-Howe, 394; Santon-Head, 392; Spanish-Head, 350; Douglas-Head, 315; Tynwald Hill, 139; the watershed between Douglas and Peel, 126; and the watershed between Port Erin and Port-St. Mary, 81. 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, 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. Granite is worked at Dnu Howe, clay schist at Spanish Head, limestone flags at Scarlet, and black marble at Poolvash; and iron ore is worked at Manghold Head and South Manghold, copper ore at South Laxey and South Manx, zinc ore at South Laxey, and lead ore at Foxdale, South Laxey, North Laxey, and South Manx. Silver also is obtained at Foxdale, South Laxey, and North Laxey; sulphate of barytes, at Foxdale; and plumbago, in Glen Helen. The produce of worked granite, in 1853, was 7 tons; of worked clay schist, 60 tons; of worked limestone flags, 1,360 tons; of worked black marble, 75 tons; and there was also a produce of calcined limestone, at Ballahot and Port-St. Mary, of many hundred tons. The produce of iron, in 1860, was 1,650 tons; of copper, 350 tons; of zinc, 3,131

cons; of lead, 2,677 tons; and of silver, in the previous year, 53,274 ounces.

The soils correspond in character with the rocks, and do not present much variety. The total of enclosed and cultivated lands, exclusive of the Calf, is 89,458 acres; of unappropriated commons, 30,738 acres; of waste lands, rocks, and scerries, about 10,000 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 1763. 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. Upwards of 20,000 quarters of wheat, considerable quantities of barley and oats, and from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of potatoes, are annually exported. Poultry, butter, eggs, cattle, horses, and pigs also are increasingly exported; and all the 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. Fisheries of herring, cod, ling, and inshore fish employ about 3,800 men and boys, upwards of 600 boats, and about 3,600,000 square yards of netting; and yield, on the average, a produce worth more than £50,000 a-year. The herring fisheries employ also about 500 English and Irish boats, with upwards of 3,600 men. The average take of herrings yearly produces about 3,000,000 fish for home consumption, and 32,000,000 fish, or 40,000 barrels for curing. The cod and ling fisheries also are considerable. Lobsters likewise 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 goods are produced in the Union mills of Braddan; sailcloths, ropes, and nets, largely at Tromade, near Douglas; paper, soap, and starch, at Laxey and Sulby Glen; and iron ware, at Douglas. The vessels belonging to Man at the beginning of 1861 were 273 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 6,817 tons; 49 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 4,161 tons; and 3 steam-vessels, of aggregate 339 tons. The vessels which entered in 1859 were 5 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,035 tons, from British colonies; 5 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 809 tons, from foreign countries; 25 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,493 tons, from foreign countries; 1,607 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 20,212 tons, coastwise; and 96 steam-vessels, of aggregate 20,503 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared in 1859 were 2 British sailing-vessels, of jointly 500 tons, to British colonies; 8 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,010 tons, to foreign countries; 25 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 2,789 tons, to foreign countries; 783 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 55,525 tons, coastwise; and 80 steam-vessels, of aggregate 17,027 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1862 was £23,647 at Douglas, and £4,689 at Ramsey.

The Island is divided politically into two sections, N and S; each section is divided into 3 sheadings; the sheadings are subdivided into 17 parishes; the parishes are subdivided into 189 treens; and each treen is subdivided into 4 quarters-lands. Each section has its own deacon, or justice; each sheading, its coroner or sheriff, and its beadle or deputy; each parish, its captain, sumner, and moor; and each treen had formerly a chapel or an oratory. 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 clancony or other English court, unless the writ obtain the sanction of its own courts. 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

forins 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, and is captain-general of the military forces of the island. The Council also is appointed by the Crown; consists of the bishop, the archdeacon, the clerk of the rolls, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the water-bailiff, and the vicar-general; and, in consequence of their always taking part in the business of the legislature, practically includes likewise the deacons. The clerk of the rolls has the custody of the records, and enters all pleas; the attorney-general sits in all courts for the Crown, and is public prosecutor; the receiver-general has charge of the revenue, and makes payment of salaries; the water-bailiff is practically the admiral of the island, and holds admiralty courts; the vicar-general is the bishop's official; and the deacons are the judges, and are regarded by the natives as having derived their office from the ancient Druids. The Keys are the lower house of the legislature; consist of twenty-four natives, gentlemen of property; hold their office for life; are each appointed, on a vacancy, by the lieutenant-governor, from a list of two presented by the remaining twenty-three; have appellate jurisdiction in civil causes; and are supposed to derive their name of Keys from three Manx words signifying "four-and-twenty." The revenue is derived from import duties, royalties of mines and quarries, lord's rent, and £500 of the commuted tithes; and amounts to somewhat more than £32,000 a-year. The expenditure comprises about £8,000 on the civil establishment, about £3,900 in the customs department, and £2,300 for public works; and the balance goes to the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom as interest on £416,114 paid in 1825, to the fourth Duke of Athole, for all his rights and interest in the island.

The postal department is independent of the local revenue arrangements; and is well ratified, and very efficient. Regular communication, by steam-vessels, is enjoyed with Liverpool, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, Sillith, Glasgow, and Dublin. 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. Many English families, attracted by the amenities of the island, and by motives of economy, have settled in it as permanent residents; and great numbers resort to it in summer for excursions through it, for rustication, and for sea-bathing. The cost of provisions in it is very much lower than in Great Britain and Ireland; house-rent, especially in the rural parts, is moderate; house-tax, income-tax, poor's-rates, carriage-licences, and tolls are unknown; and the hire of carriages, cars, or horses, is comparatively cheap. The currency is now assimilated to that of England; yet the copper coinage continues to be stamped with the Manx arms. Notes of one-pound and five-pounds, 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 to become extinct in another generation. 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. A curious Manx literature, chiefly of ballads on sacred subjects, exists in manuscript, and may be found in rural cottages and farm-houses; a scanty Manx literature, chiefly of a few poems, exists in print; a Manx prayer-book was printed in 1792, and a Manx Bible in 1772; a Manx grammar, which had become very scarce, was republished about 1855; 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, and were under consideration for being printed in 1861. A school is maintained

in every parish by assessment on the inhabitants; and is aided by £8 Gs. from various endowments. Upwards of 50 elementary schools are in the island; and a proportion of fully more than one-eighteenth of the population is at school. About 23 places of worship, either chapels or school-houses used as chapels, besides the 17 parish churches, belong to the Establishment; upwards of 60 other places of worship are Wesleyan or Primitive Methodist; several, in the towns, are Independent or Scotch Presbyterian; and three, at Douglas, Ramsey, and Castletown, are Roman Catholic. 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-Erino. Pop. 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. Inhabited houses, 8,946; uninhabited, 477; building, 93.

Man, in common with Anglesey, is the Mona of many ancient writers. It alone was called Mona by Cæsar; it was called Monaoida, Monabia, Menavia, and Eubonia by other Roman authors; and it was called Mann, Manau, Manuin, and Menow by the ancient Norsemen and the ancient Britons. It was early inhabited by a Scotch-Irish people, and was a grand 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 531, it passed under the dominion of Aodan M'Gabhra, 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 Anaraud. 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 Briton; and they seem to have driven Anaraud 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 Anaraud 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 marauder, 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 978, 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; Sniibne succeeded in 1004, and was slain in defending his throne against Jarl Torfin of

Orkney in 1034; Harold I., the son of Sniibne, 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 Nudipes, 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 Nudipes 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 Gilie, 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 1153, 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 thane 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 Haaco Hagenson of Norway; and died in 1237. Harold II. succeeded him; married a daughter of Haaco 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 Haaco 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 a cession 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 stabili." 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 Baliol 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; beat 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, especially in result of Edward Baliol swearing fealty to Edward III. in 1294, 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, at the bishop's death, to William, second Earl of Salisbury; was sold by him, in 1339, to Sir William Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire; was given, at that nobleman's attainder, to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; passed from him also by attainder in only four years; and then, in 1406, was given to Sir John Stanley, whose descendant, in 1456, 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 1551. It was seized by the parliamentary forces soon after that nobleman's death; was given 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 £2,000. The third Duke of Athole succeeded in 1774; petitioned parliament, in 1781, 1786, and 1805, for restoration of part of the revenues; obtained, in the last of these years, restored right to a fourth part of them, afterwards commuted to £3,000 a year; and finally, in 1825, surrendered all his remaining interest in the island to the British crown for £416,114.

The antiquities of Man 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 uninscribed stones, such as the heathen Norsemen erected to the memory of heroes, occur in various places; and two of them, near Mount Gawne and above Port-St. Mary, are called Giants' Quaiting-stones. Barrows are very numerous; and five of them, at Fairy-hill, Cronk-ny-Marroo, Cronk-ny-Vowlan, Cronk-Aust, and Cronk-ny-Dooiny, are specially remarkable. Cairns also occur; and two, called Cloven-stones and Orrey's-Grave, continue in their pristine state. Ancient crosses, either ruinic 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 Ballachurry, Castleward, Ferk, Balla-Nicholas, Corvally, and Hango-Brough; old stone fortifications are on South Barrule, on Hango-hill, at Derby Fort, and at Rushen Castle; remains or vestiges of Treen chapels or oratories, are numerous; remains of monastic buildings are at Rushen Abbey, at Bechmaken-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 a parish in Helston district, Cornwall. The village stands near the coast, 6½ miles SSW of Falmouth r. station; and has a post-office under Helston, Cornwall, and fairs on 21 March and 17 Oct. The parish comprises 1,718 acres of land, and 125 of water. Real property, £2,311. Pop., 505. Houses, 96. The property is divided among a few. Kestell, an old seat, belonged to the Kestells, and passed to the Lenons. The metal titanium was first found here, in the stream of Tregonwell-mill, by the late Rev. W. Gregor; and the mineral containing it is a titaniferous iron, and has been called manaccanite or gregorite. 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 Exeter. Value, £193.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is ancient, and was restored and enlarged in 1824. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and a national school. 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 them in 1855, and 191 of the persons on board were drowned.

MANACHLOGDDU. See MONACHLOGDDU.

MANAFON, a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery; on the river Rhiev, 2½ miles S by E of Llanfair, and 8½ SW of Welshpool r. station. It contains the township of Manafon-Llan, Manafon-Gaynog, Manafon-Llys, and Dwyryd; and the last of these includes the hamlet of Dolgwynfclun. Post-town, Llanfair-Caereinion, under Welshpool. Acres, 6,635. Real property, £4,091. Pop., 701. Houses, 141. The property is much subdivided. The surface is variously undulating, hilly, and moorish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is ancient, because very dilapidated, and was recently restored. Churites, £5.

MANANNAN'S CHAIR, an artificial heap in the Is. of Man; near Tynwald hill, ¼ miles ESE of Peel. It is supposed to have been the seat of a Druidical chief; and it takes its name from a fabled necromancer, who is alleged to have held the island under his sway by a spell, and to have been converted to Christianity by St. Patrick.

MANATON, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands on an eminence on the E side of Dartmoor, and is wild and beautiful scenery,

3½ miles S by W of Moreton-Hampstead r. station. The parish comprises 6,393 acres; and its post-town is Moreton-Hampstead, under Exeter. Real property, £2,332. Pop., 415. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. 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 dell, and then forming a fine cataract over a precipice of about 100 feet. Several small tin mines are near the boundary. 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. Value, £230.* Patron, the Rev. W. Carwithen. The church is later English, in good condition; and has a good screen. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £22.

MANBY, a parish, with a village, in Louth district, Lincoln; 3 miles NE of Leighton r. station, and 4½ E by S of Louth. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 1,460. Real property, £2,088. Pop., 210. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to S. T. Scrope, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £482. Patron, the Rev. J. Waite. The church is late perpendicular, in good condition; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

MANBY, a hamlet in Broughton parish. Lincoln; 4½ miles WNW of Granford-Brigg. Manby Hall is the seat of the Earl of Yarborough.

MAN (CALF OF). See MAN and CALF OF MAN.

MANCETTER, or MANCHESTER, a village and a parish in Atherstone district, Warwick. The village stands adjacent to Watling-street, the river Anker, the boundary with Leicestershire, the Trent Valley railway, and the Coventry canal, 1 mile SE of Atherstone; occupies part of the site of the Roman station Manduessedum; and, together with the neighbourhood, has furnished a considerable number and variety of Roman relics. Pop., 355. Houses, 97. The parish contains also the township of Atherstone, and the hamlets of Oldbry and Hartshill; and its post-town is Atherstone. Acres, 4,120. Real property, £21,637; of which £293 are in quarries. Pop., 5,403. Houses, 1,239. The property is much subdivided. The Manor House is the residence of Viscount Curzon; Mancetter House, of J. R. Harper, Esq.; Mancetter Lodge, of C. Alliston, Esq.; and Oldbry Hall, of C. H. Okeover, Esq. Robert Glover, who lived in the manor house, and Mrs. Lewis, who was also a resident in the parish, were martyred for religion in respectively 1555 and 1577. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £230.* 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 14th century; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments to Robert Glover and Mrs. Lewis. The vicarages of Atherstone and Hartshill are separate benefices. There are three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Benedictine nunnery, a free school, and a girls' national school, in Atherstone; two dissenting chapels, two endowed schools, and a national school, in Hartshill; and eleven almshouses, from a bequest of £2,000, in Mancetter village.

MANCHESTER, a city, a township, a district, a parish, and a diocese in Lancashire. The city stands at an intersection of Roman roads, on the rivers Irwell, Irk, and Medlock, at the termini of various canals, and at a convergence of railways, 31 miles W by N of Liverpool, 35 NNW of Birmingham, and 188½ NW of London. Railways go from it, in all directions, to all parts of the kingdom; canals give it water communication with the eastern and the western seas, and with most parts of England; and conveyances, of all suitable kinds, connect it with places not touched by railway or canal.

History.—The site of the city was originally a dense

forest. A Celtic tribe, called Setantii or Sistuntii, are supposed to have taken possession of it about 500 years before the Christian era, to have remained unmolested on it for about five centuries, and to have been suddenly invaded and subdued by the tribe of Brigantes from Yorkshire. The Romans, under Agricola, subjugated the Brigantes in the year 79; and they are supposed to have immediately constructed four fortalices on the site of Manchester. The place is said to have been called Mancenion by the Britons; it was called Mancunium or Manucium by the Romans; and it afterwards took the names of Manigceastre and Manaceastre, respectively among the Saxons and at the Norman conquest. A regular Roman town is supposed to have been formed near the principal Roman fortalice, in the years 80, 81, and 82; and was the meeting-point of four principal Roman roads. The town is believed to have extended from Castlefield northward and eastward, and to have been bounded by the line of the present Aldport-lane and Tickle-street. Many Roman remains, including some urns and other pottery, numerous coins, and an altar, have been found within these limits. A manufacture of woollen is supposed to have been introduced, by the Britons, to Mancenion from Gaul, and to have been improved by the Romans. The Britons regained possession, after a period of about four centuries, at the retiring of the Romans; but they were soon obliged to give way to the Saxons. Manchester figures in 540 as a town of Northumbria; and seems to have then been a frontier place between the Northumbrians on the N and E and the Mercians on the S. A thane was placed over it early in the 7th century, and is said to have resided on the site of Chetham's hospital. Christianity had then made progress among the Saxons; and a parish church appears to have been built at Manchester, soon after Oswald, king of Northumbria, founded York cathedral. The Danes made severe attacks on the town, pillaged it, slew many of its inhabitants, and reduced much of it to ruin; yet met with determined and long resistance. Salford had then come into existence as a separate town; sustained less injury than Manchester from the Danes; and, at the division of England into counties and hundreds in 890, was made the head of the hundred in which Manchester is situated. Manchester was thus politically depressed below Salford; but, about thirty years afterwards, it was rebuilt and partly fortified, re-assumed its original importance, and extended its bounds. A principal town-mill then stood near the quondam Roman station at Castlefield; took afterwards the name of Knute-mill from King Canute, who is supposed to have passed through Manchester in his march toward Cumberland against the Scots; and has bequeathed its name, in the altered form of Knott-mill, to the spot on which it stood. Another town-mill, known as the School-mill, stood on the Irk, and gave rise to the name there of Old Millgate. Manchester figures in Domesday book, and had then two churches. The manor had been included, at the Norman conquest, in the extensive territory given to Roger of Poitou; it had been settled as a separate manor, shortly after the Domesday survey, in favour of Albert de Gresley; it continued with the De Gresleys till the time of Edward II.; it passed then to the Delawars, and continued with them till the 29th year of Henry VI.; it then passed to the Wests, and continued with them till the time of Sir William West, who was created Baron Delawar by Queen Elizabeth; it was sold by that nobleman's son in 1579, for £3,000, to John Laye, Esq., of London; it was re-sold by Laye in 1593, for £3,500, to Sir Nicholas Mosley, also of London; it remained with the Mosleys till 1845, though an abortive attempt was made to sell it to the corporation in 1593; and it was finally sold in 1845, by Sir Oswald Mosley, to the corporation, for £200,000.

Manchester dates its main prosperity from the introduction of improved woollen manufactures, and the settlement of Fleunings, in the time of Edward III. The manufactures eventually took the name of Manchester cottons, but really, for a long time, were all woollens. A law was enacted by Edward III., prohibiting every

person from wearing any cloth except of English fabric; and that law operated powerfully to develop and sustain the Manchester manufactures. Cotton was first brought to England from Smyrna some time prior to 1501; and it appears to have become considerably worked in Manchester towards the close of the 16th century. Manchester rose slowly but steadily into repute and magnitude as a clothing town; and, at the time when Leland wrote, it was described by him as "the fairest, quickest, and most populous town in Lancashire." An act of 33 Henry VIII. states that "the inhabitants of Manchester have obtained riches and wealthy livings, and have employed many artificers and poor folks," inducing "strangers from Ireland and elsewhere" to bring their "linens, yarns, wool, and other necessary wares," to sell there. The privilege of sanctuary was given to the town in 1540, but was removed next year to Chester. The manufactures appear to have rapidly increased in the latter part of Henry VIII.'s reign, and in the three following reigns. An act was passed in the 6th year of Edward VI., ordering that "all cottons called Manchester, Lancashire, and Chester cottons," should be of certain dimensions and weight; and another was passed in the 8th of Elizabeth, requiring that the cottons should bear the seal of the Queen's millage. A brief account, written in 1650, describes the manufactures of Manchester as "woollen frizes, fustians, sackcloths, mingled stuffs, caps, inkles, tapes, points, &c., in the production of which, men, women, and children were employed." But the course of prosperity was temporarily interrupted at several periods, in 1565, 1587, 1590, 1605, and 1645, by visitations of plague, supposed to have been occasioned by cotton imported in large quantities from Smyrna. The visitation of 1605 destroyed about one-fifth of the population; and that of 1645 was still more severe, causing complete suspension of trade, entire desertion of the mills, and making such havoc among the people that collections of money for the relief of the survivors were taken in all the surrounding towns and in the metropolis, and £1000 was voted by parliament. A great dearth also occurred in 1586, and a great flood in 1616.

Manchester declared against the King at the commencement of the civil wars of Charles I.; it was approached by Lord Strange, at the head of a force, on behalf of the King, in the spring of 1642, but refused to admit him; it immediately underwent fortification with ramp walls and with chains and posts to resist attacks by any great force; it was assaulted by Lord Strange, on 5 July, and again ten days afterwards, with the effect of his being completely repulsed; and it was besieged by him, with a force of 5,000 men, during six days in September, but compelled him to retire. A depression in its trade was caused by the rebellion of 1715, but was of short duration. The rebel army of Prince Charles Edward entered it on 25 Nov. 1745, raised a regiment in it of about 200 men, left it on 3 Dec. in progress to Derby, re-entered it in retreat on 8 Dec., levied a contribution of 25,000 on its inhabitants, and finally left it on the 9. A serious riot, occasioned by dearth of provisions, occurred in 1757. A great impetus to trade was given by the making navigable the rivers Mersey and Irwell, from Liverpool to Manchester, under an act passed in 1720; and by the formation of the Bridgewater canal in 1758-61. An earthquake, which so shook the ground as to make the bells of several churches ring, was felt in 1777. A volunteer corps of about 6,000 men was embodied in 1803, to stand prepared against the threatened invasion by the French. Serious disputes between the employers and the workmen occurred in 1808, 1812, and 1818; and they ultimately took a political form, and culminated in two great radical meetings at St. Peter's Field in 1819. The second of these meetings took place on 16 Aug.; was attended by about 60,000 persons; and was compulsorily dispersed by the yeomanry cavalry corps, with the effect that eight persons were killed, about 600 wounded, and several of the speakers imprisoned. Severe destitution prevailed among the operatives in 1825-6; thousands, for the sake of partial relief, were employed on the roads; about 14,000 received eleemosynary assist-

ance in soup, meal, and other food; and not a few broke eventually into riot, with effects of bloodshed and capital crime. Similar events occurred also in 1829. The cholera made fearful ravages in 1832-3. The Bank of Manchester stopped payment in 1842, and occasioned losses to the amount of £800,000. Lord John Russell, then prime minister, visited the city in 1850; and Queen Victoria visited it in 1851 and 1857. The cotton famine of 1851-5 threw large numbers of the operatives out of employment, and gave a strong check to the progress of manufacture, yet was not attended by any disturbance of the public peace; and it eventually yielded to the importation of cottons from India, Egypt, and Brazil, and to the cessation of the American war.

Among distinguished natives or residents of Manchester have been,—Lord Delaware, rector of the parish and founder of the collegiate church, who died in 1427; Hugh Oldham, founder of the Manchester grammar school and bishop of Exeter, who is supposed to have been a native, and died in 1519; John Bradford, a native, who was martyred at Smithfield in 1555; Dr. John Dee, a resident in 1596, warden of Manchester, and accused of necromancy, who died in 1608; John Booker, a native in 1601, an astrologer, the author of the "Bloody Almanac," who died in 1667; John Byrom, poet and stenographer, born at Kersall in 1691; Francis, Duke of Bridgewater, who died in 1803; Rev. John Whitaker, a native, an antiquary, the author of the "History of Manchester," who died in 1808; Dr. Worthington, a native and a theologian, who died in 1671; Faulkner, a native, a jesuit, the author of the "History of Patagonia," who died in 1794; Thomas Henry, a celebrated chemist, resident in 1764; Dr. Wm. Henry, son of the preceding, and also a celebrated chemist; Dr. Dalton, the discoverer of the atomic theory, a resident upwards of 40 years; Barritt, the antiquary, a resident; Farrington, the painter, a resident; the first Sir Robert Peel, many years a merchant in Manchester, where he accumulated an enormous fortune, and who died in 1830; Miss M. J. Jewsbury, or Mrs. Fletcher, a resident, the author of "Lays of Leisure Hours" and other poetical works, who died in 1833; Miss G. E. Jewsbury her sister, novelist; Henry Liverseege, the painter, born here in 1803; Charles Swain, the poet, born here in 1803; T. K. Hervey, author of various poetical works; W. H. Ainsworth, a native, the author of "Jack Sheppard" and other works; Thomas de Quincey, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," and of many other works, said to have been born in the house known as Princess-tavern in Cross-street, corner of Princess-street; Samuel Bamford, a resident, poet and prose writer; J. C. Prince, a resident, poet; Miss Isabella Varley, (Mrs. G. L. Banks), a native, poet and novelist; Mrs. Hawkslar, a resident, poet; and Mrs. Marshall a resident, and the author of several popular juvenile works. Manchester gives the title of Duke to the family of Montagu.

Site and Structure.—The city stands partly on a plain, and partly in the valley of the Irwell. The country around it, for miles, is slightly undulating, but chiefly flat. Some beautiful walks are in the immediate neighbourhood; but objects of art, rather than any features of nature, adorn even the best portions of the environs. The extensive circumjacent tract, as seen from the nearest range of hill, looks not a little charming, but does so, not from its proper characters as a landscape, but from its profusion of groves, villas, mansions, factories, and towns, with Manchester in the centre, and Stockport, Ashton, Oldham, Bolton, Bury, and Middleton in the distances. A stranger approaching the city, by road or by railway, bids farewell to the amenities of open scenery, makes speedy acquaintance with the smoke and noise of factories, sees the very sky changing from a clear to a greyish blue, becomes surrounded with crowded indications of traffic and manufacture, and passes at last into what seems almost a chaos of mills and warehouses. The city has numerous and extensive suburbs, but is itself compact and dense. The river Irwell, in a tortuous course, separates Manchester proper on the E bank from Salford on the W, in the same sort of way as

which the Thames separates London from Southwark; and the rivers Irk and Medlock intersect Manchester proper, in courses to the Irwell. The city, inclusive of Salford, but exclusive of some suburbs, measures about 2 miles from E to W, and somewhat less from N to S. The streets amount to upwards of 800; few of them are spacious, or of any considerable length; very many are mere lanes or alleys; and great numbers are intersected by canals or streams, or communicate with one another by small bridges. Yet all, or most, are well paved; multitudes run in straight lines and intersect at right angles; the modern ones, especially in the S, are generally well built, and of pleasing aspect; some of the main ones, in the central portions, are wide and magnificent; and a large proportion borrow splendour either from public buildings or from the best shops and warehouses. The older portions of the city, and the portions most occupied by factories, are far from pleasant to lovers of the beautiful; yet some vistas or places, such as in Piccadilly, in Oxford Road, in King-street, in St. Ann's-square, in St. Ann's-street, in Exchange-street, in Victoria-street, and in Market-street, are eminently fine or striking; while the best suburbs, containing the residences of the wealthiest merchants, and forming a sort of fashionable West End, exhibit beautiful grounds, handsome crescents, and long rows of ornate villas, with accompaniments of lawns, shrubberies, and spacious gardens.

Great improvements have, for many years, been in progress in the city. Outskirts which were straggling, unsightly, or rural, are now covered with ornamental suburbs. The very field of the great disastrous public meeting of 1819, is now graced with one of the chief and most ornate of the public buildings. Many of the old streets have been modernized; and multitudes of crumbling, plain, or ungrainly houses have been replaced by handsome new ones. A fine architectural taste, sometimes soaring into the ambitious, has pervaded the planning of new streets, and the erection of new buildings, both private and public. Warehouses are a great feature, forming huge ranges, and filling streets after streets in all directions; and they present a large aggregate of beauty and magnificence, both in individual piles, and in extensive street façades. Market-street, running eastward from Market-place to Piccadilly, was so late as about 1827 a mere disagreeable lane, only wide enough to admit one ordinary-sized vehicle, but is now, both for spaciousness and for splendour, the first street in the city. Mosley-street, running south-westward from Piccadilly to St. Peter's church, was not many years ago an uninteresting place of private dwellings, but is now mainly edified with splendid warehouses, banks, and public buildings; and other streets have, in great degree, undergone a similar change. A new building projected in 1865, at the corner of Portland-street and David-street, may be regarded as a good specimen of the warehouses; presents a frontage of 220 feet to Portland-street, and one of 410 feet to David-street; is in a free Italian style, 60 feet high, all of Yorkshire stone; has, over the principal entrances, massive cornices resting on consoles and Caryatides; is rounded at the angle of the street, and strikingly ornamented there with carving and a projecting balcony; and was estimated to cost about £40,000. Other semi-public buildings are similarly ornamental. The Branch Bank of England, in Pall Mall and King-street, is in the Doric style, after designs by Cockerell, and was erected in 1847. The Manchester and Salford Bank in Mosley-street, at the corner of York-street, is in the Italian palatial style, and one of the finest buildings in the city. The Royal Insurance Office is in the Italian Gothic style, bold and picturesque, and was erected in 1864. The Lancashire Insurance office, at the corner of St. Ann's-square, is in a free Ionic style, with incised decoration in the stone, and was erected in 1866. The Queen's Hotel, in Piccadilly, is a massive, quadrangular, four-storied structure, in the Italian style; and has, at the principal entrance, a portico and balcony. Many other buildings of the same class, and similarly ornamental, might be mentioned.

Public Buildings.—The Town Hall stands at the

junction of King-street and Cross-street; was erected in 1822-4, after designs by F. Goodwin, at a cost of nearly £40,000; is in the Ionic style, copied from the temple of Erectheus at Athens; has a portico of five open intercolumns, with an intercolumn at each end; has statues of Solon and King Alfred in niches at the sides of the portico, and medallions of Pythagoras, Lyeurgus, Sir Isaac Newton, and Sir Matthew Hale on the attic panels; is surmounted, at the centre, by a dome copied from the octagonal tower of Andronicus, or Tower of the Winds; contains a public room, 51½ feet high to the ceiling of the dome; a council-chamber, and numerous rooms for municipal and police uses; and has, in the entrance-hall, beautiful marble busts of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, and in the staircase and elsewhere, full length portraits of Sir Elkanah Armitage, Sir Thomas Potter, Sir John Potter, Alderman Watkins, Alderman Neild, Mark Philips, Esq., Joseph Brotherton, Esq., and other local celebrities. A new large Town Hall, of splendid character, after designs by Alfred Waterhouse, was founded on the E side of the recently-formed Albert-square, toward the end of 1863. There are town-halls also in Salford, Chorlton, Cheetham, Hulme, and Pendleton.—The Free Trade hall stands in Peter-street, on the scene of the monster-meeting of 1819; was built in 1858, at a cost of about £40,000; is in the Lombardo-Venetian style, after designs by E. Walters; has a frontage 159 feet long and 75 feet high, adorned with allegorical sculptures by Mr. Thomas of London; contains a great hall 134 feet long, 73 feet wide, and 52 feet high, in the Italian style, with a very elegant gallery around it, and with accommodation for about 5,000 persons; and contains also an assembly room, with sittings for about 650 persons, a supper room above, of similar capacity, and other rooms suitable for recreation.

The Royal Exchange stands in Market-place, at the W end of Market-street; was built in 1806, after designs by Harrison of Chester; underwent enlargement and improvement at several times, particularly in 1856; presented to Market-street a circular front, rounded like a ship, and of very imposing appearance, surmounted by the Royal arms and by figures of commerce and manufactures; presented, at the opposite end, to St. Ann's square and Bank-street, an ostentive Doric portico 7½ feet long, with fluted columns fully 4 feet in diameter and 28 feet high; and contained, besides other apartments, a principal room 185 feet long and 82 feet wide, divided into compartments by two rows of Ionic columns. An act for a new Exchange, to supersede the old one and partly on the same site, was obtained in the summer of 1866; provides for the closing of Ducie-street and Crowalley, and for the purchase of any property required for the extension of the site; and was followed, before the close of October, by receipt of many competing designs for the new building. The design for which the highest award was given is by Mills and Murgatroyd. The portico of the old Exchange, and many adjacent buildings, were taken down, for clearing the ground, prior to May 1867, and the new edifice was in progress of erection in the latter part of 1863. The area which it covered is 5,400 square yards. The exterior of the structure is of stone; a spacious Corinthian portico forms the principal entrance; handsome doorways of granite form the other entrances; a series of Corinthian decoration is carried round the entire building; and an elegant campanile, provided with wind-dial, is at the angle facing the approach from the principal railway stations. The Exchange-room is the largest in the world, having nearly an acre of floor-space for the use of subscribers; and there are numerous suites of offices.—The Corn Exchange stands in Hanging Ditch; was built in 1837, at a cost of £3,250; has a good frontage, with six Ionic fluted columns; and includes a hall 80 feet long and 70 feet wide, separated into three avenues by rows of ornamental cast-iron pillars.

The Assize Courts stand on the site of Strangeways Hall, a suburban mansion of some note till far into the present century; were built in 1864 and previous years, after designs by Alfred Waterhouse, at a cost of nearly £220,000

are in the pointed style, English in its spirit, Italian in its colouring; measure 270 feet in length, 150 feet in width, and 56 feet in height to the cornice, or 92 feet to the apex of the central gable; are surmounted, at the centre, by a tower, with roof-spire 210 feet high; and consist exteriorly of Darley-dale stone and grey Dalbeattie granite, and interiorly of Yorkshire stone and Forest of Dean grey freestone, with Peterhead granite for columns and other ornamental portions. The elevation is of three stories; the windows of the three floors differ from one another in outline and design; the windows in the base are deeply recessed squares, and each is divided into two lights by a shaft of granite with foliated capitals; the windows of the middle or principal floor are large-pointed, single-arched, each of three lights, filled in the head with geometric tracery; the windows of the upper floor are double-arched and pointed, and have broad carved archivolts; and spaces on the walls along the front are adorned with the heads of the kings of England from the time of Alfred the Great, and with the arms of Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Ashton, Staley-bridge, Bury, Oldham, and Rochdale. The principal front faces the SW; stands 100 feet from the centre of the line of Great Ducie-street; has a noble central porch or pavilion, 40 feet wide and 26 feet deep, surmounted by a pediment with wheel window; and terminates at the ends in two lesser pavilions or tower-like projections. Another front faces the SE; is in South Hall-street; has features differing much from those of the principal front, yet in perfect keeping with them; and, though less extensive, being only along the breadth of the entire edifice, is more picturesque. The main entrance is by the central porch of the principal front; and leads, through a corridor, into a central hall 100 feet long, 48½ feet wide, and 75 feet high. The N window of this hall is 32 feet high and 18 wide, of 7 lights, filled with stained glass, illustrative of the signing of Magna Charta; the S window is 30 feet high and 16 wide, of 6 lights, with stained glass, containing the national, the dachy, the county, and other coats of arms. A vestibule, beyond the central hall, is formed by the body of the tower, a square of 20 feet; contains the entrances to the judges' retiring rooms, and to the jury and witnesses' rooms; and has, on its right and its left, the Nisi Prins and Criminal courts. Each of these courts measures 59 feet by 45, and is surrounded by a wide corridor. The Chancery court, the grand jury rooms, and some other apartments are in the upper story. The judges' lodgings are a handsome mansion, separated from the N end of the courts by a yard, but connected with them by a covered passage; measure 92 feet by 93; and are similar in style to the Courts, but plainer. The assizes were first held in the new courts on 26 July, 1864.

The City Jail stands on a plot of 13 acres, in the Hyde-road, not far from Bellevue gardens; was built in 1847-50, and considerably enlarged in 1857; is surrounded by a boundary-wall 20 feet high, and entered by a lofty arched gateway; comprises a centre and five radiating wings; contains cells for males in three of the wings, cells for females in a fourth, and chapel, hospital, and other apartments in the fifth; includes porter's-lodge, governor's-house, and chaplain's-house at the entrance; presents altogether an imposing appearance; and has capacity for 550 male and 239 female prisoners.—The New Bailey prison, or Salford hundred house of correction, stands on the Salford side of the Irwell, near Albert bridge; was founded in 1737 on plans of the philanthropist Howard, and extended and altered from time to time; is surrounded by a lofty boundary-wall, with iron chevaux de frise; has turrets at the angles, with loop-holes for musketry; comprises governor's-house, sessions-house, police courts, and a main oblong building; and has capacity for 406 male and 129 female prisoners.—The New Salford hundred Jail stands immediately behind the Assize Courts; was built in 1867 and previous years, after designs by Alfred Waterhouse; is in the Byzantine style, with some details of early round-arch work, copied from edifices on the banks of the Po and the Rhine; forms an irregular parallelogram, on an area of 9½

acres; is entered through an archway, exteriorly of shafts, capitals, and deeply-recessed mouldings,—interiorly with groined and wagon-headed vaulting; and includes governor's-house, chief-warder's and porters' houses, a males' prison, of six wings, with work-rooms, a chapel, and 912 cells, a females' prison, of four wings, with various apartments, and 350 cells, and a massive ventilating shaft 220 feet high.—New Police Courts, in Minshull-street and Bloom-street, were founded in 1865; cover an area of 2,384 square yards; are in the Italian pointed style; have a clock-tower at the angle of the two streets; and contain two police courts, each 200 square yards in area, a court of quarter sessions about 220 square yards, a court of record about 150 square yards, a grand jury room, magistrates' rooms, numerous offices, other apartments, and prisoners' cells. The number of cases before the police magistrates in 1887 was 19,118 of prisoners and 6,990 on summons,—in all 56,117.

The Assembly Rooms, in York-street, Cheetham, were built in 1860, after designs by Mills and Murgatroyd, at a cost of above £14,000; present a plain exterior, and contain a principal room 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet high, with a richly ornamented ceiling, divided into three domical compartments.—The Free Masons' Hall was built in 1864; shows all the three orders of Grecian architecture in its facade; and presents a fine appearance.—The Post-Office stands in Brown-street; was at one time used as a market, its chief room as the manor court, and afterwards as the city police court; and is a large but plain building.—The Chamber of Commerce has its offices in York Chambers, King-street, near the Town Hall; was established in 1820; is one of the most distinguished commercial institutions in the world; and exercises great influence on all questions of trade policy.—The Union Club is in Mosley-street, near the Royal Institution; was established in 1825; numbers about 400 members, admitted by ballot; and has an elegant stone building, after designs by W. Lane. The Albion Club is in King-street; and one or two smaller clubs are in the suburbs.—The Cavalry Barracks are in Chester-road, not far from Hulme-St. George's church; have accommodation for upwards of 300 men and horses, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and include extensive grounds for military exercise. The Infantry Barracks are in Regent-road, Salford, not far from St. Bartholomew's church; and have accommodation for upwards of 700 men, besides officers.—Several suites of Public Baths and Wash-houses are in the city and the suburbs. The oldest suite, situated in Miller-street, was erected in 1845, by public subscription, and by the proceeds of a grand fancy ball; was improved in 1856, by the proceeds of another ball, held at the reopening of the Royal Exchange; and proved eminently popular and beneficial. Another suite, at Miles-Platting, was opened in 1850; and stands on ground presented by Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., who gave also £2,000 towards the erection. A third suite, including also a laundry department, is in Greengate, Salford; was erected in 1856, by a private company, at a cost of £6,763; and forms a handsome building. Two other suites, likewise with laundry departments, were soon afterwards undertaken by the same company, at Mayfield, London-road, and in Strefford-road, Hulme. The Strefford-road suite stands partly on the site of the old Chorlton work-house; was erected in 1859, at a cost of about £12,000; is in the Lombardic style, of two stories, with an attic in the centre; and measures 114 feet along the front in Leaf-street, and about 17½ feet along the flank.

Victoria bridge crosses the Irwell near the foot of Victoria-street, not far from the Cathedral; was built in 1830, at a cost of £20,800; and has an elliptical arch of 100 feet in span, with a rise of 22 feet, and a roadway 45 feet wide. Old Salford bridge occupied the site of Victoria bridge; was erected in 1565; had three Gothic arches of rude construction; was very narrow; had a chapel on it, built by Thomas de la Beche; and, prior to 1769, was the only bridge connecting Manchester-proper with Salford. Blackfriars bridge, over the Irwell, on the line of Blackfriars-street, down from Market-street, was built in

1820, at a cost of £9,000; has three arches; and superseded a wooden bridge on the same site, erected by a theatrical company from London. Albert bridge, over the Irwell, in the line of Bridge-street and adjacent to the New Bailey prison, was built in 1844, at a cost of £8,874; has one arch; is free to the public; and superseded a toll-bridge, erected in 1785. Regent bridge, over the Irwell, connecting Hulme with Regent-street in Salford, and distant about a mile from the Royal Exchange, was built in 1808 at the expense of Mr. Hall of Sunnyside; was under toll till the close of 1848; and then, with great ceremony, was made free. Broughton bridge, connecting Broughton with Salford, was built as private property in 1806; has three arches; and, about 1854, in consequence of being under toll, was the occasion of considerable excitement among the surrounding inhabitants. Strangeways bridge, connecting Strangeways with Salford, was built by subscription in 1817; is a handsome cast-iron structure; and exacts a pontage from all passengers, except the tenants of Earl Ducie. Springfield-Lane bridge, connecting Strangeways and Broughton with Salford by Springfield-lane, was erected in 1850; and is free to all passengers. Broughton Suspension bridge, connecting Broughton with Pendleton by Broughton-lane, was built as private property in 1826; is a very handsome structure; exacts a pontage from all passengers; fell with a crash in 1831, while a rifle corps was passing over it; and now is propped with temporary piles on all days when large crowds are expected to pass. Hunts Bank bridge, over the Irwell, between Victoria station and the Cathedral, was built in 1864, and has one iron arch. Hunts Bank bridge, over the Irk, was built in 1826. The other bridges are not of any note.—The Prince Consort's monument stands in the centre of the recently-formed Albert-square, and in the immediate vicinity of the new Town Hall; was inaugurated on 23d January 1867; and comprises a marble statue of the Prince by Mr. Noble, within a Florentine-Gothic shrine, after designs by Mr. T. Worthington. The statue was the gift of the mayor, and represents the Prince in the robes of the Order of the Garter. The shrine is of white stone, with columns of coloured marble; has a quadrilateral form, open at the four sides, and crowned with a tall roofed spire; is decorated with reliefs, carvings, tracery, crocketing, and symbolic sculptures; rises to the height of about 80 feet; and cost, without the statue, £6,250. Another monument to the Prince Consort stands in Peel Park, Salford; was erected in 1864; and consists of a statue, also by Mr. Noble, representing the Prince in his costume as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. A fine bronze statue of Richard Cobden, by Marshall Wood, representing Cobden with hand uplifted and finger pointed, in the act of addressing the House of Commons, was erected in St. Ann's-square, opposite the S front of the Royal Exchange, in March, 1867. Very fine bronze statues of Queen Victoria, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Dr. Dalton, and James Watt, on ornamental stone pedestals, stand in front of the Royal Infirmary; and statues of Queen Victoria, Sir Robert Peel, and Joseph Brotherton, Esq., are in Peel Park.—Other public structures will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Cathedral.—St. Michael's church, which long ago disappeared, was the earliest church in Manchester. St. Mary's church, at Hunts Bank, close to the Irwell, on a site now nearly midway between Victoria railway station and the Royal Exchange, was probably the other of the two churches which existed at Domesday; served long as the parish church; acquired a new Lady chapel and a W tower about 1330; was converted in 1421 into a collegiate church, under the name of the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Lord Delawarr, who became rector in 1382; was, soon afterwards, rebuilt of stone; was still further enlarged and enriched in the years 1485–1509; and, under the name of Christ Church, was made the cathedral of the newly constituted diocese of Manchester in 1847. The cathedral is 232 feet long, and 130 feet broad; consists chiefly of late perpendicular English architecture; comprises a W tower, a nave of six bays, a choir of six bays, a small Lady chapel, a number of

lateral chapels, and a chapter-house; and underwent extensive restorations, at a cost of about £40,000, during a series of years ending in 1867. The lower part of the tower was built about 1330, the upper stage about 1520; rose to the height of 120 feet; was richly ornamented toward the summit; had the reputation of being one of the finest towers in England; went eventually into such decay that one or two of its pinnacles looked every moment as about to topple over; was begun to be reconstructed from the foundation in August 1864; was finished externally in May 1867; is now 15 feet higher than the old tower; and has a clock chamber and a belfry for a fine peal of 10 bells. The tower will be finished interiorly in Sept. 1867. It is constructed of millstone grit, of which it contains 70,000 feet, or 5,000 tons. The nave was commenced in 1463, completed with basement and aisles in 1490, and clerestoried and re-roofed in the 17th century; has a central and two side aisles on the N and S, with lateral chapels or chantries opening into the S aisle; has no triforium; and is roofed with timber, panelled, and resting on corbels carved into figures of angels playing on musical instruments. The chapels of the nave are St. George's or Brown's on the SW, built about 1500; St. Nicholas's or Trafford's on the SE, built about 1506; and St. James's or Strangeways's on the NE, originally a transept, built in 1440. The choir was built, to the extent of taseament and aisles, in 1440; was constructed on a design that the church should be cruciform; acquired stall-work on the S, a clerestory, and surmounting octagonal turrets about 1500; has no triforium; and includes an E procession-path, and four lateral chapels or chantries. These chapels are St. John Baptist's or the Derby chapel on the N, built in 1513, with a small mortuary chapel adjoining it to the N; Jesus' or Dytom chapel on the S, built in 1595; and Hulmes' mortuary chapel, also on the S. The Lady chapel, called also St. Mary's or Chetham chapel, was built in 1330; was altered by Warden West, and again in the 17th century; and underwent restoration in 1855–6. The chapter-house was built about 1500. The cathedral, in the interior view, is very fine; the nave, with its lateral chapels, resembling Chichester; the choir remarkably beautiful and picturesque; the painted windows striking and curious; and the effigies and monuments highly interesting. One monument is to Mrs. F. Hall, who left £40,000 for local charities; and another is a marble statue by Theed of Humphrey Chetham.

Churches.—The places of worship within the municipal borough in 1851—exclusive of all within the other parts of the parliamentary borough and of all within Salford borough—were 32 of the Church of England, with 38,120 sittings; 2 of the Church of Scotland, with 1,060 s.; 4 of the Presbyterian church in England, with 3,620 s.; 2 of United Presbyterians, with 1,000 s.; 19 of Independents, with 12,698 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 4,490 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 1,330 s.; 4 of Unitarians, with 2,700 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 12,973 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,150 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,856 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 450 s.; 10 of the Wesleyan Association, with 5,271 s.; 1 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with 300 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 577 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 750 s.; 2 of isolated congregations, with 220 s.; 7 of Roman Catholics, with 6,850 s.; 1 of the Greek Church, with 86 s.; and 2 of Jews, with 423 s. The places of worship within the city and suburbs in 1867, inclusive of Salford and other places beyond the parliamentary borough, were at least 70 of the Church of England, 11 of Scotch Presbyterians, 25 of Independents, 11 of Baptists, 1 of Quakers, 5 of Unitarians, 35 of Wesleyan Methodists, 8 of New Connexion Methodists, 13 of Primitive Methodists, 1 of Bible Christians, 9 of United Free Methodists, 3 of Independent Methodists, 4 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, 3 of the New Church, 1 of Moravians, 1 of Irvingites, 1 of Dutch Protestants, 1 of German Evangelicals, several of missionary character, 1 of Latter Day Saints, 13 of Roman Catholics, 1 of the Greek Church, and 1 of Jews.

St. Ann's church stands in St. Ann's-square; was built in 1709; is in the Grecian style; has a tower originally surmounted by a cupola, replaced by a spire in 1777, which has since been removed; and contains 1,175 sittings.—All Saints church stands in Grosvenor-square, at the intersection of Stretford road and Oxford-road; was built in 1820; has a fine tower, surmounted by a cupola, with ball and cross; and contains 1,700 sittings.—St. John's church stands at the foot of St. John's-street, leading out of Deansgate; was built in 1763; is in the pointed style; has a remarkable stained glass window, brought from a convent at Rouen, representing Christ's entrance into Jerusalem; and contains a marble monument by Flaxman to the Rev. John Clowes, and a splendid Caen stone monument, of Gothic design, to Mr. William Marsden.—St. Mary's church stands in St. Mary-street, near St. Ann's; and was built in 1756.—St. Matthew's church stands in Campfield, was built in 1835, after designs by Barry; and is a large edifice, with a tower and spire 132 feet high.—St. Peter's church stands in St. Peter's-square, at the SW end of Mesley-street; was built in 1794; is in the Grecian style, with a handsome portico; and has, over the pulpit, a picture of the "Descent from the Cross" by Antonio Caracci.—Another St. Peter's church stands in Oldham-road; was built in 1860, at a cost of £4,200; is in the Lombardic style, of red and white bricks; comprises nave, aisles, and a semi-circular apse; has a NW tower, 125 feet high; and contains 1,350 sittings.—St. George's church stands in Rochdale road; and was erected in 1798, and consecrated in 1818; St. James' church was built in 1787; St. Michael's church, in 1789; and St. Paul's church, in 1765.—Christ church, Salford, stands in Acton-square, adjacent to the Bolton and Bury canal, and to the Preston and Bolton railway, opposite one entrance to Peel Park; was built in 1831; is in the Grecian style, of light design, with tetrastyle Corinthian portico; and has a tower and spire, adorned at about mid-height with a Corinthian cyclostyle.—St. Simon's church, Salford, is in the early English style, with a spire 150 feet high; and has three excellent stained glass windows, and a carved oak pulpit.—Trinity church, Salford, was built in 1634; and presents a Doric appearance, but has a Gothic tower.—St. Philip's church, Salford, was built in 1825; and St. Stephen's church, Salford, in 1794.—St. Mark's church, Cheetham, was built in 1794.—St. Luke's church, Cheetham, was built in 1839; is in the later English style; and has a tower with crocketed spire 170 feet high.—St. Luke's church, Chorlton, was rebuilt in 1865; is in the early decorated English style; and has a NE tower with broach spire 148 feet high.—St. Paul's church, Chorlton, was built in 1862, at a cost of £4,500; is in the later English style; and has a large E stained glass window, representing events in the life of St. Paul.—Albert Memorial church, Collyharst, was built in 1864, at a cost of £4,500; is in the decorated English style, of yellow brick, with blue and white brick bands, and Hollington stone-dressings; has a NW tower and spire, 130 feet high; and is adorned with memorial windows of the Prince Consort.—St. Alban's church, Waterloo-road, was built in 1865, at a cost of £7,500; is in the decorated English style; has a hexagonal apse; and was left off with an unfinished tower and spire, intended to be carried to a height of 225 feet.—St. John's church, Cheetham, was founded in 1869; is in the early pointed style of the 13th century; and cost about £10,000.—St. George's church, Hulme, was built in 1826 by Godwin; and is in the later English style.—St. Philip's and St. Michael's churches, Hulme, are noticed in the article on Hulme township; and other churches are noticed in articles on other townships.

Carpendish-street Independent chapel, in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, not far from All Saints church, is a remarkably fine edifice; was built after designs by Mr. Walters, at a cost of £22,600; is in the early English style, with a splendid spire 170 feet high; contains upwards of 1,500 sittings; and has attached to it spacious school-rooms in the Tudor style.—The Rusholme road Independent chapel is one of the oldest dissenting chapels in Manchester; presented long an unattractive and

dingy appearance; underwent improvement in 1865, at a cost of about £2,200, rendering its aspect light and elegant; and has attached to it spacious schools, erected shortly before 1865 at a cost of £3,300.—Bury-New-road Independent chapel, erected in 1857.—Park Independent chapel, near the junction of New Bridge-street and Cheetham-Hill-road, erected in 1855.—and Richmond Independent chapel in Broughton-road, Salford,—are all handsome structures.—Ancoats Independent chapel was built at the angle between Great Ancoats-street and Palmerston-street, and in the decorated English style, in 1865; was very soon closed, in consequence of a railway operation by the Midland company; was rebuilt on the site of the old gas-works, at a cost of £5,800, in 1869; and is constructed with arrangements for infant and elementary school-rooms.—Cross-street chapel, now Unitarian, was originally built in 1693, for the congregation of the Rev. Henry Newcome, one of the ejected clergy of 1662; was nearly destroyed by a Sacheverel mob in 1714; was restored with aid of a parliamentary grant of £1,500; was rebuilt and enlarged in 1737 and 1783; and is a large square brick edifice, surrounded with a grave-yard.—The Fletcher-street Wesleyan chapel was built in 1861, at a cost of £3,500; is in the Italian style, of brick with Yorkshire stone dressings; and contains 1,150 sittings.—The Boston-street New Connexion Methodist chapel, in Hulme, was built in 1866, at a cost of £2,430; is a brick structure, with Yorkshire stone dressings; contains 780 sittings; and adjoins a suite of schools erected in 1862.—St. Augustine's Roman Catholic chapel in Granby-row, was built in 1820, at a cost of £10,000; is in the early English style, with stone front and brick body; has a finely decorated interior; and contains 1,500 sittings.—St. Marie's Roman Catholic chapel, in Mulberry-street, behind John Dalton-street, was built in 1794, and rebuilt in 1848; is in a Norman style, similar to that of many Continental churches; and has a tower 120 feet high, copied from one in the Netherlands.—St. John's Roman Catholic chapel, in Chapel-street, Salford, was built in 1848; is a cruciform structure, in the decorated English style; and has a tower and spire 240 feet high.—The Greek church, in Waterloo-road, was built in 1861, at a cost of about £6,000; and is in the Grecian style, exteriorly Corinthian, interiorly Ionic.—Many of the other places of worship are commodious, neat, or handsome.

The Rusholme-road cemetery, in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, was opened in 1821; was then surrounded by green fields, giving it a rural aspect; became surrounded, before 1857, by brick buildings; took then the appearance of a mere graveyard; and was closed several years prior to 1867.—Ardwick cemetery, in Hyde-road, Ardwick, is neatly laid out and well preserved; has, at the entrance, two neat structures, one of which serves as a mortuary chapel; and contains the remains of Dr. Dalton and those of Sir Thomas Potter, the latter beneath a handsome marble monument.—The General cemetery, on Rochdale-road, Hurpurhey, about 2 miles from the city, occupies about 11 acres; has a mortuary chapel near the entrance gateway; and is divided into a smaller section for Churchmen, and a larger one for all other denominations.—The Salford cemetery, New Barnes, Eccles New-road, was formed at a cost of about £16,000 for the ground, and £2,460 for chapels; occupies a very fine situation; comprises 11½ acres for Churchmen, 6 for Dissenters, and 4 for Roman Catholics; is beautifully laid out with serpentine walks, trees, shrubs, and flower-plots; and has three chapels, all in the early decorated English style, and a neat entrance lodge. The first interment in this cemetery was that of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., the first member of parliament for Salford borough.—A Wesleyan cemetery is at Cheetham-hill, Crumpsall.

Schools and Institutions.—The public day schools, private day schools, and Sunday schools within the municipal borough in 1851 were 80 public day schools, with 16,202 scholars, 283 private day schools, with 10,034 s.; and 111 Sunday schools, with 42,339 s. One of the public schools was the collegiate and grammar school; 2 others were endowed schools; 1 was a workhouse school;

10 were Church of England national schools; 23 were Church of England non-national schools; 1 was a Church of England free school; 3 were Scotch Presbyterian; 6 Independent; 2 Quaker; 2 Unitarian; 6 Wesleyan; 1 Wesleyan Association; 1 of the New Church; 9 Roman Catholic; 1 Jewish; 5 un denominational British; 1 the Oddfellows' orphan school; 1 an industrial school; 1 a penitentiary school; and 3 subscription schools of no specific character. Thirty-one of the Sunday schools, with 14,407 scholars, belonged to the Church of England; 7, with 1,245 s., to Scotch Presbyterians; 15, with 7,593 s., to Independents; 7, with 1,433 s., to Baptists; 1, with 294 s., to Quakers; 2, with 359 s., to Unitarians; 15, with 6,475 s., to Wesleyans; 2, with 579 s., to New Connexion Methodists; 4, with 656 s., to Primitive Methodists; 12, with 2,968 s., to the Wesleyan Association; 2, with 306 s., to Independent Methodists; 2, with 438 s., to Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; 1, with 212 s., to the New Church; 2, with 631 s., to undefined Protestant congregations; and 8, with 4,293 s., to Roman Catholics. The schools within the city and suburbs in 1867 included at least 3 endowed schools; 31 national schools; 43 Church of England schools, exclusive of some of the national ones, but inclusive of some charity ones; 6 Scotch Presbyterian; 5 Independent; 3 Wesleyan; 3 Wesleyan Association; 1 Primitive Methodist; 2 Unitarian; 2 of the New Church; 11 Roman Catholic; 1 Jewish; 7 British, mostly un denominational; 7 ragged or industrial; about 16 variously subscription, charity, or miscellaneous; and proportionate numbers of infant and Sunday schools.

The grammar school stands in Long Millgate, not far from the Cathedral; was founded in 1515, by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter; was rebuilt in 1777; gives education in the English branches, mathematics, modern languages, and the classics; has endowments which yielded upwards of £4,000 a-year about 1830, but now yield considerably less; and holds 4 scholarships at Brasenose college, Oxford, a third turn of 18 other scholarships at that college, a third turn of 12 scholarships at St. John's college, Cambridge, and 3 exhibitions, founded in 1861, at Owen's college, Manchester.—The Commercial schools stand in Stretford-road; were formed in 1845, by the Manchester Church Education Society; form a very handsome building, in the Tudor style; afford education to the middle classes; and have, in connexion with them, a library and a natural history museum.—Chetham's hospital, or the Blue-coat school, stands at Hunts Bank, near the Cathedral; owed its origin, as a school, to Humphrey Chetham in 1651; educates and clothes 100 poor boys; and, together with the Chetham library, has an endowed income of £3,550. The edifice for it was part of the residential buildings of the collegiate clergy of St. Mary, now the cathedral; occupies the site of the residence of the Saxon thane of Manchester; passed to the Derby family in 1547; was used as a barrack during the siege of 1642; was purchased in terms of Humphrey Chetham's will, to be used as a blue-coat-school, &c.; presents a very antique and picturesquely irregular appearance; and contains refectory, dormitory, and other apartments for the lodging and uses of its pupils.—The Ladies' Jubilee schools stand in New Bridge-street, nearly opposite the old workhouse; were established in 1809, for the educating and training of destitute orphan girls; were built in 1810, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of George III.'s reign, and therefore called Jubilee schools; were endowed with £10,000 by Mrs. F. Hall, and enlarged, about 1833; are under the direction of a committee of ladies; and qualify the pupils to be placed out as domestic servants, on completion of their education.—The Blind asylum and the Deaf and Dumb school stand at Old Trafford, Stretford; and though separate institutions, are in one pile. The blind asylum originated in a bequest of £20,000, in 1810, by Thomas Henshaw, Esq., who also bequeathed £29,000 for a blue-coat school at Oldham; but his bequest for the blind asylum required to be all appropriated for support only, not any of it for building, and to lie out at interest and accumulate till 1835; and a sum of £9,000 was then raised by subscrip-

tion for the erection of a building. The deaf and dumb school was established in 1823; stood in Stanley-street, near the New Bailey; and, on account of the situation being deemed unhealthy, was removed thence, in 1859, to the new joint-building at Old Trafford. That building was erected in 1836-9, by means of the £9,000 raised for the blind asylum, and of another £9,000 raised for the deaf and dumb school; is in the Tudor-collegiate style; stands a short distance backward from the road; measures 280 feet in length, and from 50 to 120 feet in width; consists of two wings for the two institutions, with a central chapel used by both; and presents a very pleasing frontage, crowned with octagonal turrets. The income of each institution is about £2,000 a-year.—The Swinton industrial schools stand on the Bolton-road, at Swinton, about 5 miles from the city; occupy an area of about 4 acres, within grounds of about 34 acres; are in the Tudor style; include school-rooms, work-rooms, dining-halls, dormitories, bath-room, and two chapels for respectively Protestants and Roman Catholics; and contain accommodation for 1,500 inmates.—A chief one of the ragged schools stands on Ardwick-green; and is under the patronage of the Bishop of Manchester, and under the presidency of the Mayor.—Another of the ragged schools stands in Charter-street; was built, in 1866, at a cost of about £2,000; is three stories high, of red seconds bricks with blue bricks in bands; and includes school-rooms, dining-room, lavatories, teacher's room, a lecture-room, and other apartments.

Owens' college stands in Quay-street, Deansgate; was formerly the residence of Richard Cobden, Esq.; was converted into a college in 1851, in result of a bequest of £100,000 by John Owens; affords instruction in the higher branches of education to males upwards of 14 years of age; is conducted by a principal and six professors; and issues certificates to candidates for degrees at the London University. A new large building for it was proposed, in 1868, to be erected in Oxford-street.—The Independent theological college originated in private instruction to students by the Rev. W. Roby of Manchester; became a public institution in 1816; was located at Blackburn till 1842; was then erected within Withington township, adjacent to Hulme; cost about £20,000 for erection; is chiefly in the collegiate Gothic style, but partly in quasi-Moorish; includes a lofty tower, a salient centre, massive wings, and an interior cloistered square; contains accommodation for president, professors, and about 50 students; has seven exhibitions of from £25 to £32 14s.; and, in the year 1864-5, had 42 students and an income of £2,766.—The Wesleyan theological institution stands at Didsbury, on the Oxford-road, about 5 miles from Manchester; was opened in 1842; occupies a plot on grounds of about 6 acres; forms three sides of a quadrangle, with ornamental stone front, contains accommodation for governor, tutors, and 40 students; and has, in connexion with it, a chapel in the early English style, containing nearly 300 sittings.—The Unitarian theological college was established at Manchester in 1786; was removed to York in 1803; was brought back to Manchester in 1840; and was removed to London about 1850. Another institution for educating missionary students of the Unitarian denomination was established in 1854, under the name of the Home Missionary Board; and is now located in the Memorial Hall. This building stands at an angle of the new Albert-square; was erected in 1865, to commemorate the ejection of the clergy in 1662; and comprises ground storey and basement, appropriated to offices or warehouses,—a first floor, with lecture-hall, library, professors' rooms, and students' rooms,—and an upper floor disposed as a lofty lecture-hall, capable of accommodating about 750 persons.—The Roman Catholic collegiate institute stands in Grosvenor-square; was considerably extended in 1866; and includes, in the new parts alone, a dining-hall 50 feet long, new class-rooms, a library, a chapel, a refectory, seventeen dormitories, and a covered play-ground.—The Medical school, now situated in George street, was founded in 1824; maintains lectures on all kinds of medical subjects, by about eighteen lecturers; has a

laboratory, museums, a good library, and a medical society; and prepares students for examination at all the universities.—The School of Art is held in the Royal Institution in Mosley-street; was established in 1838; and has a fair attendance of pupils.

The Royal Institution stands in Mosley-street; was built in 1823, after designs by Barry, at a cost of £30,000; was projected to be a gallery of art, with the best obtainable models in painting and sculpture; presents a beautiful frontage, with central hexastyle Ionic portico, and side screens of columns; includes an entrance-hall, with staircase, rising to the entire height of the building, and lighted at the top; contains, at the first landing, a theatre or public lecture-room, with accommodation for about 800 persons; has a highly architectural interior, with rich collections of casts from the Elgin marbles, and from the most celebrated sculptures of both ancient and modern times; and is open annually, in autumn, for an exhibition of the works of modern artists, on the principle of the London Royal Academy.—A great building, for an exhibition of the art treasures of England, was erected in 1857, at a cost of £62,000, adjacent to the Botanic gardens and to the Manchester and Altrincham railway, with a railway station of its own, at Old Trafford; forming a parallelogram upwards of 700 feet long, and about 200 feet wide; constructed wholly of iron and glass, in a manner similar to the Crystal Palace of Hyde Park, London, in 1851, but in its roof and general form more resembling that at Sydenham; presenting a principal façade of imposing and very elegant appearance; including a nave, or great central hall, 600 feet long, 140 feet wide, and 65 feet high, together with lateral galleries divided into compartments; all richly stored with a well-arranged collection of works of art, of all descriptions; and frequented, during six months after the opening, by a great concourse of visitors, some of whom were from the Continent.—The Athenæum stands in Bond-street, immediately in the rear of the Royal Institution; was erected, in 1837, after designs by Barry; is in the Italian style, much plainer than the Royal Institution, but still of pleasing character; contains a reading and news room, a library of about 14,000 volumes, and a lecture-hall with capacity for about 1,000 persons; maintains lectures on all departments of science; and has, in connexion with it, classes for modern languages, classes for other departments of study, a gymnastic club, a chess club, a dramatic reading society, and an essay and discussion society.—The Mechanics' Institution dates from 1825; was held, for a time, in two rooms of a house in Cross-street; got a new building of its own in 1827, with accommodation for 1,000 persons, in Cooper-street; was removed in 1856 to a much larger new building in David-street, Portland-street; has there a library of about 16,000 volumes; and maintains both day and evening classes for many departments of education. Its present building, in David-street, is a large and handsome three storey brick structure; and was inaugurated with an exhibition of arts and manufactures, which attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors, and yielded a profit of more than £4,000.

The Salford Free Museum and Library stands in Peel Park, near the Crescent, Salford; originated in 1849; has buildings of centre and wings, erected successively in 1850, 1852, and 1857, at costs of about £9,000, with a new Doric portico of 1865 at a cost of £623; and contains a reference library of about 13,700 volumes, a lending library of about 9,200 volumes, and a museum estimated in 1863 to be worth £18,018.—The Natural History Museum stands in Peter-street; is a handsome edifice, extending considerably backward from the street-line; comprises an entrance-hall 35 feet square, three eastern rooms 92 feet long, three western rooms 29 feet by 21, and considerable backward wings; contains natural history, geological, and mineralogical collections; and has, in connexion with it, a natural history society and a geological society.—The Literary and Philosophical society is in George-street; originated in 1781; was long famous for the lectures of Dr. Dalton and Dr. Henry; had also Dr. Perival and Dr. Ferriar for members; is one of the most noted provincial academies of science in

England; issues regularly reports of its transactions; retains the laboratory and apparatus of Dr. Dalton, precisely as he left them; and has a library of about 14,000 volumes.—The Chetham Free Library is in part of the same buildings as the Chetham hospital or blue-coat school; shares in the origin and the endowments of that institution; contains about 30,000 volumes, many of them very rare; and has, around the reading-room, an attractive collection of antiquities, pictures, &c.—The Portico Library stands in Mosley-street, not far from the Royal Institution; is a handsome building in the Ionic style, 260 feet long, 49 feet wide, and 45 feet high; includes a reading-room 66 feet by 42, with a dome ceiling; and contains, in a gallery around the reading-room, a library of about 25,000 volumes.—The Free Library stands in Camp Field, a little off Deansgate, with front toward Byrom-street; was originally the Hall of Science, built for the Socialists in 1839, and purchased by the Library committee in 1852 for £1,200; underwent then a thorough renovation, rendering it a bold, handsome, and commodious edifice, in the Italian style; was opened, as a library, with 16,013 volumes in the reference department, and 5,305 in the lending department; acquired such increase as to have a total of 77,774 volumes in 1866,—of which 33,426 were in the reference department; cost originally, for building and for books, £12,323, raised by public subscription; and is maintained by a rate levied under the Public Libraries act of 1850.—Four branch lending libraries are in the outer parts of the city and in the suburbs. The Hulme branch was opened in Sretford-road in 1857; now occupies a wing of the Hulme town-hall; and, in 1867, comprised 8,456 volumes. The Ancoats branch was established in Dec. 1857; had 5,214 volumes in 1867; and was then about to be removed to a new building then in course of erection for it in Every-street. The Rochdale-road branch was established in 1860, and had 7,595 volumes in 1867. The Chorlton and Ardwick branch, in Rusholme road, was opened in 1866, and had 4,868 volumes in 1867.—The New Library in the Royal Exchange buildings is said to contain not fewer than 30,000 volumes. The Law Library, in Norfolk-street, contains upwards of 4,000. The Foreign Library, in St. Ann's-street, near the Exchange, contains upwards of 7,000, chiefly in French, German, Italian, and Spanish.—There are also smaller public libraries and literary institutions; such as the Pendlebury library and reading-room, the Ancoats lyceum, the Young Men's Christian association, the Pendleton mechanics' institution, the Hulme mechanics' institute, the Longsight mechanics' institute, the Cheetham Hill mechanics' institution, the Lower Crumpsall mechanics' institution, the Blackley mechanics' institution, and the Miles-Platting mechanics' institution.—There are likewise learned societies additional to those already noticed, such as the Chetham society for publishing historical and literary remains connected with Lancashire and Cheshire, and which has issued 70 volumes, the Statistical society, the Law association, the Medical society, the Philological society, and the Architectural society.—Agnew's gallery and Grundy's gallery, in Exchange-street, and White's gallery in Bridge-street, though private establishments, contain very extensive and rich collections of works of art.

The Royal Infirmary stands in an open area, with main front toward Piccadilly. It was originally founded in Shudehill in 1753; and was removed to its present site in 1755. The building at first was a plain brick structure, fitted entirely for infirmary purposes; but it eventually was so reconstructed and improved as to be made into an ornamental edifice chiefly of stone; and it was extended in 1766 to include a lunatic asylum, and in 1792 to include a dispensary. Its facings now are all of stone, and in the Italian style; its main front is ornamented with a large hexastyle Ionic portico; its other fronts also are adorned with porticos; and its centre, behind the main portico, is surmounted by a fine large dome, resting on a massive, ornamental, circular tower. The open space around it was formerly occupied in part by a large sheet of water, and enclosed by an iron palisade; but is now

laid out as a public promenade, and adorned with five public monuments. The Wellington monument was inaugurated in 1856. All the five monuments add effectively to the grouping of the grounds and the edifice; and the Wellington one represents the Duke in civil costume, and was erected at a cost of £7,000. The infirmary received aid, to the amount of £2,500, from two concerts by Jenny Lind; it has an income, partly from funded property and partly from public subscriptions, of about £10,000 a-year; and it affords relief annually to about 30,000 patients. The lunatic asylum has been removed to Cheadle, a few miles out of Manchester.—The Clinical Hospital stands in Stevenson-square; was established in 1856; and, during the first year of its operations, had about 700 patients. Another Clinical Hospital, for the N side of the city, stands in Park-place, York-street, Choctham; and was opened in 1867.—A Fever Hospital, in connexion with the workhouse, was projected in 1866.—A Sick Children's Hospital, in the mediæval style, on 530 square yards of ground in Deansgate, was projected in 1868.—St. Mary's Hospital stands in Quay-street; was built in 1856, at a cost of about £6,000; is in the Italian style; has a library and museum; and treats annually about 200 patients, who are either women or young children.—There are also a lock hospital, an eye hospital, an institution for diseases of the ear, a general hospital and dispensary for children, a Salford and Pendleton hospital and dispensary, an Ardwick and Ancoats dispensary, a Chorlton-upon-Medlock dispensary, an hospital for consumption and skin disease, a Chorlton and Ardwick lying-in hospital, and four homœopathic dispensaries.—The Female Penitentiary stands in Embden-place, Embden-street, Greenheys; and is a handsome stone building.—The Night Asylum is in Henry-street; gives temporary lodging and food to houseless sufferers; and has, in one year, afforded shelter and relief to as many as 400,000 persons.—The old Manchester workhouse stands in New Bridge-street, on a site immediately behind the Victoria station; was built in 1792, at a cost of £30,000, and several times enlarged at great additional cost; is a huge ungainly brick structure, with accommodation for upwards of 1,500 persons; and has attached to it several yards. The new Manchester workhouse stands on the Bongs estate in Crumpsall, about 2 miles from the Victoria station; was erected in 1857, at a cost of more than £50,000; is a handsome and imposing edifice of red brick, with stone dressings; covers a space of 600 feet by 410, amid grounds of 45 acres; and has accommodation for about 2,000 persons. There are workhouses also in Salford and Withington, for respectively Salford and Chorlton poor-law districts.—The religious, philanthropic, and miscellaneous institutions are very numerous; but, being all of the kinds common to cities or large towns, they need not be enumerated.—The aggregate amount of endowed charities, inclusive of about £4,000 of the borough-breeve's (now the Mayor's) charities, is about £14,574.

Places of Amusement.—The Theatre Royal stands in Peter-street, near the Free Trade Hall; was built in 1845, at a cost of nearly £23,000; is in the Greco-Italian style, 120 feet long, 55 feet wide, and from 40 to 70 feet high; presents a frontage of centre and wings with portico, flanking Corinthian pillars, and three entrances; has, over the central entrance, a fine statue of Shakspeare, a circular arch, and a surmounting pediment; is elegantly decorated in the interior; and can accommodate 2,147 persons.—The Queen's Theatre stands at the junction of York-street and Spring-gardens; was fitted up in 1815, after the plan of the London Surrey theatre, for melodramatic performances; was changed in 1839, by Ducrow, into a place for equestrian entertainments; underwent extensive improvements about 1854, to make it suitable for a theatre; and is a plain building.—The Prince's Theatre stands in Oxford-road, near the corner of Peter-street and Mosley-street; was erected in 1864, to check or compete with the Theatre Royal; and is considerably smaller than that theatre.—The Concert Hall stands in Lower Mosley-street, nearly opposite St. Peter's church; was built in 1830, after designs by Hayley and Brown;

is a brick structure, with handsome stone front in the Corinthian style; measures interiorly 110 feet in length and 50 feet in width; has a gallery 50 feet by 20, and an orchestra 50 feet by 23; contains accommodation for 1,200 persons; and is accessible only to subscribers and to friends under certain regulations.—Mr. Hall's concerts and other popular concerts are held in the Free Trade Hall; a sacred harmonic society meets also in that hall; a glee club meets at the Albion hotel; the St. Cecilia society meets in the Memorial Hall; and there are three or four other musical associations.

The Pomona-gardens are situated in Cornbrook, Hulme; are much frequented by the labouring classes of the city and its suburbs; possess many attractions and ample accommodations; and are occasionally a scene of fireworks, fêtes, and galas.—Bellevue-gardens are situated on the Hyde-road, near the new city jail; occupy about 40 acres; are partly disposed in shrubberies, parterres, pleasant walks, and a labyrinth modelled after that at Hampton Court; contain greenhouses and conservatory, rows of spacious dens and extensive paddocks occupied by wild beasts, an aviary, a natural history museum, a large arabesque orchestra, where a band performs popular music, a ball-room or music hall capable of accommodating 15,000 persons, a platform about half an acre in extent for dancing, a vast raised gallery for spectators to view displays of fire-works, two lakes stocked with aquatic birds and used for boating, a plentiful assortment of refreshment rooms, and stone statues of Wellington, Nelson, and other notabilities; and are frequented, during the summer months, by hundreds of thousands of persons, not only from the city and its suburbs, but from comparatively distant places.—The Botanic-gardens are situated at Old Trafford, on the Stretford-road; occupy about 16 acres; are skilfully and variously laid out; contain hothouses, a lake, fountains, and a large exhibition-house or crystal-palace, in which periodical flower-shows are held; include a promenade, which commands an extensive view of the Derbyshire hills; belong to a proprietary of about 1,200 members; and are occasionally open to the public.

Three parks are vested in the corporations—one in that of Salford, two in that of Manchester—for the uses of the public. They originated in a public subscription, amounting to £32,715, in 1845; they form fine ornamental appendages to the city; and they are constantly frequented by tens of thousands of the working and other classes.—Peel Park lies on the Salford side of the Irwell, about a mile W by N of the Royal Exchange; took the name of Peel Park in honour of Sir Robert Peel, who contributed £1,000 to the subscription fund; was previously known as Lark Hill, and belonged to W. Garnett, Esq.; was purchased from Mr. Garnett on very moderate terms, and formed at a cost of £13,000, including purchase-money; comprises about 32 acres, all beautifully laid out; has a highly ornamental entrance-arch, erected as a memorial of Queen Victoria's second visit to Manchester in 1857; was the scene, in 1851, of an assemblage of about 80,000 Sunday schoolers in presence of the Queen; contains parterres, shrubberies, ornamental mounds, fountains, beautiful walks, an archery ground, a cricket ground, a gymnasium for males, a gymnastic ground for females, the Salford Free Library and Museum, and statues of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, Sir Robert Peel, and Joseph Brotherton; and is often the scene of performances by the military bands. The entrance-arch is in the Byzantine style; comprises main arch, flanking octagonal turrets, surmounting stone moldings in eccentric forms, crowning caps upon the turrets in minaret fashion, and two semi-detached side-arches; and has a frontage of 50 feet, and a total height of 53½ feet. The Peel statue is of bronze, and stands near the entrance to the Library. The Brotherton statue is also of bronze, and was inaugurated in 1853. The Victoria statue stands directly in front of the new S wing of the Museum; and, along with that wing, was inaugurated in 1857. The Albert statue was noticed in our account of the Public Buildings.—Queen's Park is situated on the Rochdale-road, not far from Harpurhey, and scarcely 2

miles from the Royal Exchange; was formerly called *Headiana Hall*; comprises about 30 acres; is more hilly and more thickly wooded than *Peel Park*, but resembles it in artificial arrangements; commands, from its higher grounds, a fine view of the beautiful vale of *Smedley*; and contains two lakes, a labyrinth, cricket grounds, a gymnasium, skittle alleys, and a large house used chiefly as a museum of natural history, &c., and the basement for refreshment-rooms.—*Phillips' Park* is situated on the river *Mellock*, near *Ancotes*, *Holt-Town*, and *Bradford*, about 2 miles E of the Royal Exchange; comprises about 31 acres; has such natural contour and such artificial embellishments as to be eminently beautiful or almost romantic; and contains several lakes, numerous parterres, bowers and shrubberies, a gymnasium, archery-grounds, and skittle and quoit alleys.—A park at *Moss-side*, for the *Hulme* suburb, and to be called *Alexandra Park*, was projected in 1869.—The race-course was formerly on *Kensall-Moor*, about 2½ miles NNW of the city; but since a few years prior to 1867 it has been on a low flat almost encircled by the river *Irwell*, near *Castle-Irwell*; and it is used for races in *Whitsun-week*, and in autumn.

Trade and Manufactures.—The head post-office, as already noted, is in *Brown-street*; receiving post-offices, 4 in *Ardwick*, *Bradford-street*, *Broughton-road*, *Burlington-street*, *Cheetham-hill*, *Chester-road*, *Chorlton-Bar*, *Great Ancotes*, *Harpurhay*, *Hyde-road*, *Knott-mill*, *Long-sight*, *Lower Openshaw*, *Oxford-road*, *Pendleton*, *Red Bank*, *Regent-road*, *Rochdale-road*, *Rusholme*, *Salford*, *Strangeways*, and *Stretford-street*; other receiving post-offices are in *Chapel-street-Salford*, *Miles-Platting*, *New Cross*, *St. Peters*, and *Windsor-bridge*; and postal letter-boxes, or postal pillars, are in about fifty-three other places. The banks are the *Branch Bank of England* and the *Consolidated Bank*, in *Pall Mall*; the *Adelphi*, in *Brown-street*; the *Alliance* and *Cunliffe*, *Brooks* and *Co.'s*, in *King-street*; *Heywood's*, in *St. Ann's-street*; *Lomas* and *Co.'s*, in *Market-street*; the *Manchester* and *County*, in *York-street*; the *Manchester* and *Liverpool*, in *Spring-gardens* and *King-street*; the *Manchester* and *Salford*, in *Mosley-street* and *Chapel-street*; *Thomas Nash's*, in *King-street*; the *National Provincial*, in *Mosley-street*; *Robertson* and *Co.'s*, in *High-street*; *Robinson* and *Co.'s*, in *Smithy Door*; *Sewell's*, in *Norfolk-street*; *Stuart's*, in *Corporation-street*; and the *Union Bank of Manchester*, in *York-street* and *Chapel-street*. The insurance offices amount to about 112. The principal hotels number about 30; and most of them are in *Piccadilly*, *Market-street*, *Deansgate*, *Spring-gardens*, *Mosley-street*, *Brown-street*, *King-street*, or neighbouring places. The railway stations are the *Victoria* station, at *Hunts Bank*, for the western and northern lines of the *North-western*, and for the *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire*; the *London-road* stations, at *Bank Top*, near the *Royal Infirmary*, for the southern lines of the *North-western*, and for the *Manchester*, *Sheffield*, and *Lincolnshire*; the *Oxford-road* station, for the *Manchester*, *South Junction*, and *Altrincham*, and for the connected lines in *Cheshire* to *Birkenhead* and *Chester*; and the *New Bailey-street* station, in *Salford*, for the *East Lancashire*. The *Victoria* station is approached by a fine crested bridge across the *Irwell*; and presents an ornamental frontage in the *Italian* style. The *London-road* station is a massive structure, in the *Italian* style, harmonizing with adjacent ornamental lines of building. The original station of the *Manchester* and *Liverpool* railway occupied a large area bounded by *Liverpool-road*, *Lower Byrom-street*, *Charles-street*, and *Water-street*; and was used entirely as a goods station; and was provided with an extensive pile of warehouses; and, in *May 1866*, a portion of these warehouses was destroyed by fire, with estimated loss of about £399,000. A project was defeated in 1866 to acquire powers for erecting a central railway station and great railway hotel. The principal local newspapers are the *Manchester Guardian*, established in 1821, and now published daily; the *Manchester Courier*, established in 1825, also daily; the *Manchester Daily Examiner* and *Times*, established as the *Examiner* in 1846, and amalgamated with the *Times* in 1813; the

Manchester Weekly Times, issued from the same office as the preceding; the *Alliance News*, weekly, established in 1854; the *City News*, weekly; the *Mercantile Gazette*; and the *Salford Weekly News*. A general market is held daily in the *Smithfield* market, *Shudehill*; a fruit and vegetable market is held daily in *Victoria* or *Smithy-Door* market, in *Victoria-street*; a wholesale fish market is held daily in the *Fishmarket-place*, near *Hunts Bank*; a retail fish-market is held in a new hall between *Victoria-street* and the *Market-place*; a cattle market is held on *Tuesdays* in *Smithfield* market, *Cross-lane*, *Salford*; a hay and straw market is held on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, in *Liverpool-road*; a hide and skin market is held on *Thursdays* and *Fridays* in *Deansgate* and in *Charles-street*; a pork and carcass market is held in the *New Shambles*, *Lower King-street*; a fair of a week's continuance, called *Knott-mill fair*, is held at *Easter*, in *Camp Field*; another fair, called *Aere's fair*, is held during the first three days of *October*; and two fairs are held in *Whitsun-week* and on *17 Nov.*, in *Salford*. The *Smithfield* market is one of the most extensive structures of its kind in *England*, six times as large as an ordinary railway station, and covered with a superb glass and iron roof; the *Victoria* market may be termed the *Covent Garden* of *Manchester*; and the wholesale fish market is a commodious structure, erected by the *North-western* railway company. *Manchester* is an inland bonding town, and has a custom-house; and the amount of customs levied at it in 1865 was £119,872,—in 1862, £165,748. In the year ended *Dec. 31, 1866*, 37,156 packages were received into its bonding warehouses, including 134,600 galls. wine, 69,925 galls. brandy, 37,025 whiskey, 25,739 rum, 638 Geneva, 3,343 gin, and 5,177 unannumtered spirits. Tea 722,747 lbs., coffee 544,556 lbs., cocoa 10,105 lbs., tobacco 242,171 lbs., and 37,071 cigars. Large quantities of these commodities were imported direct from abroad, without transhipment. Of 90 landing ports and places in *England*, only 4 places warehouse more goods than *Manchester*.

Cotton manufacture is still, as of old, the staple branch of industry. The increase of it since the latter part of last century has been stupendous, and has arisen, not only from causes operating also in other places, but from circumstances peculiar to the south of *Lancashire*. The quantity of cotton imported, about the end of last century, did not exceed 2,000,000 lbs. a year; while the quantity imported in 1860, before a sudden shock was given to it by the outbreak of the *American* war, amounted to 1,390,938,752 lbs. No less than 1,115,890,608 lbs. of this total were from the *United States*, while 204,141,168 were from *British* possessions in *India*, 44,036,608 from the *Mediterranean*, 17,236,564 from *Brazil*, 1,050,784 from the *British West Indies* and *1 British Guiana*, and 8,532,720 from other countries; and the proportions of the imports, in an average week of 1860, were 41,000 *American*, 3,330 *Indian*, 2,150 *Brazilian*, and 1,280 *Egyptian*. An almost crushing effect appeared to follow the shock from the *American* war's sudden interference with the supply from *America*; but was gradually lessened by great increase of supply from other quarters; inasmuch that, in an average week of *May 1863*, the proportions were 1,160 *American*, 21,160 *Indian*, 2,930 *Brazilian*, and 3,520 *Egyptian*. A recovery of the quondam amount of manufacture, therefore, was rapidly resulting from increase of supply from other quarters than the *United States*, and became complete soon after the termination of the *American* war in 1865. Some other branches of industry have, more or less, from distant years, flourished along with the *cotton* manufacture, and have eventually become very prominent. The manufactures of woollens and fustians, together with some others of less note, were aggregately much the most productive throughout the first half of last century; and the manufactures of silks, mixed goods, muslins, hats, worsteds, umbrellas, machines, locomotive engines, iron-ware, small-ware, paper, and other things, now employ a very large proportion of the inhabitants. The factories of various kinds within the city, exclusive of some in the suburbs, in 1857, comprised 66 cotton mills,

10 silk mills, 6 calico-printing works, 35 dye-works, 1 worsted mill, 11 hat manufactories, 16 small-ware manufactories, 61 machine-making establishments, 55 foundries, 4 lead works, 4 paper mills, 52 saw mills, 12 corn mills, and 1,214 miscellaneous establishments; and they employed steam engines with an aggregate of more than 12,000 horse-power, and produced goods for storage in 1,743 warehouses. The precise number of factories in 1867, owing to the difficulty of drawing a boundary-line around Manchester as a place of manufacture separating it from other seats of manufacture in its near neighbourhood, cannot be readily stated; but the proportion, as compared with the rest of Lancashire and with Cheshire, or even as compared with all England and Wales, is very high. The total of spinning-factories in the kingdom at the end of 1862 was 6,378, with 36,450,028 spindles, employing 775,534 persons; the total of cotton spinning-factories alone was 2,715, with 30,387,467 spindles, employing 407,593 persons; the total of these in Lancashire was 1,979, with 21,530,532 spindles, employing 315,627 persons; and the proportion in Manchester and its neighbourhood, as compared with the rest of Lancashire, can thence be proximately estimated. A passage in the factory returns of 1863 says, "Lancashire employs 77.4 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in the cotton trade in England and Wales. In the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and York, the total increase of mills since 1839 is 59.6 per cent., and of persons employed 91.2 per cent. In addition to this the speed of the spindles has increased upon throstles 500, and upon mules 1,000 revolutions a-minute, that is, the speed of the throstle spindle, which in 1839 was 4,500 times a minute, is now 5,000, and of the mule spindle, that which was 5,000 is now 6,000 times a minute, amounting in the former case to a tenth, and in the latter to a sixth additional increase to that of the mills themselves."

The persons, within Manchester City and Salford borough, employed in the cotton manufacture at the census of 1861, were 4,619 males under 20 years of age, 10,133 males at 20 years of age and upwards, 10,893 females under 20 years of age, and 17,151 females at 20 years of age and upwards; in the fustian manufacture, 197 and 1,003 males, and 203 and 740 females; in calico-printing, 435 and 1,325 m., and 142 and 133 f.; in calico-dyeing, 422 and 1,284 m., and 3 and 1 f.; in employments akin to these, 135 and 816 m., and 18 and 78 f.; in silk manufacture, 309 and 1,702 m., and 1,632 and 3,488 f.; in silk dyeing and printing, 21 and 139 m.; in ribbon manufacture, 5 and 25 m., and 4 and 15 f.; in employments akin to these, 46 and 292 m., and 22 and 27 f.; in woollen cloth manufacture, 41 and 211 m., and 39 and 66 f.; in worsted manufacture, 17 and 83 m., and 111 and 156 f.; in employments akin to these, 24 and 142 m., and 10 and 29 f.; in hat-making, 44 and 422 m., and 51 and 155 f.; in straw hat and bonnet-making 3 and 11 m., and 74 and 214 f.; in cap-making 191 and 539 f.; in shawl manufacture, 2 and 5 m.; in shoe and boot-making, 457 and 3,787 m., and 124 and 573 f.; in rope and cord making, 330 and 336 m., and 4 and 9 f.; in other kinds of working of hemp, 54 and 119 m., and 15 and 54 f.; in tobacco, cigar, and snuff manufacture, 23 and 103 m., and 10 and 10 f.; in brewing and kindred employments, 25 and 642 m., and 5 f.; in soap boiling, 7 and 63 m.; in tallow chandlery, 15 and 53 m., and 1 and 1 f.; in comb-making, 12 and 19 m., and 1 and 2 f.; in tanning and leather-working, 100 and 514 m., and 2 and 12 f.; in brush and broom-making, 105 and 287 m., and 23 and 50 f.; in basket-making, 25 and 114 m., and 7 and 17 f.; in paper manufacture, 59 and 86 m., and 22 and 40 f.; in paper-box making, 42 and 37 f.; in paper staining, 49 and 60 m., and 21 and 13 f.; in other workings in paper, 151 and 282 m., and 41 and 23 f.; in earthenware manufacture, 17 and 59 m., and 2 and 11 f.; in tobacco pipe making, 10 and 71 m., and 8 and 13 f.; in glass manufacture, 322 and 461 m., and 31 and 23 f.; in copper manufacture, 11 and 47 m.; in tin manufacture, 4 and 9 m., and 3 f.; in tin-plate working, 112 and 435 m.; in pin manufacture, 10 and 12 f.; in brass founding, 126 and 361 m.; in wire-making and wire-working, 149

and 332 m.; in iron manufacture, 1,679 and 4,637 m.; in nail manufacture, 16 and 80 m., and 2 and 2 f.; in anchor and chain-making, 23 and 23 m.; in boiler-making, 126 and 450 m.; in steel-manufacture, 29 and 53 m.; in dye and colour manufacture, 17 and 66 m.; in dyeing and calendering, 318 and 955 m., and 10 and 22 f.; in cabinet-making, 252 and 1,223 m., and 53 and 283 f.; in chair-making, 40 and 219 m., and 1 and 9 f.; in picture frame-making, 29 and 32 m.; in saddlery and harness-making, 51 and 221 m., and 3 f.; in whip-making, 7 and 39 m., and 1 f.; and in coach-making, 112 and 554 m., and 1 and 2 f.

The Township and the District.—The township of Manchester lies on the E side of the Irwell, in the NW part of the parish; and is divided, for poor-law purposes, into the sub-districts of Ancoats, Deansgate, London-road, Market-street, and St. George. Pop. of the Ancoats sub-d. in 1851, 53,737; in 1861, 55,933. Houses, 10,137. Pop. of the Deansgate sub-d. in 1851, 93,219; in 1861, 29,029. Houses, 4,570. Pop. of London-road sub-d. in 1851, 31,890; in 1861, 23,817. Houses, 5,116. Pop. of Market-street sub-d. in 1851, 27,067; in 1861, 23,526. Houses, 3,529. Pop. of St. George sub-d. in 1851, 41,073; in 1861, 43,055. Houses, 8,311. The decrease of pop. in Deansgate, London-road, and Market-street sub-districts, was caused by the demolition of houses for the widening of streets, the erecting of warehouses, and similar purposes; and so many as 1,900 of the pop. of Market-street sub-d. in 1861 were persons in the old workhouse, the Royal Infirmary, the Eye Hospital, and Chetham Hospital. Acres of the entire township, 1,430. Real property in 1860, £2,060,181; of which £300 were in quarries, £89,763 in railways, and £60,000 in gas works. Pop. in 1851, 186,986; in 1861, 185,410. Inhabited houses, 31,663; uninhabited, 1,908; building, 83. The poor-law district comprehends also the sub-district of Newton, containing the townships of Newton and Bradford, and the extra-parochial tract of Beswick; the sub-district of Cheetham, containing the townships of Cheetham and Crumpsall; the sub-district of Failsworth, containing the townships of Failsworth and Moston; the sub-district of Blackley, containing the townships of Blackley and Harpurhey; and the sub-district of Prestwich, containing the Prestwich townships of Prestwich, Great Heaton, and Little Heaton. The five sub-districts comprising Manchester township constitute Manchester poor-law union; and the other five sub-districts constitute Prestwich poor-law union. Poor-rates, in 1863, of the M. union, £174,992; of the P. union, £21,778. Acres of the entire district, 12,623. Pop. in 1851, 228,433; in 1861, 243,988. Houses, 42,916. Marriages in 1863, 4,513; births, 9,047,—of which 658 were illegitimate; deaths, 8,071,—of which 4,038 were at ages under 5 years, and 50 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 45,369; births, 91,233; deaths, 74,359. Two workhouses for the M. union, as already noticed, are in New Bridge-street and Crumpsall; and a workhouse for the P. union is in Prestwich township.

The Borough.—Manchester is a seat of assizes, general and quarter sessions, a county court, a bankruptcy court, a recorder's court, a bishop's court, and various local courts, a polling-place for the S division of Lancashire, and the head-quarters of the northern military district. The police force in 1866, exclusive of that of Salford, comprised 1 chief constable, 5 superintendents, 23 inspectors, 62 sergeants, 570 constables, and 3 detective officers,—total, 674; and cost £41,936,—of which £9,619 were defrayed by government. The crimes committed in the year ending 29 Sept. 1866, exclusive of Salford, were 6,430; the persons apprehended, 1,335; the known depredators and suspected persons at large, 2,757; the houses of bad character, 1,133. The old water-works belonged to a private company, and gave a supply defective both in quality and in quantity. The new water-works belong to the corporation; have their source in Longdendale, in the neighbourhood of Mottram, 20 miles from Manchester; were constructed at a cost of £1,200,000; have five vast head-reservoirs, besides

some minor ones; bring their supply through pipes of very large bore, and partly through a tunnel, called the Mottram tunnel, 2,772 yards long; and are sufficient, not only for trade, domestic, and sanitary purposes, but for provision against all accidents by fire. The fire brigade is very effective; comprises about 37 men, classified in four divisions; has its headquarters in the police-yard, Clarence-street; and is provided with 5 powerful engines, 32 hand pumps, promptly applicable to street hydrants, and a corresponding number of all other requisite appliances. The gas-works originated, as a private undertaking, in 1820-1; were situated in Lower King-street; passed to the commissioners of police in 1824, and to the city council in 1843; comprise now two great suites of buildings, at Rochdale-road and Gaythorn, the one with a chimney 300 feet high, the other with a frontage or length of 390 feet, and each with a storage for about 2,250,000 cubic feet; consume about 3,000 tons of coals per week; and produce about 4,200,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The consumption of gas in the city, exclusive of Salford, amounted to 240,000,000 cubic feet in 1843-4; and increased so steadily and rapidly as to amount to about 1,280,000,000 in 1866-7.

Manchester received a charter from Thomas Gresley, lord of the manor, in 1301; and was governed, under that charter, by a borough-reeve and two constables. It was not made a parliamentary borough till the passing of the act of 1832, nor a municipal borough till October 1838. The m. borough comprises the townships of Manchester, Hulme, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Cheetham, and Ardwick, and the extra-parochial tract of Beswick; is divided into the 15 wards of New Cross, St. Michael, Collegiate-Church, St. Clement, Exchange, Oxford, St. James, St. John, St. Ann, All Saints, St. Luke, St. George, Medlock-street, Ardwick, and Cheetham; and is governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Corporation income, in 1865-6, £150,341. Real property in 1860, £2,617,936; of which £300 were in quarries, £77,916 in canals, £989,763 in railways, and £60,000 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 303,352; in 1861, 338,722. Houses, 61,487. The p. borough includes also the townships of Newton, Bradford, and Harpurhey; and under the act of 1867, sends three members to parliament. Electors in 1868, 22,792. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £279,900. Pop. in 1851, 316,213; in 1861, 357,979. Houses, 65,375.

The Parish.—The parish of Manchester was constituted soon after Oswald, king of Northumbria, founded York cathedral; included, till 1291, what is now the extensive parish of Ashton-under-Lyne; is still so extensive as to comprise 32 townships; and is bounded, on the N, by Oldham, Prestwich, and Middleton parishes,—on the E, by Ashton-under-Lyne parish,—on the S, by Cheshire,—on the W, by Eccles and Flixton parishes. The townships in it are Manchester, Bradford, Newton, Cheetham, Crumpsall, Failsforth, Moston, Blackley, and Harpurhey, together with Beswick extra-parochial tract, in Manchester district; Salford and Broughton, in Salford district; Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Moss-side, Ardwick, Openshaw, Gorton, Rusholme, Levenshulme, Burnage, Didsbury, Withington, and Chorlton-cum-Hardy, in Chorlton district; Droydsden, Denton, and Haughton, in Ashton-under-Lyne district; Reddish and Heaton-Norris, in Stockport district; and Stretford, in Barton-upon-Irwell district. Acres of the parish, 34,193. Pop. in 1851, 451,754; in 1861, 529,245. Inhabited houses, 97,882; uninhabited, 4,052; building, 454.

One church, or even two or three churches, very early became insufficient for so vast a parish; oratories or private chapels were soon, with concurrence of the rectors, afterwards with that of the wardens and fellows, erected by the owners of the land on their respective estates; and many other chapels or churches, as demands for them arose by modern increase of population, have been added. Sections of the parish were assigned to these chapels as secondary yet separate charges; they were eventually classified into six divisions, one comprising Manchester township, another comprising Salford and Broughton, the others comprising: the other townships;

and they now amount to seventy-nine. Four of the sections, M.-St. Clement, Crumpsall-St. Thomas, Ardwick-St. Matthew, and Moston, are indefinite. The others, with their respective pop., are Manchester-St. Ann, 1,416; M.-St. Andrew, 16,070; M.-Albert Memorial, 9,600; M.-All Souls, 11,263; M.-St. Barnabas, 8,232; M.-St. Catherine, 7,618; M.-St. George, 24,212; M.-St. John, 12,499; M.-St. James, 4,074; M.-St. Jude, 12,368; M.-St. Mary, 3,507; M.-St. Michael, 11,525; M.-St. Matthew, 11,257; M.-St. Paul, 6,609; M.-St. Peter, 2,904; M.-St. Simon and St. Jude, 4,515; Ardwick-St. Thomas, 10,147; Ardwick-St. Silas, 10,375; Barlow-Moor, 1,013; Birch, 1,723; Blackley, 3,112; B.-St. Andrew, 1,000; Bradford-cum-Beswick, 4,500; Bradford-road, 10,540; Broughton, 7,138; Cheetham-St. Mark, 2,377; Cheetham-St. Luke, 4,719; Chorlton-cum-Hardy, 739; Chorlton-on-Medlock-All Saints, 12,068; Chorlton-on-Medlock-St. Luke, 7,380; Chorlton-on-Medlock-St. Paul, 4,500; Chorlton-on-Medlock-St. Saviour, 3,408; Chorlton-on-Medlock-St. Stephen, 6,379; Collyhurst, 2,247; Crumpsall-St. Mary, 3,306; Denton-St. Lawrence, 3,127; Denton-Christchurch, 3,579; Didsbury, 803; Droydsden, 8,793; Failsforth, 5,113; Gorton, 2,447; Gorton-St. Mark, 4,305; Harpurhey, 5,126; Heaton-Mersey, 1,873; Heaton-Norris-Christchurch, 7,490; Heaton-Norris-St. Thomas, 6,179; Heaton-Reddish, 6,000; Hulme-St. George, 18,831; Hulme-Holy Trinity, 5,667; Hulme-St. John Baptist, 8,370; Hulme-St. Mary, 6,730; Hulme-St. Mark, 5,637; Hulme-St. Michael, 8,964; Hulme-St. Paul, 6,375; Hulme-St. Philip, 8,711; Kersall-Moor, 976; Levenshulme, 2,538; Longsight, 2,927; Moss-side, 6,114; Miles-Plating, 5,153; Newton-Heath, 11,241; Oldham-Road, 11,123; Openshaw, 2,777; Red Bank, 8,167; Rusholme, 2,508; Stretford, 3,882; Salford-St. Bartholomew, 10,893; Salford-Christchurch, 9,414; Salford-St. Matthias, 7,194; Salford-St. Philip, 11,415; Salford-St. Simon, 6,957; Salford-St. Stephen, 12,031; Salford Trinity, 12,192; Whalley-Range, 3,980; and Withington, 2,775. The livings of Manchester-St. Barnabas, Manchester-St. Clement, and Moston, are parishes, and all the other livings are rectories, in the diocese of Manchester. Value of M.-St. Ann, £550; of M.-St. Andrew, £155; of M.-Albert-Memorial, £217; of M.-All Souls, £300; of M.-St. Barnabas, £300; of M.-St. Catherine, £300; of M.-St. Clement, £149; of M.-St. George, £300; of M.-St. John, £314; of M.-St. James, £343; of M.-St. Jude, £300; of M.-St. Mary, £170; of M.-St. Michael, £300; of M.-St. Matthew, £300; of M.-St. Paul, £300; of M.-St. Peter, £237; of M.-St. Simon and St. Jude, £215; of Barlow-Moor, about £230; of Collyhurst, £320. Patron of M.-St. Ann, M.-St. George, M.-St. Simon and St. Jude, and Barlow-Moor, the Bishop of Manchester; of M.-St. Andrew, of M.-All Souls, of M.-St. John, of M.-St. James, of M.-St. Mary, of M.-St. Michael, of M.-St. Matthew, of M.-St. Paul, and of M.-St. Peter, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester; of M.-Albert-Memorial, of M.-St. Barnabas, of M.-St. Catherine, of M. St. Clement, of M.-St. Jude, and of Collyhurst, Trustees. The values and the patrons of the other livings are stated in the articles on their own several localities.

The Diocese.—The diocese of Manchester was constituted in 1847-8. The collegiate church of St. Mary (or of Christ) then became the cathedral, and the warden and fellows of it became the dean and canons. The cathedral establishment consists of the bishop, the dean, four canons, two archdeacons, twenty honorary canons, a chancellor of the diocese, and two minor canons. The income of the bishop is £4,200; of the dean, £2,000; of each of the two of the canons, £600; of one of the archdeacons, £200. The residence of the bishop is Mandlith Hall, near Manchester. The first bishop, Dr. J. P. Lee, continued in occupancy till his death on 24th Dec. 1869. The last warden and first dean was the Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert. The diocese comprehends all Lancashire except the deanery of Furness and Cartmel in the NW, and most of the deanery of Warrington in the SW; and is divided into the archdeaconries of Manchester and Lancaster. Acres, 845,904. Pop. in 1861, 1,679,325.—

The livings are noted here as they stood in 1865; but some of that date have been raised in status, and some more have been formed; and all these, in our separate articles, are noted as they now stand.

The archdeaconry of Manchester comprises nine deaneries of Manchester, three of Blackburn, and one of Leyland. One deanery of Manchester contains only a tract around the cathedral; another contains twenty-five rectories and two p. curacies in Manchester township and contiguous places; a third contains twenty-four rectories, chiefly in Chorlton and Hulme; a fourth contains seven rectories, three vicarages, and 19 p. curacies, chiefly in Salford and Eccles; a fifth contains three rectories and fourteen p. curacies, chiefly in Prestwich and Bury; a sixth contains eight rectories and nine p. curacies, chiefly in the N parts of Manchester parish, and in Middleton and Bury; a seventh contains one vicarage and twenty-eight p. curacies, in Rochdale and Prestwich; an eighth contains twelve rectories and nineteen p. curacies in the SE part of Manchester parish, and in Ashton-under-Lyne and Rochdale; and a ninth contains three vicarages and twenty-six p. curacies, chiefly in Bolton-le-Moors and Deane. One deanery of Blackburn contains one vicarage and twenty-four p. curacies, all in Blackburn parish; another contains fifteen p. curacies, all in Whalley parish; and a third contains one vicarage and twenty-four p. curacies, chiefly in Whalley parish. The deanery of Leyland contains the rectories of Brindle, Chorley, Croston, Eccleston, Hoole, Rufford, Standish, and Tarleton; the vicarage of Leyland; and the p. curacies of Chorley-St. George, Chorley-St. Peter, Bretherton, Maudesley, Douglas, Wrightington, Beconsall, Leyland-St. James, Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, Whittle-woods, Withnell, Penwortham, Farington, Longton, Adlington, Charnock-Richard, and Coppul.

The archdeaconry of Lancaster comprises four deaneries of Amounderness, and one of Tunstall. One deanery of Amounderness contains a vicarage and seven p. curacies in Kirkham, a vicarage and four p. curacies in Poulton-le-Fylde, three p. curacies in Bispham, and two p. curacies in Lytham; another contains a vicarage and sixteen p. curacies in Preston, the vicarages of Ribchester, Longridge, and Chipping, and the p. curacy of Stidd; a third contains a vicarage and fifteen p. curacies in Lancaster, and a vicarage and three p. curacies in Cockerham; and a fourth contains a vicarage and three p. curacies in Garstang, a vicarage and four p. curacies in St. Michael-on-Wyre, and two p. curacies in Kirkham. The deanery of Tunstall contains the rectories of Cloughton, Halton, Heysham, Tatham, and Whittington; the vicarages of Bolton-le-Sands, Melling, Tunstall, and Warton; and the p. curacies of Overkell, Aughton, Arkholme, Hornby, Wray, Tatham-Fell, Leck, Silverdale, and Yealand-Conyers.

MANCHESTER AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY. See MANCHESTER, SOUTH JUNCTION, AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY.

MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire and Cheshire; from Manchester south-south-eastward to Stockport, and thence south-south-westward, past Alderley and Church-Hulme, to Crewe. It was authorized in 1837, and opened in 1842; it is 81 miles long, and goes into junction at Crewe with the Grand Junction line to Birmingham; it was formed on a capital of £2,800,000; and it was amalgamated, in 1846, with the Grand Junction, and with the London and Birmingham, to constitute the London and North-western.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire and Yorkshire; from Manchester north-westward to Normanton Junction. It was authorized in 1836, and opened in 1841; was formed at a cost of £46,968 per mile; was subsequently extended into connexion with the North-western and Sheffield lines at Ardwick station; was united, in 1844, with the Ashton and Staleybridge line; and was amalgamated, in 1847, with the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, the Liverpool and Bury, the Huddersfield and Sheffield, the West Riding Union, the East Lancashire, and the Wakefield,

Pontefract, and Goole, to constitute the Lancashire and Yorkshire.

MANCHESTER AND LINCOLN RAILWAY. See MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL RAILWAY. See LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

MANCHESTER AND MILFORD RAILWAY, a railway in Wales; from a junction with the Cambrian line at Llanidloes south-westward to a junction with the Carmarthen and Cardigan at Pencadair. It was authorized in 1860, for a length of 5½ miles, to be formed on a capital of £550,000 in shares, and £185,000 in loans. The company was further authorized, in 1861, to construct a branch, 1¼ miles long, from Devil's Bridge to Aberystwith, on a capital of £111,000 in shares, and £37,000 in loans, and to make arrangements with the North-western, the Great Western, and the Cambrian; obtained power, in 1865, to construct certain lines in substitution of others, with aggregate length of 2¼ miles, on a further capital of £15,300 in shares, and £5,100 in loans; and was to complete the harbour line of the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast, to lay down the mixed gauge on the Carmarthen and Cardigan, and to enter into working arrangements with the Cambrian.

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 18 locks; and it became united in interest with the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury railway.

MANCHESTER, BOLTON, AND BURY RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire; from Manchester, north-westward to Bolton. It was authorized in 1831, and opened in 1838; was formed at a cost of £67,000 per mile; is 10 miles long to Bolton, with a branch to Bury; and was amalgamated with other lines in 1847, to constitute the Lancashire and Yorkshire.

MANCHESTER, BURY, AND ROSSENDALE RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire; from the neighbourhood of Manchester northward, past Bury to Rawtenstall. It was authorized in 1844 to Bury, and subsequently to Rawtenstall, originally for a length of 14 miles, eventually for a total of 24 miles on the direct line, together with 6 miles for branches; began to be formed on a capital of £300,000 in shares, and £100,000 in loans, and subsequently got additional capital of £930,000 in shares, and £276,000 in loans; was united in 1846 with the Blackburn and Preston to constitute the East Lancashire; and became amalgamated with other lines in 1847, to constitute the Lancashire and Yorkshire.

MANCHESTER, BUXTON, MATLOCK, AND MIDLANDS JUNCTION RAILWAY, a railway in Derbyshire; from the Midland at Ambergate, north-north-westward to Rowsley. It was authorized in 1846, and opened in 1849; it is 1¼ miles long; it became incorporated with the Cromford canal; and it was leased in 1852, for 19 years, to jointly the Midland and the North-western. The scheme for it originally contemplated a length of 45 miles, onward to the Cheadle station of the North-western; and, though the execution of the scheme was never carried further than to Rowsley, a continuation of the line now exists north-westward, past Bake-well, Buxton, Whaley-Bridge, and Disley, to the North-western at Stockport, thus bringing the original line into direct communication with Manchester.

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire; from Manchester east-by-northward to Great Grimsby, with branches in several directions. A chief portion of it, originally the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester, was authorized in 1837, and opened in 1845; goes by Mottram, Glossop, and Penistone, to Sheffield; is 4¼ miles long; has 7 tunnels of aggregately 6,245 yards in length, and 104 bridges; and traverses some of the finest mountain scenery in the N of England. The entire system was constituted in 1846-7, by the amalgamation of the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester, the

Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction, the Sheffield and Lincolnshire, the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Extension, the Manchester and Lincoln Union, and the Great Grimsby Dock; had in 1867, inclusive of the South Yorkshire, a total aggregate length of 242½ miles; includes, in its property, the Grimsby new dock of 47½ acres, with 7,200 feet of quayside; includes also in its property, by right of purchase, the Chesterfield and Gainsborough canal; includes further, by right of perpetual lease, the Peak Forest, the Macclesfield, and the Ashton and Oldham canals; comprises, under lease of 999 years, the South Yorkshire railway; and has connections with the West Riding and Grimsby, the Great Northern, the Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham, the Oldham, Ashton, and Guide-Bridge, the Marple, New Mills, and Hayfield Junction, the Cheshire Midland, the Garston and Liverpool, the Stockport, Tinsley, and Altrincham Junction, the Stockport and Woodley Junction, and the West Cheshire, and the Liverpool Central Station. The company was authorized in July 1855 to construct a line, 32½ miles long, from the South Junction in Manchester to the Garston in Liverpool, on a capital of £750,000 in shares, and £250,000 in loans.

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, 14 mile long, connecting the lines at London-road, Manchester, with the Northwestern at Crisall-hale, Salford; second, the Altrincham branch, 7½ miles long, from the South Junction line to Bowdon. It was authorized in 1845; was formed on a capital of £250,000 in shares, and £216,666 in loans, contributed in equal proportions by the Northwestern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; and, by an act of 1853, was placed under the supervision of a standing arbitrator.

MANCOTT, a township in Hawarden parish, Flint; on the river Dee and the Chester and Holyhead railway, 1 mile NE of Hawarden. It contains the hamlet of Little Mancott. Acres, 282. Real property, £999. Pop., 573. Houses, 53. Some of the inhabitants are employed in iron and lead mines.

MANCROFT, a parish and a sub-district in Norwich district, Norfolk. The parish is in Norwich city, and bears the name of Mancroft-St. Peter. Real property, 222,215. Pop. in 1851, 2,992; in 1861, 2,575. Houses, 525. The decrease of pop. arose partly from a progress of repair in the fish-market and adjoining houses, and partly from shopkeepers taking residences elsewhere than at their places of business. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £87. Patrons, the Parishioners.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of St. Giles, St. Stephen, Eaton-St. Andrew, and Lakenham, and the Liberty of Town Close. Pop., 14,397. Houses, 3,220. See NORWICH.

MANCUNION. See MANCHESTER.

MANDUESSEDUM. See MANCETTER.

MANDON HILL. See BECHBURN.

MANEA, or **MANEY**, a village and a chapelry in Covey parish, Cambridge. The village stands near the Old Bedford river, and near the Peterborough, March, and Ely railway, 2½ miles SE of March; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under March. The chapelry comprises 4,773 acres. Real property, £9,654. Pop. in 1851, 1,266. Houses, 260. The pop. underwent much increase before 1847. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Rokeby. An incipient strong building stood on a hillock, designated Charlemont, and was the nucleus of an intended palace, founded by Charles I., but relinquished, in an incipient state, in consequence of his public troubles. Ancient urns, containing burnt bones, have been found. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Covey, in the diocese of Ely. The church is a brick structure, recently in very dilapidated condition; and a new church, on a better site, was contemplated in 1857. There are chapels for Baptists and Methodists, and an

endowed national school. Conyers Middleton was incumbent.

MANERBIER. See MANORBIER.

MANERDEILO. See MANORDEILO.

MANERDIVY, or **MAENORDEWY**, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardiganshire, adjacent to the Carmarthen and Carlisle railway, 4½ miles SE by E of Cardigan. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 3,506. Real property, £2,629. Pop. in 1851, 956; in 1861, 896. Houses, 207. Pentre, Fynonau, and Clyntview are chief residences; and the first was the birthplace of Dr. Saunders, author of "Short Illustrations of the Bible." The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £222.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. David.

MANERNAWEN. See MANORAWEN.

MANESTY, a locality at the foot of Borrowdale, in Cumberland; 4½ miles S of Keswick. It has a medicinal spring, and commands a fine view of Borrowdale.

MANEWDEN, or **MANUDEN**, a village and a parish in the district of Bishop-Stortford and county of Essex. The village stands on the river Stort, 2 miles E of the boundary with Herts, 3 W by N of Elsenham r. station, and 4 N of Bishop-Stortford; and has a post-office under Bishop-Stortford, and a fair on Easter Monday. The parish comprises 2,486 acres. Real property, £4,092. Pop., 740. Houses, 153. The manor belongs to R. Gosling, Esq. Manevden House stands in the centre of the village, and is the seat of J. Thomas, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £215.* Patron, the Rev. St. John W. Thorpe. The church consists of nave, S aisle, N transept, and chancel, with tower and spire; and, excepting the transept, was all recently restored. There are an independent chapel, a village school, and charities £49.

MANEY, a village in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwick; 1 mile S of Sutton-Coldfield.

MANEY, Cambridge. See MANEA.

MANEYTHESNEY, a township in Llanfair-Waterdine parish, Salop; 10 miles SW of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 52.

MANFIELD, a township and a parish in Darlington district and N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Tees at the boundary with Durham, 2½ miles SSE of Piercebridge r. station, and 4½ WSW of Darlington; and has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 2,782. Real property, £3,430. Pop., 351. Houses, 74. The parish contains also the township of Cliffe, and comprises 3,455 acres. Real property, £4,473. Pop., 405. Houses, 83. The property is divided chiefly between two. The manor belongs to R. B. Wilson, Esq. The parish is a meet for the Raby hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £166.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; was restored, at much cost, in 1855; and has a tower, a rich E window, and a white stone font. There are an endowed school with £30 a-year, and charities about £15. A new school-house was built in 1857.

MANGERSBURY, a hamlet in Stow-on-the-Wold parish, Gloucester; ¼ mile SE of Stow. Acres, 1,770. Real property, £3,637. Pop., 456. Mangersbury House is a chief residence.

MANGOTSFIELD, a village and a parish in the district of Keynsham and county of Gloucester. The village stands adjacent to the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 6 miles NE of Bristol; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bristol. The parish contains also Staplehill and Downend. Acres, 2,591. Real property, £9,975; of which £30 are in quarries, £500 in mines, and £65 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 3,967; in 1861, 4,222. Houses, 922. The property is much subdivided. There are numerous good residences. Purnant stone is worked in the N; and the coal tract of Kingswood adjoins the S. There was anciently a nunnery; and remains of it existed in the time of Leland. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Downend, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £251. Patron, the Rev. A. Peache. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1859:

is in the pointed style; and consists of nave, N aisle, chantry, and chancel, with tower and spire. A chapel of ease, with 1,020 sittings, is at Downend. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, two national schools, an infant school, and an Independent day school. A police station is at Staplehill.

MANGROVE-GREEN, a hamlet in Lilley parish, Herts; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Lilley village.

MANHOOD, a sub-district and a hundred in Sussex. The sub-district is in Westhampnett district; and contains the parishes of Birdham, West Itchenor, West Wittering, East Wittering, Earnley, Sidlesham, and Selsey. Acres, 17,455. Pop., 3,418. Houses, 740.—The hundred is in Chichester rape, and is conteminate with the sub-district.

MANIFOLD (THE). See **MANYFOLD (THE)**.

MANIGCEASTRE. See **MANCHESTER**.

MAN (ISLE OF). See **MAN**.

MANLESS-GREEN, a hamlet in Skelton township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Guisbrough.

MANLETH, a township in Llanidloes parish, Montgomery; near Llanidloes.

MANLEY, a township in Frodsham parish, Cheshire; near Delamere forest, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Frodsham. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £2,042. Pop. in 1851, 395; in 1861, 294. Houses, 59. The decrease of pop. was caused by discontinuance of employment in stone quarries. Manley Hall is the seat of Capt. H. Heron. A public school-house is in the parish, and is used as a chapel of ease.

MANLEY, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire; cut into three divisions, E, X, and W. The E div. contains Bottesford parish, eight other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 42,247. Pop. in 1851, 8,607. Houses, 1,771. The N div. contains Appleby parish and nine other parishes. Acres, 36,946. Pop. in 1851, 5,503. Houses, 1,167. The W div. contains Althorpe parish, seven other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 50,226. Pop. in 1851, 14,218. Houses, 3,069. Pop. of the whole in 1861, 29,534. Houses, 6,476.

MANLLWD, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; near Newtown. Pop., 56.

MANMOEL. See **MAMHOLE**.

MANNAMEAD, a village in Charles-the-Martyr parish, Devon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Plymouth.

MANNIE. See **ANGLESEY**.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOTS, a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts; on the river Avon, 2 miles SW of Pewsey r. station. Post-town, Pewsey, under Marlborough. Acres, 919. Real property, £1,434. Pop., 139. Houses, 32. 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. Value, £300.* Patron, Sir F. Astley, Bart. The church is ancient.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything in Wilsford parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, 3 miles SW of Pewsey r. station. Acres, 1,305. Real property, £1,843. Pop., 254. Houses, 60.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE, a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts; on the river Avon, and on the Berks and Hants railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Pewsey r. station. It has a post-office under Marlborough. Acres, 1,033. Real property, £1,831. Pop., 252. Houses, 65. The property is chiefly in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £310.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is Norman, in bad condition; has a circular E end; and contains a monument to Mary Lane, who assisted in the escape of Charles II. at Worcester. There is an infant school.

MANNINGHAM, a township and two chapelries in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township comprises the NW suburb of Bradford; extends 2 miles NW of the town; has a station on the B. and Leeds railway; and contains three hamlets. Acres, 1,295. Real property, £41,752; of which £1,037 are in quarries, and £1,820 in mines. Pop. in 1851, 9,604; in 1861, 12,889. Houses, 2,679. Manningham Hall, with much of the

land, belongs to S. C. Lister, Esq. The hall was built near the end of last century, on the site of a previous mansion, long in possession of the Listers; and is surrounded by a park. Clock House, Whetley Hill, and Bolton Roysd also are chief residences; and many houses of a superior class have been erected since 1851. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the worsted and stuff manufactures.—The two chapelries are St. Jude and St. Paul, and were constituted in 1841 and 1846. Pop. in 1861, of St. Jude, 5,891; of St. Paul, 5,293. The living of St. J. is a p. curacy, of St. P. a vicarage, in the diocese of Ripon. Values, £300* and £150.* Patron of St. J., the Vicar of Bradford; of St. P., J. Hollings, Esq. St. Jude's church stands in Lumb-lane; and was erected in 1843, at a cost of about £3,000. St. Paul's church was erected in 1847, and twice enlarged prior to 1867, at an aggregate cost of about £6,000, all defrayed by J. Hollings, Esq.; and is a handsome edifice in the early English style. There are a very fine Independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel enlarged in 1865, a national school, and Wesleyan schools in the Tudor style erected in 1865.

MANNINGTON, a hamlet in Gussage-All Saints parish, Dorset; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Cranborne. Pop., 76.

MANNINGTON, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; near the river Bure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Aylsham, and 12 NE by E of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Aylsham, under Norwich. Acres, 548. Real property, £628. Pop., 6. Houses, 2. The property, with Mannington Hall, belongs to the Earl of Orford. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Iteringham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is in ruins.

MANNINGTREE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Tendring district, Essex. The town stands on the navigable river Stour, at the boundary with Suffolk, adjacent to the junction of the two lines of the Great Eastern railway toward Ipswich and Harwich, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Colchester; extends partly into the parishes of Mistley and Lawford; was known at Domesday as Seiddinchon; is irregularly built, yet contains some good houses; carries on a considerable trade in brewing, malting, and the sale of corn; had formerly a considerable shipping trade, which declined in consequence of greater facility of transit afforded by railway; is still a considerable centre for country traffic; and has a head post-office; $\frac{1}{2}$ two railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a weekly market on Thursday, a fair on Whit-Thursdays, a corn-exchange, a church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a mechanics' literary and scientific institution, and a national school. The corn-exchange was built in 1865; is of white brick, with stone dressings; has a front with tetrastyle Corinthian portico, and two circular-headed windows; contains thirty stands; and is used also for public meetings, lectures, and concerts. A new cattle-market, with sheds and pens, is in a back lane, near the corn-exchange. The church was built in 1616, and enlarged in 1839; and contains a monument to Thomas Osmond, who suffered martyrdom in the town in 1515. The mechanics' institution was built in 1849, is in the Tudor style, and has a library of about 1,000 volumes. Shakspeare 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. The parish comprises 30 acres of land and 85 of water. Real property, £3,765. Pop. in 1851, 1,176; in 1861, 881. Houses, 221. The manor belonged to Adelia, the half-sister of William the Conqueror; was afterwards given to Canon-Leigh nunnery; passed to the Rainworths; and belongs now to T. G. Kensit, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Mistley, in the diocese of Rochester.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 17,342. Pop., 5,223. Houses, 1,205.

MANOR. See **CASTLE-CARY**.

MANOR AND RAKE, a township in Hawarden parish, Flint; near the river Dee, 1 mile E of Hawarden. Acres, 918. Real property, £1,650. Pop., 88. Houses, 13.

MANORBIER, or **MANORBEAR**, a village and a par-

ish in the district and county of Pembroke. The village stands on the coast, adjacent to the Pembroke and Tenby railway, 5 miles ESE of Pembroke; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Tenby. The parish contains also the hamlets of Jameston and Newton. Acres, 3,493. Real property, £5,169; of which £125 are in quarries. Pop., 715. Houses, 151. The property is divided among a few. Manorbier Castle was built in the time of Henry I., by William de Barri, ancestor of Geraldus Cambrensis; passed, through the Windsor and others, to Phillippus of Picton; belongs now to Lord Milford; 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. 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 quite or nearly extinct. The coast, however, is picturesque; and shows, among other features, a cromlech on cliffs at a cave, and two or three curious fissures, about 100 feet deep, in oolite red sandstone rock. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £125. Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is a wildy 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 Barris; and was recently restored.

MANORDEILO (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in Llandilo-fawr parish, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, near Llandilo-fawr. Real property, £2,187 and £1,767. Pop., 383 and 1,334.

MANORFABON, a hamlet in Llandilo-fawr parish, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, 2 miles NE of Llandilo-fawr. Real property, £2,033. Pop., 424.

MANOROWEN, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the coast, 1 mile W by S of Fishguard, and 13 NW of Clarboston-Road r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,263. Real property, £971. Pop., 136. Houses, 36. The property is much subdivided. Manorowen House is the seat of the Bowns, and stands near the old seat of Lewis, the antiquary. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £36. Patrons, the Subchanter and Vicars Choral of St. David's. The church is good.

MANORS, a railway station in Northumberland; on the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway, between Newcastle and Heaton.

MANSEFIELD, a hamlet in Nicholaston parish, Glamorgan; near Oxwich bay, 6½ miles SW by S of Loughor. Pop., 33.

MANSELL-GAMAGE, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; 2 miles SSE of Moorhampton r. station, and 5 S of Weobly. Post-town, Bishopstone, under Hereford. Acres, 1,323. Real property, £1,857. Pop., 131. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. Garons, a fine castellated mansion, is the seat of Sir J. G. Cottrell, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £100. Patron, Sir J. G. Cottrell, Bart. The church is decorated English, in good condition.

MANSELL-LACY, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; on an affluent of the river Wye, 2½ miles NW of Crleahall r. station, and 4½ SSE of Weobly. Post-town, Hereford. Acres, 1,547. Real property, £2,356. Pop., 331. Houses, 51. The manor belongs to Sir R. Price, Bart. Mansell House, adjacent to the church, is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £162. Patron, the Rev. G. H. Davenport. The church is ancient, and has a tower.

MANSERGH, a township-chapelry in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lune, 1 mile WSW of Barbon r. station, and 2½ N of Kirkby-Lons-

dale. Post-town, Kirkby-Lonsdale, under Burton, Westmoreland. Acres, 2,563. Real property, £2,473. Pop., 190. Houses, 35. The property is subdivided. Mansergh Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £110. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The church is ancient and good.

MANSFIELD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Notts. The town stands on the river Manu, at the terminus of the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, near Rykniel-street and Sherwood-forest, 2½ miles SE of the boundary with Derbyshire, and 17¼ N by W of Nottingham. A Roman station probably was here; and many Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found. Even 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 "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; was erected in 1850, at a cost of £1,000; has the form of a market-cross, in the early English style; and is 24 feet square, and 50 feet high. The old moot-hall stands on the N side of the market-place; was erected in 1752, by the Countess of Oxford; contained apartments for public business, and a fine assembly-room; and, though still the place of nomination for the N Notts members of parliament, has been converted into a shop. The new 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 and county-courts. A police station is in Market-street, and adjoins the town-hall. Public baths were erected in 1853, at a cost of about £1,500. 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; and was proposed to be restored in 1869. St. John's church was built in 1855, at a cost of about £7,000; and is a handsome stone edifice. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, United Free Methodists, and Unitarians. The Wesleyan chapel was rebuilt in 1865, at a cost of £2,500; 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 gate-way, surmounted by a neat octagonal spire; and has, at the sides of the gate-way, two very handsome chapels, mutually similar in design. The free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and improved by Archbishop Sterne; and has about £450 a-year from endowment, and four scholarships at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Clerkson's boys' charity school was founded in 1731, and rebuilt in 1810; and has £332 a-year from endowment. Thompson's charity school was founded in 1786, and has £45 a-year from endowment. There are also schools connected with St. John's church, a British school in Stockwell-gate, and a mechanics' institute. Brunt's charity consists of houses and lands in Nottingham and other places; yields about £1,800 a-

year; and distributes that amount yearly among upwards of 300 persons. Mrs. Heath's alms-houses were founded in 1693; were originally twelve, but were recently increased to eighteen; and have an endowed income of about £360. There are other charities with about £1,290 a-year.

The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and several good inns; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market, for corn and provisions, is held on Thursday. A market for stock is held once a-month on Thursday. Fairs for stock and horses are held on the second Thursday of April and 10 July; a fair for cheese, and for stock and horses, is held on the second Thursday of October; and a hiring-fair is held on the first Friday of November. Races are held, on a course within Sherwood forest, in July. Stocking-frameknitting was formerly extensive; 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, and iron-foundries of large and increasing extent, 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 7½ miles to the SW, with a branch to Codnor-park iron-works, was long of great advantage to the local trade; and 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. Pop. of the town in 1861, 8,346. Houses, 1,866.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Pleasley-Hill, Radmantwaite, Moorhaigh, Penniment-Houses, Dales-torth, Bleak-Hills, and Oakham. Acres, 9,070. Real property, £32,798; of which £293 are in quarries, and £600 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 10,667; in 1861, 10,225. Houses, 2,248. A section of the parish, forming the chapelry of St. John, was constituted a separate charge in 1857, and had a pop. of 4,192 in 1861. The living of St. Peter is a vicarage, and that of St. John is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Pleasley-Hill, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value of St. Peter, £250; * of St. John-with-Pleasley-Hill, £300.* Patron, of both, the Bishop of Lincoln.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.—The district contains also the sub-district of Blidworth, containing the parish of Blidworth and the extra-parochial tracts of Haywood-Oaks and Lyndhurst; the sub-district of Sutton-in-Ashfield, containing the parishes of Sutton-in-Ashfield and Skegby, and the extra-parochial tract of Fulwood; the sub-district of Warsop, containing the parishes of Warsop and Mansfield-Woodhouse; the sub-district of Pleasley, containing the parishes of Teversall, Pleasley, Upper Langwith, and Scarecliff, and the township of Glapwell,—all, except Teversall, electorally in Derby; and the sub-district of Blackwell, containing the parishes of Blackwell, Tibshelf, Pinxton, and South Normanton,—all electorally in Derby. Acres, 55,960. Poor-rates in 1863, £13,211. Pop. in 1851, 30,146; in 1861, 30,593. Houses, 6,444. Marriages in 1863, 267; births, 1,066,—of which 121 were illegitimate; deaths, 634,—of which 293 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,316; births, 10,831; deaths, 6,464. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 6,504 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,239 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,240 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 400 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 240 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,630 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 527 s.; 14 of Primitive Methodists with 1,348 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 620 s.; 2 undefined, with 631 attendants; and 4 of Latter Day Saints, with 320 s. The schools were 23 public day-schools, with 1,783 scholars; 45 private day-schools, with 1,413 s.; 48 Sunday schools, with 5,234 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults with 120 s. The work-

house is in Stockwell-gate, Mansfield; and, at the census of 1861, had 144 inmates.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a village and a parish in Mansfield district, Notts. The village stands ¾ of a mile W of the river Maun, and 1½ N of Mansfield r. station; was burnt in 1034; is a large place, with some old houses; and has a post-office under Mansfield, and a fair on the third Wednesday of Oct. The parish includes part of Sherwood forest, and comprises 2,860 acres. Real property, £3,314; of which £43 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,972; in 1861, 2,263. Houses, 492. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to the Duke of Portland. The Priory is the seat of G. Robinson, Esq., and Debdale is the seat of E. T. Coke, Esq. A number of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. A small double-ditched Roman camp is at Winny-Hill; and many Roman coins, pavements, urns, and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is early English, in good condition; and has an octagonal spire, 104 feet high. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, national and infant schools, two endowed schools, a recently established village hospital, and some small charities.

MANSHEAD, a hundred in the SW of Beds; containing Dunstable parish, twenty-one other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 50,767. Pop. in 1851, 27,593; in 1861, 28,340. Houses, 5,863.

MANSON (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets in the NE of Monmouthshire; 2 miles NNE of Monmouth.

MANSRIGGS, a township in Ulverstone parish, Lancashire; on an affluent of the river Leven, 1 mile N of Ulverstone. Acres, 510. Real property, £769. Pop., 69. Houses, 10.

MANSTON, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; on the river Stour, 2 miles ENE of Sturminster-Newton r. station. Post-town, Sturminster-Newton, under Blandford. Acres, 1,323. Real property, with Hamnon, £4,585. Rated property of M. alone, £2,599. Pop., 152. Houses, 28. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £400. Patron, J. T. Leather, Esq. The church is ancient, with a tower; and the chancel was restored and beautified in 1869. There is a parochial school.

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 farm-house. A chapel was connected with it, and considerable remains of the chapel still exist.

MANSTON, a chapelry in Barwick-in-Elmet parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Leeds and Selby railway, 3½ miles E by N of Leeds. It was constituted in 1849; and its post-town is Seacroft, under Leeds. Rated property, £2,080. Pop., 606. Houses, 131. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £180.* Patron, the Rector of Barwick-in-Elmet. The church was built in 1847.

MANSWOOD, a hamlet in Critchell parish, Dorset; 5½ miles NNW of Wimborne-Minster. Pop., 119.

MANTHORPE, a township and a chapelry in Grantham parish, Lincoln. The township bears the name of Manthorpe-cum-Little Gonerby; lies 1½ mile NE of Grantham r. station; is included in Grantham parliamentary borough; and has a post-office under Grantham. Real property, £3,102. Pop. in 1851, 2,344; in 1861, 2,241. Houses, 495.—The chapelry comprises out a small part of the township, and was constituted in 1849. Rated property, £1,598. Pop., 206. Houses, 53. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Louthorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £209.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church was built in 1843; is in the early decorated English style; and comprises nave, S porch, chancel, and vestry, with tower and spire.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet in Witham-on-the-Hill parish, Lincoln; 3 miles SW by S of Bourn. Real property, £1,326. Pop., 107. Houses, 22. Bowthorpe Park

here is now a farm; and has a very old oak-tree, 45 feet in girth, with a hollow in the trunk capable of holding 15 persons. There are strong mineral springs.

MANTON, a township and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The township lies near Ermine-street, 2 miles N of Kirton-in-Lindsey r. station, and 6 SW of Glanford-Brigg. Real property, £1,663. Pop., 106. Houses, 22. The parish contains also the townships of Cleatham and Twignore; and its post-town is Kirton-in-Lindsey. Acres, 4,630. Real property, £3,090. Pop., 281. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Manton belongs to M. D. Dalison, Esq.; and that of Cleatham, with Cleatham Hall, belongs to M. Maw, Esq. 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. Value, £252.* Patron, M. D. Dalison, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1861, and has a small tower and spire.

MANTON, a village and a parish in Oakham district, Rutland. The village stands on an eminence, adjacent to the Syston and Peterborough railway, near the river Gwash, 3½ miles SSE of Oakham; and has a station on the railway. The parish comprises 1,290 acres. Real property, £2,410. Pop., 274. Houses, 62. The manor belonged to Clugny abbey and the Beauchamps. A tunnel, nearly a mile long, takes the railway through Manton hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £102. Patron, E. W. Smyth, Esq. The church stands on a height in the centre of the village; is an old building, with bell turret; and was restored in 1854. A chantry was founded, in the time of Edward III., by W. Wade; but has disappeared.

MANTON, a tything in Preslute parish, Wilts; on the river Kennet, 1 mile SW of Marlborough. Pop., 290.

MANTON, a hamlet in Worksop parish, Notts; ½ mile E of Worksop.

MANUDEN. See MANEVDEX.

MANUTON. See MENUPFON.

MANYFOLD (THE), a river of the NE of Stafford. 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 Ilan, to the Dove at Thorpe. It traverses richly picturesque scenery; runs some distance underground; and is joined subterraneously, at Wetton, by the Hamps.

MAPERTON, a parish in Wineanton district, Somerset; 3 miles WSW of Wineanton r. station, and 5 N of Milborne-Port. It contains the hamlet of Clapton; and its post-town is Wineanton, under Bath. Acres, 1,534. Real property, with Ilolton, £4,265; of which £183 are in quarries. Rated property of M. alone, £2,500. Pop., 207. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Maperton House, belongs to the Fitzgeralds. Good freestone is quarried, and bricks are made. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £438.* Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is early English; and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower.

MAPES-HOUSES, a hamlet near Willesden, in Middlesex; with a post-office under Willesden, London NW.

MAPLEBECK, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 4½ miles N by E of Southwell r. station. Post-town, Newark. Acres, 1,139. Real property, £1,731. Pop., 186. Houses, 27. The property is divided among three. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £68. Patron, the Rev. W. P. Turton. The church is old; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and low spire. Clarities, £8.

MAPLEBOROUGH, a village in Studley parish, Warwick; 3½ miles N of Alcester.

MAPLE-CROSS, a hamlet in Rickmansworth parish, Herts; 1 mile N of Rickmansworth.

MAPLEDERWELL, a parish in Basingstoke district,

on the Basingstoke canal, 3 miles E by S of Basingstoke r. station. Post-town, Basingstoke. Acres, 818. Real property, £1,162. Pop., 223. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Dorchester. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Newnham, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is ancient and good. Charities, £10.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a village and a parish in the district of Bradfield and county of Oxford. The village stands on the river Thames at the boundary with Berks, under a sheltering ridge of hills, 2½ miles E of Pangbourne r. station, and 3¼ NW by W of Reading; and has a postal letter-box under Reading. The parish includes the tythings of Chawsey and Gurney, and comprises 2,878 acres. Real property, £2,906; of which £20 are in fisheries. Pop., 456. Houses, 102. Maple-Durham House is a Tudor mansion, the seat of M. H. Blount, Esq.; 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 "Parthenia" retired from London, when

"She went to plain-work, and to purring brooks,
Old-fashioned balls, 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. Maple-Durham lock, on the Thames navigation, has a fall of 5 feet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £578.* Patron, Eton College. The church stands embowered in trees near the river; is an ancient edifice, restored in 1863; comprises nave, S aisle and chancel, with new stone porch, and with a tower recently raised 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 some fine brasses. There is an almshouse for six aged men and women.

MAPLEDURHAM, a seat in Bariton parish, Hants; under Butser hill, 2 miles SW of Petersfield. It belonged to Gibbon, the historian; was sold by him to Lord Stowell; and belongs now to J. B. Carter, Esq.

MAPLESCOMBE, a hamlet in Kingsdown parish, Kent; ¼ mile SE of Farningham. It was formerly a parish; and it still ranks as a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Kingsdown, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is in ruins.

MAPLESTEAD (GREAT), a village and a parish in Halstead district, Essex. The village stands on high ground, 1 mile NE of the Colne river and the Colne Valley railway, 2½ miles NNW of Halstead; took its name from maple-trees, which anciently flourished on or around its site; and has the repute of being a very healthy place. The parish slopes from the village to the river, and comprises 1,929 acres. Post-town, Halstead. Real property, £3,373. Pop., 462. Houses, 100. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Gernons; passed to the Deanes; and, with Dynes Hall, belongs now to H. J. Sperling, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £210.* Patron, the Rev. D. Fraser. The church was enlarged and improved in 1861. A house of mercy was built in 1868, and endowed with £250 a-year; is a quadrangle, in the first pointed style; and includes an infirmary and a chapel. There is a national school.

MAPLESTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Halstead district, Essex; 2½ miles N of Halstead r. station. Post-town, Halstead. Acres, 1,062. Real property, £1,703. Pop., 325. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with 383 acres, belongs to Sabatartian Trustees. A preceptory of the Knight's Hospitallers was founded here, in 1136, by Juliana de Burgo; and went to successively the Wisemans, the Guyons, and

others. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £72. Patrons, the Sab. Trustees. The church belonged to the preceptory; had the privilege of sanctuary; was restored or rebuilt in 1837; 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 semi-circular chancel; measures 62 feet in length; and contains a restored Primitive Norman font. There is an Independent chapel.

MAPLETON. See MAPPLETON.

MAPLIN SAND, a shoal or foreshore on the Essex side of the estuary of the Thames; extending from South-end 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, by the promoters of the new 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 3,000 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.

MAPPERCOMBE-WITH-NETTLECOMBE, a tything in Poorstock parish, Dorset; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Bridport. Pop., 253.

MAPPERLEY, a township in Kirk-Hallam parish, Derbyshire; on the Nutbrook canal, 2 miles NW of Ilkeston r. station, and 7 NE by N of Derby. It has a post-office under Derby. Acres, 972. Real property, £1,556. Pop. in 1851, 359; in 1861, 435. Houses, 90. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal mines and iron-works in the adjacent parishes of Denby and West Hallam. There are a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, a slightly endowed Sunday school, and an infant school.

MAPPERLEY, a hamlet in Basford parish, Notts; 1 mile N of Nottingham. It has a post-office under Nottingham.

MAPPERTON, a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE by E of Beaminster, and 3 NW by N of Poorstock r. station. Post-town, Beaminster, under Bridport. Acres, 804. Real property, with North Poorton, £2,332. Pop., 92. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Mapperton House, belongs to H. C. Compton, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £170.* Patron, H. C. Compton, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1704.

MAPPERTON, a hamlet in Almer parish, Dorset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Blandford-Forum. Pop., 76.

MAPPERTON, Somerset. See MAPERTON.

MAPPERTON (NORTH). See BEAMINSTER.

MAPPLETON, a village and a parish in Ashborne district, Derby. The village stands on the river Dove, at the boundary with Stafford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ashborne r. station; is a pleasant place; has a post-office under Ashborne, a bridge over the Dove, and a good inn; and is a resort of anglers. The parish comprises 778 acres. Real property, £2,202. Pop., 185. Houses, 39. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to J. G. Johnson, Esq. The living is a rectory, annexed to the church of Ashborne, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is good; and has a dome, surmounted by an urn. There are alms-houses for three widows of clergymen, and some other charities.

MAPPLETON, a hamlet and a parish in Skirlaugh district, E. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on the coast, 3 miles SSE of Hornsea town and r. station. Acres, 1,226; of which 47 are water. Pop., 163. Houses, 32. The parish contains also the hamlet of Rowstone, and part of the townships of Great Hatfield and Cowdens-Ambro; and its post-town is Hornsea, under Hull. Acres, 4,279; of which 79 are water. Real property of Mappleton and Rowstone hamlets, £2,773. Pop. of the parish, 475. Houses, 95. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £87.* Patron, the Archdeacon of E. R. Yorkshire.

The church is a neat edifice, with tower and spire; and contains, in a N chantry, a white marble altar-tomb to Judge Brough, who presided at the trial of Admiral Byng. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a Church school.

MAPPLEWELL, a village in Darton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NNW of Barnsley. It stands on an acclivity; is scattered and populous; has a post-office under Barnsley, two chemical works, and some nail-making establishments; and shares in the employment of extensive neighbouring collieries.

MAPPLEWELL-LONGDALE, an extra-parochial tract in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicester; 2 miles S of Loughborough. Pop., 12. Houses, 2.

MAPPOWDER, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; 6 miles NE by E of Cerne-Abbas, and 6 SW of Sturminster-Newton r. station. Post-town, Blandford. Acres, 1,887. Real property, £2,538. Pop., 233. Houses, 48. The property is chiefly in one estate. Stone is quarried. The parish is a meet for the Blackmoor Vale harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £390. Patron, G. D. W. Digby, Esq. The church is a fine edifice, with a tower; was about to be restored in the summer of 1867; 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 small town, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Penzance district, Cornwall. The town stands on Mounts bay, under a hill, near the West Cornwall railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of Penzance; was formerly called Marghasjewe 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 Marazion, signifying "Bitter-Zion;" appears to have been once a place of considerable consequence, both as a seat of trade, and as the head-quarters 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; lost much of its importance by the suppression of the neighbouring priory, and the growing prosperity of Penzance; was not included in any of the schedules of the new municipal act; is irregularly aligned, and indifferently built; is connected with St. Michael's Mount by a causeway 1,200 feet long, but above water during only 4 hours of every 12 of the tide; carries on rope-making, a large pilchard fishery, an import trade in coal, iron, and timber, and some business in connexion with neighbouring mines; and has a head post-office; of the name of Marazion, Cornwall, a railway station, of the name of Marazion-Road, three inns, a church, four dissenting chapels, a public school, and charities £10. The church stands at some distance, and was recently rebuilt. The chapels are for Independents, Quakers, Wesleyans, and United Free Methodists. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on 20 March and 20 Sept.—The chapelry includes the town, and is in the parish of St. Hilary. Acres, 871; of which 190 are water. Real property, £4,260. Pop. in 1851, 1,379; in 1861, 1,545. Houses, 312. A large tract of marsh was reclaimed by Dr. Moyle. The land is notable for producing a superior variety of turnip. Asbestos, actinolite, iron-ore, and other rare and useful minerals are found. About 1,000 Roman coins were discovered at the reclaiming of the marsh. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £66.* Patron, the Vicar of St. Hilary.—The sub-district contains also the rest of St. Hilary parish, all Perranuthoe parish, and St. Michael's Mount extra-parochial tract. Acres, 4,939. Pop., 5,093. Houses, 1,037.

MARBLE-HILL, a hamlet in Twickenham parish, Middlesex; adjacent, on the E, to Twickenham. It has a post-office under Twickenham, London SW. Marble-

Hill House was built by George II., for Lady Suffolk, after designs by the Earl of Pembroke; passed to the Peels; and is now the residence of General Peel. The gardens connected with it were laid out by Pope. Marble-Hill Cottage was once the residence of Lady Di. Beauclerc, and of Mrs. Clive the actress.

MARBURY, a village, a township, and a parish, in Northwich district, Cheshire. The village stands adjacent to the Ellesmere canal, 1 mile NW of the Crewe, Whitchurch, and Shrewsbury railway, 1½ N of the boundary with Salop, 3 NW of Wienbury r. station, and 3¼ NNE of Whitechurch; occupies a charming site, enlivened with lakclets, aggregately 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 salubrity.—The township bears the name of Marlbury-with-Quoisley, and comprises 2,105 acres. Real property, £3,389. Pop., 357. Houses, 85.—The parish contains also the township of Norbury, and comprises 3,638 acres. Post-town, Whitchurch. Real property, £5,607. Pop., 779. Houses, 159. The property is divided among a few. Marlbury manor belonged to the Brereton; passed to the Tattons and others; and, with Marlbury Hall, belongs now to C. H. Poole, Esq. Norbury manor belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Whitchurch, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is later English, with a chancel of 1824; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine tower; and has a memorial E window to Capt. W. Poole, who fell in the attack on the Redan at Sebastopol. There are a Wesleyan chapel in Norbury, an endowed school with £18 a-year in Marlbury, and charities £27.

MARBURY, a township in Great Budworth, Cheshire; on the Grand Trunk canal, near the river Weaver, 1¼ mile N of Northwich. Acres, 362. Real property, £743. Pop., 17. Houses, 4. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry III., to the Marburys; passed, in 1708, to Earl Rivers; went, by marriage, to the Earl of Barrymore; passed to the Barrys; and, with Marlbury Hall, belongs now to A. H. S. Barry, Esq. The hall is a large brick mansion, with stone facings; recently underwent extensive alterations and additions; contains a fine selection of paintings and antique sculptures; and stands in beautiful grounds, which include a lake of 80 acres.

MARCH, a town, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in North Wiltshire district, Cambridge. The town stands on the old Nen river, at a junction of railways toward Ely, St. Ives, Peterborough, and Wisbeach, 14½ miles E of Peterborough; comprises a spacious market-place and several well-built streets; has recently undergone great improvements; is a seat of county and manorial courts; and has a head post-office, a railway-station with telegraph, three banking offices, two chief inns, a town-hall, a guild-hall, a public hall, a bridge over the Nen, a church, three dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a public cemetery, a grammar school, a national school, and charities about £700. The town-hall stands in High-street, and is a handsome edifice. The guild-hall also stands in High-street; is modern and commodious; and includes two spacious school-rooms for the national school. The public hall stands in the market-place; is surmounted by a clock-turret; and is used for concerts and for public meetings. The bridge is at the N end of the town; was rebuilt in 1850; and is a handsome structure. The church stands on the London-road, about a mile from the bridge; was erected in 1343; and consists of nave and aisles, with W spire. The dissenting chapels are for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists. The mechanics' institute contains a lecture-room which is used as an evening place of worship in connexion with the Established church. The public cemetery lies on the Station-road, about 200 yards from the r. station; comprises about 6½ acres; and has two chapels, connected by a tower and spire 80 feet high. The chapels were built in 1866; are in the pointed style of the 14th century; and are approached by a roadway, 170 feet long and 15 feet wide, flanked by ornamental shrubbery. An

elegant school for girls was recently built in High-street; and almshouses were recently erected near the church. The endowed charities were consolidated in 1851; and yield £45 or upwards a-year to the grammar school, £100 to the national school, £50 to each of two schoolmistresses, £80 for apprenticing native boys, £55 to the inmates of the almshouses, £20 to two poor decayed housekeepers, and the remainder to the miscellaneous poor. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs are held on the Monday before Whitsunday and the third Tuesday of October; considerable traffic was formerly done through the navigation of the Nen; and improved trade has arisen from the opening of the railways and great ameliorating of the roads. Pop. of the town in 1861, 3,600. Houses, 874.—The chapelry includes the town, and is in Dordington parish. Acres, 19,141. Real property, £54,528; of which £100 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 6,241; in 1861, 5,455. Houses, 1,231. The land is flat, and naturally marshy; has been highly improved, and is kept in good condition, by drainage with help of steam engines; is cut into six sections for the purpose of effecting the drainage; and yields heavy crops of good wheat. 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. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely, and, till 1868, was annexed to Dordington; which see.—The sub-district includes Wimbington hamlet. Acres, 26,730. Pop., 6,569. Houses, 1,459.

MARCHALAD AND BRANAR, a township in Llan-genniv parish, Denbigh; 7½ miles NE of Llanrwst. Real property, £645. Pop., 128. Havodunos and Penant are old seats.

MARCHAM, or MARSHAM, a village and a parish in Abingdon district, Berks. The village stands near the river Ock, 1½ mile NW of the Berks and Wilts canal, and 2½ W of Abingdon r. station; and has a post-office under Abingdon. The parish contains also the hamlet of Cothill, the township of Frilford, and the chapelry of Garford. Acres, 4,950. Real property, £8,604. Pop. in 1851, 1,917; in 1861, 1,111. Houses, 256. The manor, with Marcham Park, belongs to C. P. Duffield, Esq. Sheepstead House, Oakley House, and Frilford House are chief residences. The parish is a meet for the old Berkshire hounds. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Garford, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £455.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1837; is in the later English style; and comprises nave and chancel, with a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a free school, and charities £78.

MARCHAMLEY, a township in Hodnet parish, Salop; 5½ miles E of Wem. Pop., 441.

MARCHANT (LE), a small one of the Channel Islands; adjacent to Guernsey. It is uninhabited.

MARCHINGTON, a village and a township-chapelry in Haubury parish, Stafford. The village stands adjacent to the river Dove, the North Staffordshire railway, and the boundary with Derby, 3¼ miles ESE of Uttoxeter; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent.—The township comprises 2,710 acres. Real property, £5,979. Pop., 434. Houses, 105. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to J. Cud-den, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Haubury. The church is a good brick edifice, with a low tower; and contains a monument to Sir Walter Vernon. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, an endowed national school with £16 a-year, and charities £45.

MARCHINGTON-WOODLANDS, a township-chapelry in Haubury parish, Stafford; 2 miles SSW of Marchington r. station, and 3¼ SE of Uttoxeter. Post-town, Uttoxeter, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Acres, 2,550. Real property, £2,855. Pop., 339. Houses, 64. There are two manors, Houndhill and Smallwood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £95. Patron, T. T. Webb, Esq. The church was built in 1860; stands on an eminence, among richly wooded scenery; is in the geometric decorated style; comprises

nave, chancel, side chapels, and octangular vestry; and has a NW tower, with lofty broach spire.

MARCHWIEL, a township and a parish in Wrexham district, Denbigh. The township lies on the river Clywedog, near the river Dee, Wat's dyke, and the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, 2 miles SE of Wrexham. The parish contains also the township of Sontley; and its post-town is Wrexham. Acres, 3,316. Real property, £5,033. Pop., 536. Houses, 105. The property is subdivided. Marchwiel Hall was a seat of the Broughtons; belongs now to S. P. Ho, Esq.; and was recently restored. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £708.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was restored in 1788, and contains a monument to Miss Yorke of Erding. The charities amounted formerly to £32 a-year; they now include also the proceeds of a bequest of £5,000 by Captain D. Ellis in 1858; and they were regulated by an order of the charity commissioners in 1864.

MARCHWOOD, a village and a chapelry in Eling parish, Hants. The village stands on Southampton-water, 2½ miles SW of Southampton r. station; is a fishing-place and a coast-guard station; and has a post-office under Southampton, and extensive powder magazines. The chapelry was constituted in 1843. Pop., 1,185. Houses, 228. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £121.* Patron, H. Holloway, Esq. The church is a modern edifice, of white brick and stone.

MARCLE (LITTLE), a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; on an affluent of the river Leadon, adjacent to Gloucestershire, 3½ miles SW of Ledbury r. station. It has a post-office under Ledbury. Acres, 1,218. Real property, £1,758. Pop., 163. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Earl Somers. The surface is boldly undulating. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £230.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church was rebuilt in 1869; and is in the decorated English style, with a bell-turret. Charities, 24.

MARCLE (MUCH), a township in Ledbury district, and a parish partly also in Ross district, Hereford. The township lies adjacent to Gloucestershire, 5½ miles SW of Ledbury r. station, and 7 NE by N of Ross; and has a post-office under Gloucester. Acres, 4,940. Real property, £10,310. Pop., 984. Houses, 197. The parish contains also the township of Yatton, and comprises 6,349 acres. Real property, £11,462. Pop., 1,209. Houses, 243. The manor belonged to the Lacies and the Mortimers; had a castle of the Mortimers; and belongs now to W. M. Kyrle, Esq., of whose family was the celebrated "Man of Ross." Ellingham Castle stood at Quarrywood. A remarkable landslip 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 30 feet long, remained where the hill originally stood. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Yatton, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £541.* Patron, W. M. Kyrle, Esq. The church stands on a rising-ground, has a castellated tower, and contains monuments of the Mortimers. There are a national school with £6 a-year from endowment, and charities £26.

MARCLIFF, a hamlet in Bidford parish, Warwick; on the river Avon, 4½ miles SSE of Alcester. Pop., 159.

MARCROSS, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on Bristol channel, near Nash Point, 6½ miles SW of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Bridgend. Acres, 1,041; of which 155 are water. Real property, £918. Pop., 91. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. There are remains of an ancient castle, remains of a monastic grange, a cromlech called "old church," and a mineral spring. A landslip 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 Llan-lanf. Value, £196.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is good.

MARDALE, a hamlet, a mountain-vale, and a chapelry in Westmoreland. The hamlet bears the name of Mardale-Green; lies in the vale, 1 mile S of the head of Hawes-water, and 6½ SW by W of Shap r. 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; is overhung, at the head, by Harter-fell,—on the E, by Braustree,—on the N, by High-street and Kildy-pike; and is partitioned into two sections by the narrow ridge of Long Stile, projecting from High-street.—The chapelry is partly in Shap parish and partly in Bampton parish; but has not well-defined limits. Post-town, Penrith. The living is a p. cure in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £182. Patron, the Vicar of Shap. The church stands in the hamlet, among yews and sycamores; and has a low square tower.

MARDEN, a village, a township, and a parish in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Lug, adjacent to the Hereford and Shrewsbury railway, 1¼ mile N of Moreton r. station, and 5 N by E of Hereford; and has a post-office under Hereford.—The township contains also the village of Wistaston, and comprises 3,671 acres. Pop., 899. Houses, 194.—The parish includes likewise the township of Amberley, and comprises 4,048 acres. Real property, £7,533. Pop., 929. Houses, 201. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to T. Evans, Esq. 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. Value, £247.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is ancient; was restored in 1859; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porches, with pinnacled tower and spire; and contains a fine brass to Lady Chute. A chapel is at Wistaston, and has a recent memorial window to W. C. Gwinnett, Esq. Another chapel is in Amberley, was long in ruin, and was recently restored. There are an endowed school with £20 a-year, and charities £10. 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, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Kent. The village stands near an affluent of the river Medway, and on the Reigate, Tunbridge, and Ashford railway, 3 miles WNW of Staplehurst; is a picturesque place; was formerly a market town; and has a post-office ½ under Staplehurst, a railway station with telegraph, and a fair on 11 Oct.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Seile-Bridge. Acres, 7,607. Real property, £11,652. Pop., 2,255. Houses, 452. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to R. Springett, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £823.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a very curious font of 1652. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, parochial schools, a Church of England school, and charities £55. The parochial schools were built in 1839, at a cost of about £1,600; and are a handsome structure, in the Tudor style. Amhurst, the author of the "Craftsman," was a native.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes, and part of another; and is in Maidstone district. Acres, 15,317. Pop. in 1851, 4,905. Houses, 908.—The hundred excludes one of the parishes and the part-parish of the sub-district, but includes another and larger parish; and is in the lath of Saray. Acres, 23,629. Pop. in 1851, 6,550. Houses, 1,227.

MARDEN, or **MERTON**, a village and a parish in Devizes district, Wilts. The village stands on the

river Avon, 2 miles SW of Woodborough r. station, and 6 ESE of Devizes; and has a post-office, of the name of Maiden, under Devizes. The parish comprises 1,273 acres. Real property, £2,291. Pop., 235. Houses, 49. The manor belongs to S. R. Neate, Esq. Two remarkable tumuli formerly were in the neighbourhood, 245 feet in circuit, and 40 feet high; and are supposed, by some writers, to mark the scene of Etheldred's defeat by the Danes in 571; 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. Value, £170.* 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. There is a national school.

MARDEN (East), a parish in Westbourne district, Sussex; 6 miles SW of Midhurst r. station. Post-town, Petersfield. Acres, 953. Real property, £664. Pop., 63. Houses, 12. The property is divided among a few. The manor is one of four Meredens mentioned in Domesday book; was given, after the Conquest, to Roger, Earl Montgomery; was annexed, in the time of Henry I., to the prebend of East Marden, then founded in Chichester cathedral; and belongs now to W. L. Woods, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £162. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is early English, and was recently repaired. There is a parochial school.

MARDEN HILL. See TEWIN.

MARDEN (North), a parish in Westbourne district, Sussex; 5½ miles SW by W of Midhurst r. station. Post-town, Petersfield. Acres, 632. Real property, £358. Pop., 23. Houses, 6. The property is divided among a few. 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 Greenfield; passed to the Jennmans, the Peckhams, and the Phipps; and belongs now to Commodore Hornby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £70. Patron, Commodore Hornby. The church is early English, with circular E end; and was recently restored.

MARDEN PARK, the seat of Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart., in Godstone parish, Surrey; in a valley near Godstone village. A pillar in the garden was erected by Sir Robert Clayton, the first baronet, in memory of Thomas Firmin the philanthropist, who died in 1697; and a flag-staff tower, called the Castle, on an eminence within the grounds, commands a very fine and extensive view. A "burn," or temporary rivulet, bursts out in times of rain at an edge of the grounds; runs to the Wandle at Cropton; and was formerly regarded, at an outburst, as prognosticating some great public disaster.

MARDEN-UP, or UP-MARDEN, a parish in Westbourne district, Sussex; 7 miles SW of Midhurst r. station. It includes the tithing of West Marden; which has a post-office under Emsworth. Acres, 2,923. Real property, £2,660. Pop., 566. Houses, 66. The manor is one of the four Meredens mentioned in Domesday book; has always been united with Compton manor; and belongs now to Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Compton, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is ancient.

MARDEN (West), a tithing in Up-Marden parish, Sussex. It formerly was a chapelry; but its place of worship has disappeared. It has a post-office under Emsworth.

MARDOCK, a railway-station in Herts; on the Buntingford railway, between St. Margarets and Wilford.

MAREFIELD, a township in Tilton parish, Leicestershire; 7½ miles SSW of Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 170. Real property, £934. Pop., 23. Houses, 6. The manor belongs to T. C. Hincks, Esq.

MARE GERMANICUM. See NORTH SEA.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a village and a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln. The village stands 5 miles NE

by N of Tattershall r. station, and 5½ S of Horncastle; and has a post-office under Boston. The parish comprises 1,560 acres. Real property, £3,796. Pop., 937. Houses, 195. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to J. B. Stanhope, Esq. A navigation exists to New Bolingbroke and Boston. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £355.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 2 miles SE of Horncastle r. station. It includes an allotment, in Wildmore fen; and its post-town is Horncastle. Acres, 1,380; of which about 150 are in the fen. Real property, £1,802. Pop. in 1861, 215; of whom 34 were in the fen. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. Turner, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of High Toynton, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret; was repaired in 1804, when coins of Edward IV. and Henry VII. were found in its wall; and was reported in 1850 as very bad. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

MARE INTERNUM. See INISH SEA.

MARESFIELD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Uckfield district, Sussex. The village stands 2 miles N of Uckfield r. station, is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post-office under Uckfield. The parish includes the chapelry of Nutley, and comprises 7,750 acres. Real property, £6,373. Pop. in 1851, 1,505; in 1861, 1,911. Houses, 354. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Viscount Gage. Maresfield Park, a modern brick mansion, within extensive grounds, is the seat of the widow of the late Sir John V. Shelley, Bart. Much of the land is under wood. There are large nursery and flower gardens, brick-works, and corn mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, 645.* Patron, E. Salisbury Bather, Esq. The church is chiefly decorated English; and comprises nave and chancel, with a handsome tower. The vicarage of Nutley is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £7.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Fletching, and Buxted. Acres, 25,156. Pop., 5,563. Houses, 1,091.

MARE VERGIVUM, the ancient Roman name for St. George's channel.

MARFLEET, a parish in Sculcoates district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Humber, and on the Hull and Holderness railway, 2½ miles E of Hull. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Hull. Acres, 2,138; of which 1,028 are water. Real property, £2,633. Pop., 176. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £31. Patron, Mrs. Robinson. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and a coast-guard station.

MARFORD, a hamlet in Wheatthamstead parish, Herts; on the river Lea, 3½ miles NW of Hatfield. Pop., 44.

MARGAM, a hamlet, a parish, and a sub-district in Neath district, Glamorgan. The hamlet lies on the Julian way, adjacent to the South Wales railway, under Margam hill, near the coast, and near Port Talbot r. station, 5½ miles SSE of Neath; was formerly called Pen-dar, signifying "oak-top," with allusion to Margam hill; and has been de-dedicated since 1341.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Havod-y-porth, containing the village of Talbach, which has a head post-office; includes likewise the hamlets of Bromhill, Higher Kenfigg, and Trissett; and is partly within the parliamentary borough of Aberavon. Acres, 15,725; of which 1,045 are water. Real property, £15,183. Pop. in 1851, 4,747; in 1861, 5,523. Houses, 1,016. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining. Pop. of the part within Aberavon borough, 3,191. Houses, 601. Margam Abbey is the seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq.; takes its name from a Cistercian abbey, founded about 1150, 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 given, at the dissolution, to Sir Rice Mansel, an ancestor of the present proprietor. The chapter-house was one of the most elegant buildings of its class; had externally the form of a duodecagon, and internally that of a perfect circle; was covered with a beautiful groined roof; stood entire in 1774, and was then pictured by Mr. Wyndham; 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 grave-stones, with sculptures and inscriptions almost puzzling to antiquaries, stand against the remaining walls of the chapter-house and those of the adjoining cloister. 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 altar, 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-Nydd. The general surface of the parish is hilly; and, notwithstanding the presence of much smoke from Taibach and Aberavon, is finely picturesque. Coal and limestone abound; and much commerce, chiefly in the outlet of mineral produce from copper, tin, and iron-works in the valley of the Avon, is at Port-Talbot. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Taibach, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £121. Patron, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church was restored in 1810; and contains monuments of the Bussy, Marsel, and Talbot families.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes and part of another. Acres, 32,902. Pop., 16,815. Houses, 3,079.

MARGARET-MARSH, a parish in Shaftesbury district, Dorset; 4 miles NE of Sturminster-Newton r. station, and 4 SW of Shaftesbury. Post-town, Shaftesbury, under Salisbury. Acres, 525. Real property, with Hartgrove, £2,730. Pop., 71. Houses, 15. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster, in the diocese of Salisbury.

MARGARET-ROOTHING. See ROOTHING-MARGARET.

MARGARET (Str.), a parish in the district and county of Hereford; near the river Dore, 3½ miles NW by N of Abbeystead, and 5½ NNW of Pontilas r. station. Post-town, Abbeystead, under Hereford. Acres, 2,582. Real property, £2,032. Pop., 343. Houses, 66. The property is much subdivided. The surface is hilly and well wooded; and the higher grounds command extensive views. Stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Michaelchurch-Eskley, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £162. Patron, Lady Langdale. The church is ancient, and was partially restored in 1866. Chauties, £17.

MARGARET (Str.), a railway station in Stanstead-St.

Margaret parish, Herts; at the junction of the London and Hertford line of the Great Eastern railway, with the branch to Buntingford, 2 miles N of Hoddesdon.

MARGARET (Str.), a village within the borough of Marlborough, in Wilts; 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 (Str.) in Kent, Middlesex, and other counties. See ROCHESTER, CANTERBURY, LONDON, LYNN, LINCOLN, IPSWICH, LEICESTER, NORWICH, YORK, ELMHAM, LKETSHALL, &c.

MARGARET (Str.), or STREET, a hamlet in Ivinghoe parish, Bucks; on Icknield-street, 1 mile NW of Great Gaddesden, and 6 SE of Ivinghoe. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in 1160, by Henry de Elois, bishop of Winchester.

MARGARET (Str.)-AT-CLIFFE, a village and a parish in Dover district, Kent. The village stands ¼ a mile from the coast, and ¼ NE of Dover r. station; takes the suffix of its name from chalk cliffs, overlooking the English channel; and has a post-office under Dover. The parish contains also the hamlet of St. Margaret's Bay; and comprises 1,759 acres of land, and 165 of water. Real property, £2,966. Pop. in 1851, 763; in 1861, 831. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. 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; are traversed, down their broken sides, by a winding road from the village to St. Margaret's Bay; and are noted for a breed of guillemots which Buffon and Pennant state to be in much request by the fishermen of Picardy, as baits for lobster and other fish. 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 S side of the bay. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £160. 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 was restored in 1866-7, at a cost of about £1,500. There are large boarding schools.

MARGARET'S (Str.) BAY. See preceding article.

MARGARET'S (Str.) ISLAND, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Pembroke; 2 miles S of Tenby. Acres, with Caldy Island, 472. Pop., with C. I., 73. Houses, 16.

MARGARET (Str.) WESTMINSTER, a parish and a sub-district, in Westminster district, Middlesex. The parish forms a compact and prominent part of the metropolis; lies on the Thames above and below Westminster bridge, 1½ mile WSW of St. Paul's; adjoins Victoria r. station and the pneumatic railway tunnel beneath the Thames; is traversed by the new underground metropolitan District railway; has post-offices; and postal-pillars under London SW; contains Priy Gardens, 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 work-house; and contains Westminster Abbey, the New Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, Westminster Guildhall, Tothill-Fields house of correction, Wellington barracks, Hyde Park barracks, and many other conspicuous buildings. Acres, with the Close of the Collegiate church of St. Peter, 657; of which 23 are water in the Thames. Real property, with St. John-the-Evangelist, in 1860, £413,193; of which £44,318 were in railways, and £22,354 in gas-works. Pop. of St. M. alone, in 1851, 30,942; in 1861, 30,407. Houses, 3,039. A decrease of pop. has been progressive since about 1850; first, from the pulling down of houses to form Victoria-street,

which was opened in 1851; next, from clearing space for new government offices; next, from the removal of shopkeepers and others, in consequence of local changes and of loss of trade; next from private families having left their abodes for the advantage of letting them to be used as solicitors', engineers' and railway contractors' offices. Some prominent features have been noticed in the articles *KINGSTON*, *KINGSTONBRIDGE*, and *LONDON*; and others, including the most remarkable, will be noticed in the article *WESTMINSTER*.

The parish is cut ecclesiastically into the sections of St. Margaret, Christchurch - Broadway, All Saints - Knightsbridge, St. Andrew - Westminster, and part of St. Stephen - Rochester-row. Christchurch was constituted a separate charge in 1844; All Saints, in 1849; St. Andrew, in 1856; and St. Stephen, in 1847. Pop., of St. Margaret, ecclesiastically, 8,697; of Christchurch, 6,874; of All Saints, 7,041; of St. Andrew, 4,028; of the St. Margaret portion of St. Stephen, 3,767. The living of St. Margaret is a rectory, those of All Saints and St. Stephen are vicarages, and the others are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value of St. M., St. A., and St. S., each £500* of Ch., £500; of All Saints, not reported. Patron of St. M., the Crown; of St. S., the Bishop of London; of the others, the Rector of St. Margaret. St. Margaret's church stands in the Abbey churchyard; is used by the House of Commons; was built by Edward the Confessor, largely rebuilt in the time of Edward I., and restored in 1735 and 1758; retains, after all its alterations, some remains of early date; measures 130 feet by 65; has a tower 85 feet high, rebuilt in 1735; has also a stained E window, with a representation of the crucifixion, and portraits of St. Catherine, St. George, Prince Arthur, and Catherine of Aragon; and contains some old stalls, a brass of 1597, tablets to Caxton and Sir Walter Raleigh, and monuments to Lady Dudley, Mrs. Corbet, the Seynours, and the Egertons. The E window was made by the city of Dort for the chapel of Henry VII.; proved displeasing to Henry VIII.; was placed in Waltham Abbey, and removed, after the dissolution, to the Abbot's chapel, New Hall, Essex; became the property of successively Queen Elizabeth, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Oliver Cromwell, General Monk, Mr. Olmuns, and Mr. Conyers; and was sold to the vestry of St. Margaret for £420. The remains of Caxton, Sir W. Raleigh, Sir James Harrington, and the poet Skelton were buried in the church; and those of Oliver Cromwell's mother, Milton's second wife, Admiral Blake, Sir William Constable, John Pym, Col. Mackworth, Col. E. Poplam, the engraver Hollar, and the parliamentary secretary Thomas May were buried in the churchyard. Several remarkable scenes occurred in the church in the times of the civil wars of Charles I. The parliament here swore the covenant in 1643; Cromwell, Pym, and other parliamentary leaders here listened to fiery pulpit harangues, while the churchyard was guarded by troops; and Hugh Peters here, in Jan. 1649, preached the sermon in which he urged the putting to death of the king. Christchurch - Broadway was built, under the name of New Chapel, in 1631-6, by M. Darell; was rebuilt in 1842-3, by A. Paynter; is in the pointed style, with a tower 260 feet high; and contains the remains of Gen. Waller and Col. Blood, and a monument to Margaret Pattens, who died at the age of 136 years. The independent chapel, at the corner of James-street, and Castle-lane, was rebuilt in 1865, at a direct cost of £13,454, with additional indirect cost of about £4,500; is in the Lombardic style, of stock bricks, with red bricks in bands, and Bath stone dressings; has a recessed entrance-porcho, flanked on one side by a campanile and heavy spire 145 feet high; forms interiorly an oblong, with rounded ends, 130 feet by 67; contains about 2,400 sittings, all ranged in curved lines to face a circular platform-pulpit, a proportion of them in two galleries, the lower of which is carried entirely round; and behind the chapel are a capacious lecture-room, vestries, and other apartments.

Westminster school, or St. Peter's college, stands in Dean's yard; dates, in connexion with Westminster

abbey, from the time of Edward the Confessor; was re-founded by Queen Elizabeth, for 40 scholars; educates also about 110 other pupils, called oppidans or town-boys; has four scholarships at Christchurch, Oxford, and four at Trinity College, Cambridge; had, for masters, the antiquary Camden, Dr. Busby, Vincent Bourne, and Jordan; numbers among its quondam pupils, Ben Jonson, George Herbert, Giles Fletcher, Jasper Mayne, William Cartwright, Cowley, Dryden, Rowe, Prior, Churchill, Nat Lee, Cowper, Dyer, Southey, Sir Harry Vane, Sir Christopher Wren, Hakluyt, Locke, South, Atterbury, Warren Hastings, Gibbon, Cumberland, the elder Colman, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Earl Russell; and has a schoolroom which was a domestic appurtenance of the Abbey, a college hall which was the Abbot's refectory, and a dormitory which was built in 1722 by the Earl of Burlington. The green-coat school, or hospital, was founded in 1633 by Charles I., and rebuilt in 1700 by Dr. Busby; is for 25 scholars; and has an endowed income of £723. The grey-coat school, or hospital, was founded in 1698; is for 100 scholars; gives instruction in mathematics and navigation; and has an endowed income of £2,006. The blue-coat school has an endowed income of £199. Emmanuel hospital, or Lady Dacre's alms-houses for 40 persons, together with a school for 60, were founded in 1594; and have an endowed income of £3,700. Palner's alms-houses and school have £591; Hill's alms-houses, £321; and three other suites of alms-houses, aggregately £97. Alms-houses for 12 watermen also were founded by Henry VII.; and the entire endowed charities, including those already named, amount to about £8,654. Westminster hospital was founded in 1719, and rebuilt in 1832-4; stands in the Sanctuary; contains accommodation for 230 patients; and has an income, from voluntary contributions, of about £4,430. There are likewise a large dispensary, a ragged school, and other philanthropic institutions. The workhouse in Wright's-lane, Kensington, at the census of 1861, had 517 inmates; the workhouse in York-street, 134; the Westminster hospital, 171; the Tothill-Fields house of correction, 583; the Wellington barracks, 1,176; the Hyde Park barracks, 461.—The sub-district consists of the rectory district of St. Margaret parish. Pop. in 1851, 31,314; in 1861, 30,730. Houses, 3,875.

MARGARETTING, a village and a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex. The village stands on the river Wid, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, 2 miles NE of Ingatstone, and 5 SW by S of Chelmsford; and has a post-office under Ingatstone. The parish comprises 2,255 acres. Real property, £3,708. Pop., 483. Houses, 110. The property is much subdivided. Peacocks is the seat of G. Straight, Esq. Killigrews was a moated seat, visited by Henry VIII.; and became a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £191. Patron, the Rev. M. Barnard. The church stands near Ingatstone; and consists of nave and aisles, with wooden belfry. There are a charity school, and charities 29.

MARGATE, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Thanet district, Kent. The town stands on the N shore of the Isle of Thanet, on a branch of the Southeastern railway, and on a branch of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, 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 Meregate 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 embarking 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, landed at it in 1863. It 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. But it began, toward the middle of last century, to be frequented as a bathing-place; it gradually attracted an increase of visitors by 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 gone on to have increasing attraction till, for many years past, it has been annually frequented by a temporary population of from 50,000 to 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 much less aristocratic than some other great bathing resorts; and, on that very account, has great multitudes both of temporary residents and of flying visitors. A few Roman coins and an urn were found in the cliffs adjacent to it in 1791; but neither these relics nor any records give it a claim to high antiquity.

The town stands on the declivities of two hills, and along low ground at their base. It is well laid out; and has good streets, paved and lighted. 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 1,500 feet long; was recently extended, about 1,000 feet, in front of the Royal-crescent; and forms a favourite walk for residents and visitors. The Esplanade runs parallel to the Marine-terrace, and is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long. A pier of Whitty stone, 901 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 20 feet high, was built in 1810-5, 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. A new landing-place, 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. The streets came to be offensive from deficiency of sanitary arrangements; but measures for improving them by drainage and otherwise, were in progress in the latter part of 1866. 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. A waiting-room, for the convenience of passengers by the steam-vessels, adjoins the droit-house, and was built at a cost of £500. The assembly-rooms have an exterior colonnade, are handsomely fitted up, and include billiard-rooms and coffee-rooms. The theatre was built in 1787, and is a convenient structure. The literary and scientific institution, in Hawley-square, was established in 1839; maintains lectures on scientific subjects during winter; and contains a library with about 2,500 volumes, a well-supplied reading-room, and an interesting museum. The Clifton baths are excavated out of solid chalk rock; comprise a series of subterranean passages; and include a library, a news-room, a billiard-table, and an organ. Bathing-rooms also are in High-street, and have reading-rooms attached. A bathing-house likewise is 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; and contains numerous brasses. 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, erected partly at the expense of the Trinity House, and serving as a landmark. An Independent chapel is in Union-crescent; a Calvinistic chapel, in Love-lane; a chapel of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, in Adlington-square; a Baptist chapel, near Cross-street; a Wesleyan chapel, and a Brethren's chapel,

in Hawley-square; and a Roman Catholic chapel, in Princes-crescent. A building contiguous to the pier, to serve as a place of worship on Sunday and as a reading-room during the week, was projected, under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1862. A charity school gives education to about 400 children. A national school is connected with St. John's church; an infant school, with new building erected in 1866, adjoins the national school; a Church of England school is in Church-square; a British school is in New Cross-street; and there is a Roman Catholic boys', girls', and infants' school. The Royal National hospital stands at Westbrook; is a neat building; has accommodation for 250 patients; and is supported by legacies and donations. Yoakley's Drapers' alms-houses have an endowed income of £591. The Alexandra alms-houses, in memorial of the Princess Alexandra's landing in 1863, were built by public subscription in 1866, and have an elevation somewhat in the Italian style. The total of endowed charities is about £800.

The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and seven chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and have a good supply of meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables. Fishing for skate, haddock, soles, and flat fish is carried on; some little commerce exists with the Netherlands; and a coasting trade is conducted in corn, timber, and coal. All the amusements common to a watering-place, and all appliances for them, row-boats, sailing-boats, donkeys, donkey-chaises, telescopes, and bazaars, abound. The Tivoli gardens, though at a little distance, may be considered as belonging to the town; and they resemble, on a small scale, the quondam Vauxhall gardens of the metropolis. Races and a regatta are held in September. 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 water-works are at Tivoli, were opened in 1859, and have a reservoir in St. Peter's footpath. The town was made a municipal borough in 1857; and is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Pop. in 1861, 8,874. Houses, 1,827.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Garlinge and Woodchurch; and comprises 3,802 acres of land, and 770 of water. Real property, £50,533; of which £470 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 10,099; in 1861, 10,019. Houses, 2,055. Dentdelion, or Dandelyon, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, now occupied by C. T. Hatfield, Esq., is a farm-edifice, commanding a fine sea-view. Upwards of twenty ancient tools, resembling adzes or chisels, and formed of a sort of bronze, were found in 1724 near Garlinge. A section of the parish, containing a pop. of 4,818 in 1861, was constituted a separate charge, under the name of Trinity, in 1847. The living of St. John is a vicarage, and that of Trinity is a vicarage, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value of the former, £681; * of the latter, £450. Patron of the former, the Archbishop of Canterbury; of the latter, Trustees. A small church, serving also as a school-house, is at Garlinge. A chapel was formerly at Daue, but has gone to ruin.—The sub-district is conterminous with the Parish.

MARGIDUNUM. See BRIDGFORD (EAST).

MARHAM, a village and a parish in Downham district, Norfolk. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the river Nar, $\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Narborough r. station, and 7 W by N of Swaffham; is a long and pleasant place; and has a postal letter-box under Downham. The parish comprises 3,966 acres. Real property, £5,377. Pop., 870. Houses, 173. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. Marham House is the seat of H. Villebois, Esq. 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 farm-house, a little W of the

church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £491.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church consists of nave, 8 aisle, and chancel, with a lofty tower; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and a fuel allotment of 200 acres.

MARHAM-CHURCH, a village and a parish in Stratton district, Cornwall. The village stands near the Bude canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, 2 SSW of Stratton, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ NW by N of Launceston r. station; was known, at Domesday, as Maromercch; and has a post-office under Stratton, Cornwall, and fairs on the Wednesday after 25 March and on 12 Aug. The parish extends to the coast; and comprises 2,645 acres of land, and 75 of water. Real property, £3,296. Pop., 581. Houses, 124. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Earl of Mortaigne; and passed to the Pynes, the Rolles, the Trefusis, and others. An inclined plane of the Bude canal, worked by a water-wheel, is in the parish; and there is an iron foundry. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £344.* Patrons, Messrs. Maxwell. The church is ancient but good, has a tower, and contains some old monuments. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and United Free Methodists, and a parochial school.

MARHOLM, a parish in Peterborough district, Northampton; adjacent to the Great Northern railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Peterborough r. station. Post-town, Peterborough. Acres, 1,790. Real property, £1,534. Pop., 172. Houses, 33. The property belongs chiefly to the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £311.* Patron, the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is partly Norman, partly early English, partly later English; consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains monuments of the Fitzwilliams. There are almshouses with £14 a-year.

MARIDUNUM. See CAEMARTHEN.

MARIENSLEIGH, or **MARY-ANSLEIGH**, a village and a parish in South Molton district, Devon. The village stands on an eminence near the river Mole, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of South Molton, and 7 ENE of South Molton Road r. station; and is a small place. The parish contains also the hamlets of Alswier and Kemptown; and its post-town is South Molton, North Devon. Acres, 1,963. Real property, £1,505. Pop. in 1851, 334; in 1861, 251. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir H. Davie, Bart. A sawing and turning mill is at Alswier. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £120. Patrons, the Trustees of Davey's Charity. The church is ancient; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and was reported in 1859 as not good. There are chapels for Independents and Bible Christians, a national school, and charities £8.

MARISHES, a township in Pickering parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Pickering. Acres, 2,289. Real property, £2,406. Pop., 287. Houses, 50.

MARISHES-ROAD, a railway station in N. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Whitby railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Pickering.

MARISTOW. See MARYSTOW.

MARK, a village and a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset. The village stands near the source of the river Brue, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bason-Bridge r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SW by S of Axbridge; and has a post-office under Bridgewater, and fairs on the Tuesday before Whitsunday, the Monday before 20 Aug., and the Monday before 29 Sept. The parish contains also the hamlets of Northwick, Southwick, Perry, Yarrow, Vols, Pilbrow, Kings-Road, Harp-Road, Dutch-Road, Yard-Wall, and River-Bridge; and is cut into two sections, E and W. Acres, 4,354. Real property, £14,462. Pop., 1,217. Houses, 269. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to John F. Frazier, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patron, the Earl of Chichester. The church is of the 14th century; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with

a tower; and was restored in 1864. A Wesleyan chapel, in lieu of an old one, was built in 1870. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £30.

MARK-BEECH, a chapelry in Cowden and Hever parishes, Kent; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of the meeting-point with Surrey and Sussex, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Edenbridge r. station. It was constituted in 1852; and it has a post-office under Eleubridge. Rated property, £290. Pop., 289. Houses, 46. Pop. of the Cowden portion, 207. Houses, 34. The property is divided chiefly among four. The higher grounds command extensive views. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £65.* Patron, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot. The church was built in 1852; consists of nave and chancel, with small tower and shingle spire; and has some painted windows. There are schools and a parochial library and reading-room.

MARKBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; near the coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE by E of Alford r. station. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 652. Real property, £1,107. Pop., 111. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. L. Massingberd, Esq. 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 in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £118. Patron, C. L. Massingberd, Esq. The church is an old thatched building, with bell turret; and was recently in disrepair. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

MARK-CROSS, a hamlet in Rotherfield parish, Sussex; 2 miles NE of Rotherfield village. It is a seat of petty sessions; and has a police station and a national school.

MARKEATON, a township in Mackworth parish, Derbyshire; on an affluent of the river Derwent, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Derby. Real property, £4,835. Pop., 247. Houses, 42. The manor belonged to the Earls of Chester; passed to the Touchets; and, with Markeaton Hall, belongs now to W. Mundy, Esq. The Hall was built in 1755, and stands in a spacious park.

MARKENGFIELD. See MARKINGFIELD.

MARKET-BOSWORTH. See BOSWORTH-MARKET.
MARKET-BROUGH. See BROUGH, Westmoreland.
MARKET-DEEPING, &c. See DEEPING-MARKET, &c.

MARKET-JEW. See MARAZON.

MARKET-LAVINGTON, &c. See LAVINGTON-MARKET, &c.

MARKET-STREET, a division of Wymondham parish, Norfolk. Real property, £2,501. Pop., 1,435.

MARKET-STREET, Lancashire. See MANCHESTER.

MARKET-STREET, or **MARKGATE-STREET**, a chapelry in Caddington, Studham, and Flanstead parishes, Herts; at the boundary with Beds, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Luton r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Markgate-Street, under Dunstable. Acres and pop. not separately returned. Real property, £1,214. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, 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 Markgate Cell. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £227.* Patron, D. G. Ady, Esq. There is a grammar school, with £133 a-year from endowment.

MARKFIELD, a village and a parish in Market-Bosworth district, Leicestershire. The village stands 3 miles SE of Bardon Hill r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Leicester; and has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Leicester. The parish comprises 2,534 acres. Real property, £5,656; of which £432 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,261; in 1861, 1,391. Houses, 310. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Stamford. Granite is quarried, and stocking-making is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £500.* Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. The church is old, with tower and spire; and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1865. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school built in 1862, and charities £10.

MARKHAM-CHURCH. See MARIHAM-CHURCH.

MARKHAM-CLINTON. See MARKHAM (WEST).

MARKHAM (EAST), a village and a parish in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands adjacent to the Great Northern railway, 1½ mile NNW of Tuxford r. station; is a pretty place; and has a post-office, of the name of Markham, under Newark. The parish includes also the hamlets of Markham-Moor and Siphorpe-Place, and comprises 2,820 acres. Real property, £5,547. Pop. in 1851, 956; in 1861, 807. Houses, 189. The decrease of pop. was chiefly caused by the removal of labourers employed on railway works. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Newcastle. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of West Drayton, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £334.* 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 chapel for Wesleyans, a slightly endowed school, and charities £84.

MARKHAM-MOOR, a hamlet in East Markham parish, Notts; 2 miles WNW of Tuxford.

MARKHAM (WEST), or MARKHAM-CLINTON, a village and a parish in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands 1½ mile NNW of Tuxford, and 2¼ NW of Tuxford r. station. The parish contains also the hamlet of Milton, and comprises 940 acres. Post-town, Tuxford, under Newark. Real property, £1,475. Pop., 193. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Newcastle. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Bevercoats, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £254.* Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The old church is a small building, not in use. 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. There are a national school, and charities £17. 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, an extra-parochial tract in Ripon district, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles SSW of Ripon. Acres, 602. Pop., 15. House, 1. The house here is Markingfield-Hall, the seat of Lord Grantley; dates from the time of Edward II.; was recently restored; includes a great hall, a private chapel, and a solar; and is surrounded by a deep moat.

MARKINGTON, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile W of Wormald-Green r. station, and 5 SSW of Ripon; and has a post-office under Leeds.—The township bears the name of Markington-with-Wallerthwaite, and comprises 3,056 acres. Real property, £4,607. Pop., 496. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. Willerforce, Esq.—Agricultural implements are made, and lime is calcined.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1845. Pop., 535. Houses, 120. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £180.* 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 three stained windows and sedilia. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a slightly endowed Church of England school.

MARK (St.). See LINCOLN, &c.

MARKSBURY, a village and a parish in Keynsham district, Somerset. The village stands 3¼ miles S of Keynsham r. station, and 5½ WSW of Bath; and has a post-office under Bristol. The parish contains also the hamlet of Houndstreet. Acres, 1,277. Real property, £2,590. Pop., 307. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £240.* Patron, F. L. Popham, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

MARKS HALL, an ancient, ruined, moated seat in the SW of Essex; near Romford. It belonged to the

Urswycks, the Herveys, and the Mildmays; and is a meet for the East Essex hounds.

MARKSHALL, a parish in Witham district, Essex; 2 miles N by W of Coggeshall, and 3 S by W of Colne r. station. Post-town, Coggeshall, under Kelvedon. Acres, 804. Real property, £1,161. Pop., 42. Houses, 7. The property is divided among a few. The manor was held at the Conquest by Nigel, under the Montforts; passed to the Honeywoods; and, with M. Hall, belongs now to Mrs. Honeywood. The Hall is a large edifice in the Tudor style; and has a portrait of Mrs. Mary Honeywood, who died in 1620 at the age of 93, and who saw of her own offspring 16 children, 114 grandchildren, 228 great-grandchildren, and 9 great-great-grandchildren. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £176.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late W. Honeywood, Esq. The church adjoins the Hall, and contains a fine altar-piece.

MARKSHALL, or MATTISHALL-HEATH, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; on the river Tas, adjacent to the Great Eastern railway, 2¼ miles S of Norwich. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, 2,280. Real property, £713. Pop., 34. Houses, 4. The property belongs to R. K. Long, Esq. and Mrs. Dashwood. 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 Lexden district, Essex; on the Great Eastern railway, at the junction of the line forking to Sudbury and to Halstead, 5 miles W of Colchester. It has a station at the railway junction, and a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 1,214. Real property, £2,120. Pop. in 1851, 437; in 1861, 396. Houses, 82. The property is subdivided. Marks-Tey Hall was an ancient moated mansion, and is now a farm-house. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £234.* Patron, Balliol College, Oxford. The church is good.

MARKYATE-STREET. See MARKET-STREET, Herts.

MARLAIS. See MARLOES.

MARLAND-PETERS, a parish, with a village, in Torrington district, Devon; 4½ miles S by W of Great Torrington, and 10 S by E of Bideford r. station. Post-town, Torrington, North Devon. Acres, 2,237. Real property, £1,739. Pop. in 1851, 292; in 1861, 332. Houses, 63. The increase of pop. arose from the temporary presence of artisans for erecting a mansion. The manor belongs to J. Oldham, Esq. Winscott House is the seat of the Stevens family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, Archdeacon Moore. The church is ancient; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. Charities, £5.

MARLBOROUGH, a hamlet in Aubourn parish, Lincolnshire; on the river Witham, 8¼ miles SSW of Lincoln. Pop., 14.

MARLBOROUGH, an extra-parochial tract in Droitwich district, Worcester; within Droitwich borough. Pop., 38.

MARLBOROUGH, a town, two parishes, and a district 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 Saverake forest, near the site of the Roman station Cunetio, 17 miles E by S of Chippenham, and 26 N by E of Salisbury. The branch railway to it deflects from the Berks and Hants Extension at Saverake station; is 5½ 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, and Malbridge; and is supposed, by some writers, to have been derived from Merlin, and to have been originally written Merlinesbourg; but seems much more likely to have been taken from the "marl" or chalk hills which abound in the vicinity. 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 connexion 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 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 Maud, 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 re-taken 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 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 asizes 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 has 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; was held in 1643, for the Parliament, by Sir Neville Poole; gave accommodation, in the following year, to Charles I. and his staff; was visited, after the Restoration, by Charles II. and his queen; became, in the early part of the 18th century, the residence of the Earl and Countess of Hereford; was then an hospitable resort of Thomson, Pope, Dr. Watts, and other literary notabilities; was changed, after the death of the Countess, 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. The figure of a white horse is cut on a chalky slope in the approach to the College from the direction of Calne; and has been thought, by some superficial observers, to possess a high antiquity; but is really the work of some modern school-boys, who had seen the white horses of Cherhill and Bratton. Yet 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, the notorious ecclesiastical demagogue; Walter Harte, 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. Thomson, the poet, wrote in it his "Spring;" Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer to James I., died in it; the great Earl of Charham spent some weeks in it in 1767; 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, terminated 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 bridges. It is irregularly built; but has, of late years, undergone considerable improvement. 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. Some of its houses are of stone; but many are of brick or of wood; and the wooden ones are ancient, and have picturesque gables, carved timbers, and scaly coats of tile-work. High-street forms an airy thoroughfare, well suited for market or fair; and has piazzas 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, established in 1844. St. Mary's church has an ancient tower and a Norman door-way; was considerably damaged during the civil war of Charles I.; and has, in the N aisle, a memorial window to the eldest son of Capt. Manders; put up in 1866. St. Peter's church has a lofty pinnacled tower, and was restored in 1863. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. 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; has attached to it a more recent school for pupils not intended to go to the universities; includes a chapel, built in 1847 by Blore, decorated afterwards by Butterfield, and designed entirely for the use of the pupils; and has, averagely, under tuition about 500 boys. The free grammar school was founded in 1550 by Edward VI.; has £203 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 are also national schools, and charities £85. 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 town has a head post-office, a railway station, four banking-offices, and four chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, a polling-place, and the head quarters of the Wilts militia; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs are held on 10 July, 22 Aug., and 23 Nov.; malting, brewing, tanning, rope-making, sacking-making, and wool-stapling are carried on; a large trade exists in the export of country produce to London; 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; and a large transit-traffic formerly existed in connection with the stage-coaches on the road from London to Bath, but was severely damaged by the formation of railways. The town is a borough by prescription; is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and sent two members to parliament till 1867, but now sends only one. The m. borough comprises the two parishes of Marlborough; and the p. borough includes also the parish of Preshute. Acres of the m. borough, 194. Real property in 1860, £10,456; of which £140 were in gas-works. Corporation income in 1855, £907. Pop. in 1851, 3,968; in 1861, 3,684. Houses, 644. Acres of the p. borough, 5,545. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £2,177. Electors in 1833, 240; in 1868, 304. Pop. in 1851, 5,135; in 1861, 4,893. Houses, 821.

One of the Marlborough parishes is St. Mary, and the other is St. Peter and St. Paul. Acres of St. M., 115. Real property, £5,072. Pop., 1,903. Houses, 365. Acres, of St. P. and St. P., 79. Real property, £5,414; of which £140 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,781. Houses, 276. 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. M. is a vicarage, and that of St. P. is a rectory, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value of St. M., £100; of St. P., £130. Patron of both, the Bishop of Salisbury.—The district contains also the parishes of Preshute, Mildenhall, Ogbourne-St. George, Ogbourne-St. Andrew, Broad-

Hinton, Winterbourne-Bassett, Berwick-Bassett, Winterbourne-Monkton, Avebury, Fyfield, and East Kennet, part of the parish of Overton, and the extra-parochial tracts of Overton-Heath, Clatford-Park, North-Savernake, and South Savernake-with-Brimslade and Cadley. Acres, 42,092. Poor-rates in 1863, £4,760. Pop. in 1851, 10,263; in 1861, 9,774. Houses, 1,857. Marriages in 1863, 51; births, 293,—of which 14 were illegitimate; deaths, 183,—of which 61 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 688; births, 3,123; deaths, 1,935. The places of worship, in 1851, were 18 of the Church of England, with 4,081 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 815 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 270 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 620 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 340 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 45 s.; and 2 unclassified, with 150 s. The schools were 17 public day-schools, with 1,644 scholars; 14 private day-schools, with 287 s.; and 22 Sunday schools, with 1,493 s. The work-house is in Preshute parish, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Marlborough town; is a building of white Bath stone; and, at the census of 1861, had 67 inmates.

MARLBOROUGH, Devon. See MALBOROUGH.

MARLBOROUGH DOWNS, a large tract of hill country in Wilts; 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 tableau 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 coursing. Its greatest heights are Martensell Hill and St. Ann's Hill, both in the S, and each about 1,000 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.

MARLCLIFF. See BIDFORD.

MARLDON, a parish in Totnes district, Devon; near Torbay, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Torquay r. station, and 5 ENE of Totnes. It contains the hamlets of Compton and Westerland; and its post-town is Totnes. Acres, 2,327. Real property, £4,326. Pop., 554. Houses, 117. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Osolf; was held, at Domesday, by Stephen, and then bore the name of Contine; 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 Rev. J. Bewes. 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. The church is old but good; the chancel was recently restored; and the church contains monuments of the De Poles, the Bishops, and others. There is a recently erected national school.

MARLESFORD, a village and a parish in Plumestage district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Alde, adjacent to the Framlingham railway, 2 miles NE of Wickham-Market, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Framlingham; and has a station on the railway. The parish comprises 1,277 acres. Post-town, Wickham-Market. Real property, £2,483. Pop., 412. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lieut. Col. F. W. Schreiber. Marlesford Hall is the seat of Miss Shuldham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £280.* Patron, A. Arceleckne, Esq. The church is Norman; consists of nave and aisle, with strongly-battressed flint tower; and contains a monument of 1641 to the Alston family, and a monu-

ment to L. Shuldham who fell at Waterloo. Charities, £13.

MARLOES, or MARLAIS, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; in the peninsula between Milford Haven and St. Bride's bay, 6 miles W by N of Milford r. station, and 10 SW of Haverfordwest. Post-town, Milford Haven. Acres, 2,478. Real property, £2,947. Pop., 443. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. A lake here, called Marloes-mere, contains leeches. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £80. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable. Charities, £5.

MARLOW, a township in Leintwardine parish, Hereford; on the river Clun, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Ludlow. Pop., 107. Houses, 18.

MARLOW (GREAT), a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wycombe district, Bucks. The town stands on the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks, amid beautiful and picturesque scenery, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Marlow-Road r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of High Wycombe; was known, at Domesday, as Mrelawe; consists chiefly of two streets, crossing each other at a market-place; contains several genteel residences; has, of late years, undergone considerable improvement; and has a head post-office, a designated Marlow, several inns, a suspension bridge over the Thames, a lock on the Thames navigation, a town-hall, an ancient building called the Old Deanery, two churches, four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a literary and scientific institution, a lecture-room, a national school, an endowed school with £119 a year, almshouses with £79, and other charities, £158. The suspension bridge was constructed in 1835, in room of an old wooden one; and has a span of 225 feet. The lock on the navigation has a fall of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A "chaff" query is current among the bargemen, "Who ate puppy-pie under Marlow bridge?" and originated in a trick of a local innkeeper, who palmed upon plunderers a puppy-pie which they imagined to be a rabbit one. The town-hall is a neat stone structure after designs by Wyatt. The Old Deanery contains an ancient kitchen, and has two fine pointed windows with flamboyant tracery. The parish church, or church of All Saints, was built in 1835; superseded a beautiful ancient edifice; is a stucco structure, with a lofty steeple; cost so much as £16,000; and has, in the vestibule, a picture of an extraordinary *lusus naturæ*, called "the spotted boy." Trinity church is a recent stone structure, and serves as a chapel of ease. The Roman Catholic chapel is a neat edifice, after designs by Pugin; and has attached to it a convent. A weekly market used to be held on Saturday, but was recently discontinued. A fair for horses and cattle is held on 1 May and the two following days. Paper-making and brewing are largely carried on; the working of lace, embroidery, satin-stitch and baby linen is considerable; and the manufacture of skewers, for the London and other markets, is extensive. 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, but erroneously, to have been the residence of Jane Seymour; and it commands a fine view over the town and the valley. The town sent two members to parliament in the time of Edward I. and Edward II., and from the time of James I. till the act of 1867, but now sends only one; it was not placed in any schedule of the new municipal act; and it is governed by a high constable. Its old limits comprised only about 150 acres; but its limits for parliamentary representation, since the time of the act of 1832, have comprised the Bucks parishes of Great Marlow, Little Marlow, and Medmenham, and the Berks parish of Bisham. Electors in 1833, 457; in 1863, 354. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 6,523; in 1861, 6,466. Houses, 1,284. The parish comprises 6,152 acres. Real property, £18,577, of which £15 are in fisheries, and £330 in gasworks. Pop. in 1851, 4,455; in 1861, 4,661. Houses, 900. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to Earl

Algar; was given, by the Conqueror, to his queen Matilda; passed to the Clares, the Despencers, 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. The living is a vicarage, united to the chapelry of Trinity, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £260.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Fingest and Turville. Acres, 9,771. Pop., 5,450. Houses, 1,055.

MARLOW (LITTLE), a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; adjacent to the Thames, 2 miles WNW of Marlow-Road r. station and 4 S by E of High Wycombe. It has a post-office under Marlow. Acres, 3,346. Real property, £5,488. Pop. in 1851, 894; in 1861, 790. Houses, 172. The property is divided between two. The manor belonged to Edith, the Queen of the Confessor; passed to the Bishop of Bataur, the Marshalls, the Clares, and the Forlases; and, with the Manor House, belongs now to J. P. Ellames, Esq. Westhorpe House is occupied by G. Jackson, Esq. A Benedictine nunnery was founded in the time of Henry II., at what is now a farm. Chalk is manufactured into lime. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £155.* Patron, S. Birch, Esq. The church is a plain edifice, with a tower; was recently restored; and contains the tomb of the builder of its chancel, Nicholas de Ledrick, 1490. There are a national school, and charities £30.

MARLOW-ROAD, a railway station on the S border of Bucks; on the Maidenhead and Thame railway, near the river Thames, 4½ miles N by E of Maidenhead.

MARLSTON-CUM-LEACH, a township in St. Mary-on-the-Hill parish, Cheshire; on the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, adjacent to the boundary with Wales, 2½ miles SSW of Chester. Acres, 975. Real property, £1,457. Pop., 163. Houses, 27.

MARLSTONE, a tything in Bucklebury parish, Berks; 4½ miles NE of Newbury. Real property, £879. Pop., 66. Marlstone House is the seat of H. N. Bunbury, Esq. There is a chapel of ease; and the tything ranks as a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Bucklebury, in the diocese of Oxford.

MARNHAM, a township in East Retford district, and a parish partly also in Southwell district, Notts. The township lies on the river Trent, 3½ miles N by E of Carlton-on-Trent r. station, and 5 E of Tuxford; and has a fair, for horses, cattle, and merchandise, on 12 Sept. Acres, 2,380. Real property, £1,306. Pop., 273. Houses, 46. The parish contains also the township of Grasshorpe, and the hamlet of Skegby; and its post-town is Carlton-on-Trent, under Newark. Acres, 2,890. Real property, £3,146. Pop., 348. Houses, 67. The property is subdivided. The manor of Marnham belongs to the Hon. C. H. Cust; and that of Grasshorpe, to the Right Hon. J. E. Denison. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £396.* Patron, the Hon. C. H. Cust. The church belonged to the Knights Templars; is early perpendicular English; was recently restored; and has a tower. There are an endowed school with £10 a-year, and charities £41.

MARNHULL, a village and a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset. The village stands 1 mile E of the river Stour, 1½ SE of the boundary with Somerset, and 3 N of Sturminster-Newton r. station; is large and irregularly built; and has a post-office under Blandford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Binton, Kentisford, and Thornton. Acres, 3,751. Real property, with Fitchhead-Madalen, £11,390. Rated property of M. alone, £7,491. Pop., 1,444. Houses, 327. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to John Hussey, Esq. Nash Court is the chief residence; has belonged to the Husseys since the time of Charles II.; 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. Value, £500.* Patron, R. W. Kennard, Esq. The church is large and

good, and has a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, and a parochial school.

MAROWN. See KIRK-MAROWN.

MARPLE, a village, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district, in Stockport district, Cheshire. The village stands on the Peak Forest and Macclesfield canal, and on the Manchester, Hyde, and New Mills railway, near the river Goyt at the boundary with Derbyshire, 4 miles SE by E of Stockport; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stockport.—The chapelry is in Stockport parish, and comprises 3,210 acres. Real property, £11,808. Pop. in 1851, 3,553; in 1861, 3,338. Houses, 684. Marple Hall and much of the land belong to T. Bradshaw Isherwood, Esq., a descendant of the brother of John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., and was a native. The cotton manufacture is carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rector of Stockport. The church was rebuilt in 1812; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; and contains a monument to Oldnow, who planned the canal. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £15. The Independent chapel was built in 1865.—The sub-district contains also two other townships of Stockport parish, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 6,230. Pop., 5,128. Houses, 1,059.

MARR, a village and a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 4 miles WNW of Doncaster r. station, and has a post-office under Doncaster. The parish comprises 1,807 acres. Real property, £2,117. Pop., 222. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. S. A. Thellusson, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £163.* Patron, C. S. A. Thellusson, Esq. The church is early English, in good condition; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, with tower and small spire; and contains an ancient font, chests, and monuments of the Lewises. Charities, £11.

MARRICK, a village and a parish in Reeth district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Swale, 6½ miles WSW of Richmond r. station; and has a post-office, under Richmond, Yorkshire. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hurst. Acres, 5,560. Real property, £3,702; of which £390 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 555; in 1861, 462. Houses, 93. The decrease of pop. was caused by unproductive working of lead mines at Hurst. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to F. Morley, Esq. Marrick Park and Marrick Lodge are chief residences. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in 1165, by Roger de Aske; had 17 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. Value, £93. Patron, F. Morley, Esq. The church is the nave of the old nuntery church, has a tower, and is in good condition. Charities, £17.

MARRIDGE HILL, an eminence in the NE of Wilts; 7 miles ENE of Marlborough.

MARRINGTON, a township in Chisbury parish, Salop; 5½ miles NW of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 92. Marrington Hall is a chief residence.

MARRIOTS-DROVE, a drainage-cut in the N of Huntingdon; near Ramsey mere, 3 miles N of Ramsey.

MARRISHES. See MARSHES.

MARRON (THE), a rivulet of Cumberland; rising on Blake Fell, and running 2 miles northward, past Ullock, Branthwaite, and Little Clifton, to the Derwent, 3½ miles above Workington.

MARRON JUNCTION, a railway-station in Cumberland; on the Cockermouth and Workington railway, at the junction of a line going southward thence up the Marron river.

MARROS, a parish in the district of Narberth and county of Carmarthen; on Carmarthen bay, 3½ miles S by E of Whitland r. station, and 6 WSW of Laugharne. Post-town, Pendine, under St. Clears. Acres, 2,574; of which 400 are water. Real property, £561. Pop., 130.

Houses, 30. The property is all in one estate. The land is very poor. Ironstone is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £73. Patron, the Vicar of Langharne. The church is good.

MARSDEN, a village and a township-chapelry in Almondbury and Huddersfield parishes, 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 7¼ SW by S of Huddersfield; is a large place; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Huddersfield, and fairs on 25 April, 10 July, and 25 Sept. The chapelry comprises 5,016 acres in A. parish, and 2,050 in H. parish. Real property, £6,226; of which £319 are in quarries, and £150 in gas-works. Pop. of the A. portion in 1851, 2,153; in 1861, 2,027. Houses, 428. Pop. of the H. portion in 1851, 512; in 1861, 602. Houses, 138. The increase of pop. in this portion arose from the enlargement of a cotton mill, and from employment on the railway and in the woollen mills. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. Great part of the land is uncultivated moor and mountain. A tunnel of the railway, no less than 3 miles 61 yards long, begins a little W of the village; and a tunnel of the canal adjoins the railway one. A cotton factory, a silk factory, several woollen mills, an extensive iron foundry, and a large corn mill are in operation. The township adopted the local government act in 1860, and is now governed by a local board. A mechanics' hall, connected with a mechanics' institution dating from 1841, was erected in 1861, at a cost of £2,500; is in the Italian style; and has an apartment with capacity for 1,000 persons. Mr. W. Horsfall of Marsden, in consequence of having introduced improved machinery, was shot in 1812 by the Luddites. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £174.* Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The old church is a plain, ancient, stone building; comprises aisles and chancel, with a belfry; and was reported in 1859 as bad. The new church was built in 1867, at a cost of £7,235; and is in the geometric middle pointed style. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, and a town school. The Independent chapel was rebuilt about 1860, and is in the pointed style. The national school was built in 1856, at a cost of £2,000.

MARSDEN, a township and two chapelries in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township consists of the two chapelries, called Little M. and Great M.; lies on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2½ and 4 miles NE of Burnley; has two stations on the railway, at Brierfield for Little M., and at Nelson for Great M.; and has a post-office, of the name of Nelson-in-Marsden, under Burnley. Acres, of Little M., 1,470; of Great M., 2,890. Real property of the whole, £27,821; of which £1,304 are in quarries, and £11,063 in mines. Pop. of Little M., in 1851, 3,997; in 1861, 5,162. Houses, 1,005. Pop. of Great M., in 1851, 2,071; in 1861, 2,150. Houses, 422. The increase of pop. was caused by the erection of cotton-mills. The property both of Little M. and of Great M. is much subdivided. Marsden Hall is the seat of W. Pinder, Esq.; Southfield, of N. England, Esq.; and Spring House, of T. Mason, Esq. Nelson, in Little M., is lighted with gas, and publishes a weekly newspaper. The cotton manufacture is carried on, and coal and stone abound. Little M. is a p. curacy, Great M. a vicarage, in the dio. of Manchester. Value of Little M., £130;* of Great M., £300.* Patrons of the former, Hulme's Trustees; of the latter, alt. the Crown and the Bishop. The church of Little M. is a plain stone building; and that of Great M. was erected in 1848, at a cost of £2,050, and is in the pointed style. There are chapels for Independents and Quakers, three for Wesleyans, and two for Primitive Methodists, three national schools, 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 live rock, is at the foot of a cliff at the shore, and is approached by a narrow flight of steps down the cliff, and is a favourite resort of picnic parties.

MARSH, a hamlet in Great Kimble parish, Bucks; 2 miles S of Aylesbury. Pop., 153.

MARSH, a tything in Beaminster parish, Dorset; near Beaminster.

MARSH, a division of Calceworth wapentake, Lincoln; containing Aby parish, and twenty-one other parishes. Acres, 37,812. Pop. in 1851, 7,113; Houses, 1,437.

MARSH, a division of Candleshoe wapentake, Lincoln; containing Addlethorpe parish, and ten other parishes. Acres, 48,880. Pop. in 1851, 7,585. Houses, 1,538.

MARSH, a division of Louth Eske wapentake, Lincoln; containing Alvingham parish, and fifteen other parishes. Acres, 36,889. Pop. in 1851, 5,183. Houses, 1,082.

MARSH, or MARCH, a township in Westbury parish, Salop; 11 miles W of Shrewsbury. Real property, £2,113. Pop., 87.

MARSHALL'S CROSS, a place in Prescot parish, Lancashire; 2 miles from St. Helen's. It is a seat of earthenware works, and has a post-office under St. Helen's.

MARSHAM, a village and a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Bure, 2 miles S of Aylsham, and 11 N of Norwich r. station; has a post-office under Norwich; and gives the title of Viscount to Earl Romney. The parish comprises 1,819 acres. Real property, £2,314. Pop., 622. Houses, 148. The property is subdivided. Bolwick Hall is the seat of J. H. Warnes, Esq. The ancestors of Earl Romney resided in the parish in the 12th century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £281. Patrons, Miss C. C. Blake and the Rev. E. T. Yates. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains an ancient screen, a carved font, and monuments of the Norrises and others. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £18.

MARSHAM, Berks. See MARCHAM.

MARSH-BALDON. See BALDON-MARSH.

MARSH-BENHAM. See BENHAM (MARSH).

MARSHBROOK, a village in the S of Salop; adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 3½ miles S by W of Church-Stretton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Church-Stretton.

MARSH-CHAPEL, a village and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The village stands 1½ mile E of the Louth navigation, 2½ from the coast, ¼ ENE of Ludborough r. station, and 10 NNE of Louth; and has a post-office under Grimsby. The parish extends to the coast; comprises 3,131 acres of land, and 1,160 of water; and includes 304 acres of salt marsh, reclaimed and embanked in 1858. Real property, £6,358. Pop., 671. Houses, 153. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to J. B. Stanhope and C. Alex, Esqs. The land is fertile reclaimed marsh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £222. Patron, the Rev. A. Floyer. The church is late perpendicular English; 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 handsome octagonal font, and a monument of 1617 to W. Harpham. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists, a national school, and charities £40.

MARSHES (THE). See HAM or WEST HAM.

MARSHFIELD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-

district, in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester. The town stands under the Cotswolds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the boundary with Wilts, 2 N of the boundary with Somerset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Box r. station, and 7-NNE of Bath; consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length; is governed by a bailiff, with liberties 16 miles in circuit; and has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Chippenham, a police station, a church, three dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £91 a year, almshouses with £97, and other charities £230. The church is of the 15th century; comprises nave, three aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains several tablets and monuments. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on 24 May and 24 Oct.; and malting and brewing are carried on.—The parish contains also the villages of Becks, Rocks, and Weston-Town, and the hamlets of Oakford and Ayford. Acres, 5,845. Real property, £11,249. Pop. in 1851, 1,648; in 1861, 1,742. Houses, 375. The manor belongs to the Rev. Dr. Horlock. Ashwick House belonged to the Webbs, passed to the Horlocks, and is now the seat of John Orrell, Esq. Rocks House, or the Rocks, a fine mansion, on an eminence with extensive view 8 miles SE of the town, was the seat of the late D. C. Wrangham, Esq. Some Druidical stones are near Becks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £409.* Patron, New College, Oxford.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 16,177. Pop., 4,103. Houses, 867.

MARSHFIELD, a village and a parish in Newport district, Monmouth. The village stands near the South Wales railway, 5 miles SW of Newport; and has a station on the railway. The parish comprises 1,270 acres; and its post-town is Newport, Monmouth. Real property, £9,498. Pop., 609. Houses, 115. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £55.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is later English, in good condition; and contains stone-stalls.

MARSHFIELD, an extra-parochial tract in Ulverstone district, Lancashire; near Broughton-in-Furness.

MARSH-GATE, a place on the N border of Surrey; on the river Thames, near Richmond.

MARSH-GIBBON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Buckingham. The village stands near the Oxford and Bletchley railway, 1 mile E of the boundary with Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ N of Akeman-street, 2 E of Launton r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Bicester; and has a post-office under Bicester. The parish comprises 2,752 acres. Real property, $44,824$. Pop. in 1851, 944; in 1861, 853. Houses, 203. The property is subdivided. The manor and much of the land belong to Ewelme Almshouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £456.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient, and has a tower; and the chancel was recently repaired. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £45.

MARSH-GREEN, a hamlet in Edenbridge parish, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Edenbridge.

MARSH-GREEN, a village in Rockbeare parish, Devon; 2 miles from Rockbeare church.

MARSHLAND. See BEDFORD LEVEL and FREE-RIPE-MARSHLAND.

MARSH-LANE, a place in the NE of Middlesex; 1 mile NE of Lower Edmonton.

MARSH-LANE, a railway station in Lancashire. See BOULTON-CUM-LINACRE.

MARSH-MILLS, a station on the Tavistock railway, Devon; 3 miles NE of Plymouth.

MARSHSIDE, a hamlet in North Meols township and parish, Lancashire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ormskirk.

MARSH-WITH-PADDOCK, a hamlet in Huddersfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Huddersfield.

MARSHWOOD, a village and a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Char, 5 miles SW of Beaminster, and 5 NW by N of Bridport r. station; and was anciently the head of a barony. The parish comprises 3,396 acres; and its post-town is Tootcombe, under Charl. Rated property, £3,074. Pop., 475. Houses, 102. The property is much subdivided.

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 the large size of its oaks. There are two ancient camps. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Whitchurch-Canonocorum, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is modern; and there is a village school.

MARSHIDE, a hamlet in Bainbridge township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Askrigg.

MARSKÉ (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.

MARSKÉ, a village and a parish in Richmond district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the rivulet Marske, a little above its influx to the Swale, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Richmond r. station; and has a post-office under Richmond, Yorkshire. The parish contains also the hamlets of Feldon and Skelton, and comprises 6,557 acres. Real property, £3,217. Pop., 263. Houses, 52. The property belongs to J. T. D. Hutton, Esq. Marske Hall is Mr. H.'s seat; and the grounds contain an obelisk 60 feet high, to the memory of Capt. M. Hutton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £376.* Patron, J. T. D. Hutton, Esq. The church is ancient and good, has a Norman doorway, and contains an old font. The charities include an endowed school, and amount to £76 a year. Dr. M. Hutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native.

MARSKÉ, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Guisbrough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the coast, and on the Middlesbrough and Saltburn railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Guisbrough; is frequented as a watering-place; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Marske-by-the-Sea, under Redcar. The township comprises 2,910 acres of land, and 536 of water. Real property £10,527; of which £1,571 are in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 571; in 1861, 1,470. Houses, 279. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of iron-stone mines.—The parish contains also part of Redcar township. Pop. in 1851, 1,450; in 1861, 2,314. Houses, 449. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Marske Hall, belongs to the Earl of Zetland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £205.* Patron, the Earl of Zetland. The old church stands near the edge of a cliff, at some distance from the village; was erected in 1821; and is a neat small edifice, with tower and spire. The new church stands on a site more convenient for the increasing population; was erected in 1866, with aid of a tree site and at least £2,000 from the Earl of Zetland; and contains 610 sittings, all free. The p. curacy of Redcar is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £6. The father of Capt. Cook, the circumnavigator, was interred in the old burying-ground. The sub-district contains also Upleatham parish, and parts of two other parishes. Acres, 17,618. Pop., 4,803. Houses, 996.

MARSTON, a township, with a village, in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; on the Trent and Mersey canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Northwich. Acres, 1,945. Real property, 27,401; of which £2,080 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 559; in 1861, 745. Houses, 144. The increase of pop. arose from the removal hither of persons from Northwich, in consequence of the undermining of their houses by salt springs. Salt mines and extensive salt manufactories are here. The most noticeable of the mines has been worked since about 1777; has an excavated area of 33 acres; is 336 feet deep; forms a vast chamber, supported by pillars of salt 60 feet square and 15 feet 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 1,000 persons descended into it in one day. The manufacture of salt-pans and steam-boilers is carried on. A handsome Church of England school was

erected in 1855; and is used, on Sunday evenings, as a chapel of ease.

MARSTON, a village and a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln. The village stands on the river Witham, 1 mile SSW of Hougham r. station, and 5 NNW of Grantham; and has a post-office under Grantham. The parish comprises 2,430 acres. Real property, £3,830. Pop., 403. Houses, 82. The manor and most of the land belong to Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. Marston Hall was formerly the seat of the Thorolds, but is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hougham, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is old; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and spire. There are an endowed school with £35 a year, and charities £35.

MARSTON, a parish in Headington district, Oxfordshire; on the river Cherwell, near the Oxford and Bletchley railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Oxford. Post-town, Oxford. Acres, 1,212. Real property, £3,301. Pop., 452. Houses, 94. The ancient seat of the Crokes here was the place where the royalists made formal surrender of Oxford in the wars of Charles I.; and is now a farm-house. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £195. Patron, the Rev. Dr. T. H. Whorwood. The church is later English; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a national school, and charities £39.

MARSTON, a hamlet in Church-Eaton parish, Stafford; near the Junction canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Penkridge.

MARSTON, a township-chapelry in St. Mary and St. Chad parish, Staffordshire; partly suburban to Stafford, but averagely 2 miles WSW of Sandon r. station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ N of Stafford. Post-town, Stafford. Real property, £3,200. Pop. in 1851, 206; in 1861, 345. Houses, 67. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of houses in the part adjoining Stafford. The property is divided among a few. A considerable common was enclosed in 1800. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Whitgreave, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rector of St. Mary. The church is good, and has a bell-turret.

MARSTON, a quarter in Bickenhill parish, Warwick; on the river Cole, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Coleshill. Pop., 246. Marston Hall is the seat of H. Thornley, Esq.

MARSTON, a hamlet in Lea-Marston parish, Warwick; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Lea-Marston church.

MARSTON, a hamlet in Wolston parish, Warwick; on the river Avon and the Northwestern railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Rugby. Pop., 456.

MARSTON, a tything in Potterne parish, Wilts; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Devizes. Real property, £1,975. Pop., 190. Houses, 41. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

MARSTON, a chapelry in Yardley parish, Worcester; around Hall-Green, adjacent to the boundary with Warwick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Acocks-Green r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Birmingham. Post-town, Hall-Green, under Birmingham. The chapelry has no defined limits. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £290.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was built, by Job Marston, in the time of Queen Anne. There is a branch of the Yardley free grammar school.

MARSTON, Beds. See MARSTON-MOREFAINE.

MARSTON BAY. See MARSDON BAY.

MARSTON-BIGOTT, a village and a parish in Frome district, Somerset. The village stands near the East Somerset railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Frome r. station; 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. Acres, 2,233. Real property, £4,010. Pop. in 1851, 449; in 1861, 379. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. 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-Meat 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 bastard freestone abounds,

and is used for mortar and for manure. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £250.* 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. A chapel of ease is at Gaer-Hill; and national schools are there and at the village.

MARSTON-BUTLERS. See BUTLERS-MARSTON.

MARSTON-FLEET, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; 3 miles NW of Aylesbury r. station. Post-town, Aylesbury. Acres, 929. Real property, £1,650. Pop., 23. Houses, 5. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £220. Patron, the Rev. S. Humphreys. The church is good.

MARSTON-GATE, a railway station in the W wing of Herts; on the Cheddington and Aylesbury railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Cheddington.

MARSTON-GREEN, a village on the NW border of Warwickshire; adjacent to the Birmingham and Rugby railway, 6½ miles E by S of Birmingham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Birmingham.

MARSTON-JABBETT, a hamlet in Bulkington parish, Warwick; on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Nuneaton. Real property, £1,125; of which £298 are in quarries. Pop., 93.

MARSTON-LEA. See LEA-MARSTON.

MARSTON (LONG), a village and a township in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire, and a parish partly also in Wetherby district, W. R. Yorkshire, and partly in York district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the York, Knaresborough, and Harrogate railway, 6½ miles W by N of York; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under York, both of the name of Marston.—The township comprises 2,540 acres. Real property, £3,397. Pop., 405. Houses, 91.—The parish contains also the townships of Angram and Hutton-Wandesley, and comprises 4,231 acres. Real property, £5,282. Pop., 536. Houses, 126. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Marston belongs to A. Montagu, Esq.; and that of Angram and Hutton-Wandesley, to Lord Wenlock. Hutton-Wandesley Hall is the seat of the Hon. R. N. Lawley. Marston-Moor, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the village, is famous as the battle-field 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 nought to win, and all to lose."

Upwards of 4,000 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, £865.* Patron, Lord Wenlock. 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 Micklethwaites, and the Smiths. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £142.

MARSTON (LONG), a chapelry in Tring parish, Herts, and Marston parish, Bucks; 1 mile SE by S of Marston-Gate r. station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ NW by N of Tring. Post-town, Tring. Real property, £3,922. Pop., 440. The manor and much of the land belong to W. Kay, Esq. The limits include Long Marston and Ashorpe hamlets, and Below lordship. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of Tring. The church includes some very ancient portions. There is a Baptist chapel.

MARSTON (LONG), Gloucester. See MARSTON-SICCA.

MARSTON (LONG), Bucks. See LONGMARSTON.

MARSTON-MAGNA, a village and a parish in the district of Sherborne, and county of Somerset. The village stands on an affluent of the river Yeovil, adjacent to the Wilts and Somerset railway, 2½ miles W of the boundary with Dorset, and 4¼ NE by N of Yeovil; and has a station, of the name of Marston, on the railway, a post-office, of the name of Marston-Magna, under Sherborne, and a fair in Advent week. The parish comprises 1,068 acres. Real property, £3,020. Pop., 379. Houses, 82. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to J. Parsons, Esq. Remains exist of an ancient building, called Court-garden, with a moat and fishponds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £305.* Patron, Capt. Shipton. 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 Norman font; and is in good condition. There are a national school and three almshouses.

MARSTON-MAISEY, a parish in the district of Cirencester and county of Wilts; adjacent to the Thames and Severn canal, and nearly surrounded by Gloucestershire, 3 miles NE by N of Cricklade, and 6¼ NNE of Purton r. station. Post-town, Cricklade. Acres, 1,276. Real property, with Castle-Eaton and Lushill, £6,171. Rated property of M.-M. alone, £1,791. Pop., 215. Houses, 52. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £76.* Patron, the Rector of Hampton-Maisey. The church is good; and there is a slightly endowed national school.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY, a village and a parish, in the district of Uttoxeter and county of Derby. The village stands 1¼ mile E of the river Dove at the boundary with Stafford, 2½ ESE of Rocester-Junction r. station, and 4¼ NE of Uttoxeter; is a scattered place; and has a post-office under Ashborne. The parish comprises 2,471 acres. Real property, £3,950. Pop., 405. Houses, 87. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £140. Patron, the Rev. J. Greene. The church stands on an eminence; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities 46.

MARSTON-MOOR. See **MANSTON (LONG)**, Yorkshire.

MARSTON-MORETAINE, a village and a parish in Amphilthill district, Beds. The village stands on a branch of the river Ouse, 1 mile W of the Bedford and Bletchley railway, and 3¼ NW of Amphilthill; was once a market-town; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Amphilthill, both of the name of Marston. The parish comprises 4,171 acres. Real property, £6,586. Pop. in 1851, 1,183; in 1861, 1,270. Houses, 259. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to H. Alington, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £1,130.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church 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; and was repaired in 1865. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a new national school, and charities 60.

MARSTON (NORTH), a village and a parish in Winslow district, Bucks. The village stands 3¼ miles S of Winslow r. station, and 7¼ N of Aylesbury; and has a post-office under Winslow. The parish comprises 1,910 acres. Real property, £2,661. Pop., 614. Houses, 137. The property is subdivided. A perennial 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 superstitious pilgrims. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church stands on an eminence; is partly decorated English and partly later, with a tower; has a handsome E window and reredos, erected by Queen Vic-

toria, in memory of J. C. Nield, Esq., who bequeathed to her his fortune of about £250,000, and died in 1852; and contains five oak stalls, a piscina, three brasses of 1499, 1602, and 1613, and a curious memorial of Mr. John Virgin. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and 26 acres of poors' and church lands.

MARSTON-POTTERS, a hamlet in Barwell parish, Leicestershire; on a branch of the river Soar, 4¼ miles ENE of Hinckley. Acres, 250. Pop., 15.

MARSTON-PRIORS, a village and a parish in Southern district, Warwick. The village stands near the Oxford canal, adjacent to Northamptonshire, 5 miles NE by E of Fenny-Compton r. station, and 5 SE of Southam; and has a post-office under Rugby. The parish comprises 3,630 acres. Real property, £6,578. Pop., 693. Houses, 155. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £230.* Patron, Earl Spencer. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1863, but retains the old tower. There are chapels for Moravians and Wesleyans, and some charities.

MARSTON-ST. LAWRENCE, a village and a parish in Brackley district, Northampton. The village stands 1¼ mile NNE of Farthinghoe r. station, and 5¼ NW of Brackley; and has a postal wall-box under Banbury. The parish contains also the hamlet of Westrop, and comprises 1,230 acres. Real property, £4,071. Pop., 535. Houses, 122. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Marston House, belongs to J. A. Blencowe, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Warkworth, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £420.* Patron, J. J. Blencowe, Esq. The church is ancient, of various dates; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains sedilia, a carved oak altar-piece, a piscina, and several monuments of the Blencowes. There is a free school.

MARSTON-SICCA, or **LONG MARSTON**, a village and a parish in the district of Stratford-on-Avon and county of Gloucester. The village stands on an affluent of the river Avon, adjacent to the Honeybourne and Stratford railway, within 2 miles of the boundaries with Warwick and Worcester, 5¼ miles SW of Stratford-on-Avon; consists of two parts, called respectively Marston-Sicca and Long Marston; contains a house in which Charles II. lay concealed in the flight from Worcester; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stratford-on-Avon, both of the name of Long Marston. The parish comprises 1,650 acres. Real property, £2,848. Pop., 371. Houses, 80. The manor belongs to F. Tomes, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £430.* Patron, F. Tomes, Esq. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower, and contains an old Norman font. There are an endowed school with £101 a-year, and charities 23.

MARSTON (SOUTH), a chapelry in Highworth parish, Wilts; adjacent to the Great Western railway and to the river Cole at the boundary with Berks, 2¼ miles W of Shrivensham r. station, and 3¼ S by W of Highworth. Post-town, Highworth, under Swindon. Real property, with Stanton-Fitzwarren and Sevenhampton, £11,556. Rated property of S. M. alone, £3,827. Pop., 370. Houses, 85. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £175. Patron, the Vicar of Highworth. The church is ancient and tolerable. There is a subscription school.

MARSTON-STANNETT, a chapelry in Penconbe parish, Hereford; 4¼ miles E of Ford-Bridge r. station, and 5¼ W of Bromyard. Post-town, Leominster. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £55. Patron, the Rector of Penconbe.

MARSTON-TRUSSELL, a village and a parish in the district of Market-Hartborough and county of Northampton. The village stands adjacent to the boundary with Leicestershire, 1¼ mile E of Theddington r. station, and 3 W by S of Market-Hartborough. The parish, in some sense, includes also Thorpe-Lubenham, which otherwise is an extra-parochial tract. Post-town, Market-Har-

borough. Acres, with T.-L., 1,640. Real property, exclusive of T.-L., £2,432; inc. of T.-L., £3,376. Pop., etc. of T.-L., 219. Houses, 48. Pop., inc. of T.-L., 244. Houses, 50. The manor-farm, with Marston-Trussell Hall, belongs to B. E. Bennett, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £500.* Patron, the Rev. W. Law. The church is of the 14th century; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower. There are a parochial school, and charities 46.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, a township and a parish in the district of Burton-upon-Trent and county of Derby. The township lies on the river Dove at the boundary with Stafford, and on the North Staffordshire railway, 1 mile WNW of Tutbury-Junction r. station, 3¼ WNW of Ryknield-street, and 5 NNW of Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £2,070. Pop., 103. Houses, 16. The parish contains also the townships of Hoon, Hatton, and Hilton; the last of which has a post-office under Derby. Acres, 4,775. Real property, £8,898. Pop., 1,211. Houses, 268. The property is subdivided. The manors of Marston and Hoon belong to the Duke of Devonshire, and that of Hilton belongs to the Executors of the late W. E. Mousley, Esq. Hilton Cottage is the seat of J. H. Mousley, Esq. The Wakelyn is an ancient, gabled, curiously-ornamented, half-timber mansion. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200.* 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, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and an endowed school with £30 a-year.

MARSTOW, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on an affluent of the river Wye, 2¼ miles N of the boundary with Gloucester, and 4¾ SW of Ross r. station. Post-town, Ross. Acres, 809. Real property, £2,052. Pop., 142. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Pencoed, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £269. Patron, the Vicar of Sellack. The church is ancient but good, and has a small tower. The churchyard is subject to inundation by the river.

MARSWORTH, or MASWORTH, a village and a parish in the district of Berkhamstead and county of Buckingham. The village stands adjacent to the Grand Junction canal, near the Northwestern railway, 1½ mile NNE of Icknield-street, 2¾ S of Cheddington-Junction r. station, and 2¼ N of Tring; and has a post-office under Tring. The parish includes also parts of Long Marston and Asthorpe hamlets, and comprises 880 acres. Real property, £2,393. Pop. in 1851, 479; in 1861, 549. Houses, 106. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £200.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is later English, in good condition; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains some ancient monuments of the West family. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities 14.

MARTHA (St.), or ST. MARTHA-ON-THE-HILL. See CHILWORTH.

MARTHALL, a township in Rostherne parish, and a chapelry lies also in Knutsford parish, Cheshire. The township lies 1 mile WNW of Chelford r. station, and 3½ SE by E of Knutsford. Acres, 1,733. Real property, £2,500. Pop., 253. Houses, 44. The chapelry was constituted in 1840, and is called Marthall-cum-Little Warford. Post-town, Knutsford. Pop., 525. Houses, 100. Ollerton Hall was built in 1723, and is the seat of R. K. M'Gildowny, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £60.* Patron, Lord Egerton. The church is a plain brick building. There are an endowed school, and charities 14.

MARTHAM, a village and a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk. The village stands on rising-ground above marshes, 3¼ miles from the coast, and 9 NW by N of

Yarmouth r. station; is a large place, with several handsome houses and some good shops; and has a post-office under Yarmouth, Norfolk, and a fair on the last Tuesday of July and the following day. The parish comprises 2,644 acres. Real property, £7,020. Pop., 1,092. Houses, 235. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to J. F. Grove, Esq. Martham Hall is the seat of W. Rising, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £364.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church comprises nave, aisles, S porch, and lofty fine tower, in early perpendicular English; includes a chancel in florid Gothic, rebuilt in 1855, at a cost of nearly £8,000, in memorial of the Rev. J. Dawson, and containing an altar-tomb to him; has a very fine stained glass E window by Hardman; and contains a richly-sculptured, octagonal, ancient font, and a brass of 1487. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £17 a-year, and charities 40.

MARTHA-ON-THE-HILL (St.). See CHILWORTH. MARTIN, a village in Dalton-in-Furness parish, Lancashire; 2 miles N of Dalton. It has a post-office under Ulverstone.

MARTIN, a hamlet in East Langdon parish, Kent; 4 miles N by E of Dover.

MARTIN, a township in Timberland parish, Lincoln; on Martin drain, 4¾ miles SW of Kirkstead r. station, and 6¼ WNW of Tattershall. Acres, 3,932. Real property, £6,878. Pop., 908. Houses, 181. The manor belongs to 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. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a free school.

MARTIN, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Horncastle canal and the Horncastle railway, 2¼ miles SW by S of Horncastle. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 764. Real property, £1,110. Pop., 56. Houses, 10. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. Gilliat, Esq. The parish is a meet for the South Wold woods. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £170. Patron, alternately W. Gilliat, Esq., and J. W. Floyer, Esq. The church is a thatched edifice of nave and chancel, with a wooden turret. Scott, the commentator, began his ministry here.

MARTIN, a hamlet in Harworth parish, Notts; 1¼ mile NW of Bawtry. Pop., 81.

MARTIN, a parish in the district of Fordingbridge and county of Wilts; adjacent to Hants and to Dorset, 4 miles NNE of Cranborne, and 6¼ W of Braemore r. station. It contains the tythings of East Martin, West Martin, and Tidpit; and has a post-office under Salisbury. Acres, with Toyd-Farm and Allenford extra-parochial tract, 4,501. Real property, with South Damerham and Whitsbury, £9,674. Rated property of M. alone, £3,148. Pop., 574. Houses, 142. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £130.* Patron, the Vicar of Damerham. The church is ancient, was recently restored, and has a tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities 142.

MARTIN, a tything in Great Bedwin parish, Wilts; on the Kennet and Avon canal, near the Great Western railway, 64 miles SE of Marlborough. Pop., 153.

MARTIN, Cheshire and Yorkshire. See MARTON.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry in Barton parish, Westmoreland; on the E side of Ulles-water, 8¼ miles SW by S of Clifton r. station, and 10 SSW of Penrith. Post-town, Penrith. Acres, 8,060; of which 1,030 are water. Real property, £1,476. Pop., 174. Houses, 39. The property is subdivided. Part of the land is common, and much is moor and mountain. The main portion is a glen, Martindale-proper, traversed by a streamlet 41 miles northward from Kildry Pike to Ulles-water, at the W base of Hallin Fell; and this has a bare appearance, but contains a few scattered houses shaded by sycamores, and has, in its upper part, a hunting-box of the Hascells. A summit-point on its W flank, reached by a green foot-path, commands a fine view over the lower reaches of

Ules-water, past Penrith, away to the Cross Fell mountains. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £87.* Patron, A. W. Clarke, Esq. The church is a low-roofed ancient edifice, with a bell-gable; and was restored in 1833. There is an endowed national school.

MARTINHOE, a parish, with a picturesque little village, in Barnstaple district, Devon; on the coast, 4 miles W by S of Linton, and 13 NE of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Parracombe, under Barnstaple. Acres, 2,549. Real property, £1,186. Pop., 219. Houses, 44. The manor was originally called Martin's Hoe or Martin's Hill; took its name from the family of Martyn, who were anciently its owners; went from them to Mauger St. Albyn, and remained with his descendants till 1422; and thence passed, through various hands, to Sir R. Throckmorton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £109.* Patron, John Pike, Esq. The church is partly ancient but chiefly modern, has a small tower, and contains several monuments.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE, a parish, with a small village, in Droitwich district, Worcester; near Fearnall-Heath r. station, and 2½ miles SSW of Droitwich. Post-town, Worcester. Acres, 968. Real property, £1,821. Pop., 170. Houses, 41. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £248.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church has a bell-turret, and is good. There is a parochial school.

MARTIN (Sr.), a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on Looe bay and the river Looe, 4½ miles SSW of Menheniot r. station, and 6½ S by E of Liskeard. It contains the town of East Looe; and its post-town is Looe, under Liskeard. Acres, 3,199; of which 130 are water. Real property, exclusive of East Looe, £2,802; inc. of East Looe, £4,622. Pop., exc. of East Looe, 343. Houses, 71. Pop., inc. of East Looe, 1,497. Houses, 276. 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 Exeter. Value, £451.* Patron, alternately the Dowager Countess of Sandwich and the Duke of Cleveland. The church stands on high ground above East Looe, and is ancient but good. The town of East Looe, jointly with that of West Looe, forms a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £4.

MARTIN (Sr.), a parish in Guernsey; 1½ mile SW of St. Peter's-Port, and including St. Martin point and Jerbourg point at the SE extremity of Guernsey. Post-town, Guernsey. Acres, 1,799. Pop. in 1851, 1,968; in 1861, 2,000. Houses, 390. The chief features are noticed in the articles GUERNEY and JERBOURG. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Governor. The church is a plain building of sombre appearance. 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 chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and parochial schools.

MARTIN (Sr.), a parish in Jersey; on the E coast, 3½ miles NE of St. Helier. It contains part of the village of Gorey; and it has a post-office under Jersey. Acres, 2,455. Pop. in 1851, 3,711; in 1861, 3,558. Houses, 551. Gorey-harbour is all within this parish; and, at the census of 1861, contained oyster-fishing vessels with 205 persons on board, and a ship of the royal navy for protecting the fishery with 71 persons on board. Druidical remains are at Le Cooperon and Anneville. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £190.* Patron, the Governor. The church is a plain building. A chapel of ease is at Gorey, and another chapel is at Royal Manor, and each of them is a separate charge. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and national and parochial schools.

MARTIN (Sr.), a parish and a sub-district, in Oswestry district, Salop. The parish lies on Watt's dyke and the Ellesmere canal, adjacent to the river Ceiriog at the

boundary with Wales, 2½ miles ESE of Chirk r. station, and 5½ NNE of Oswestry; comprises the townships of Ifton-Rhyn, Weston-Rhyn, and Bronygarth; and contains a considerable village of its own name, with a post-office under Ruabon. Acres, 5,314. Real property, £10,982. Pop. in 1851, 2,132; in 1861, 2,351. Houses, 508. There are mines yielding produce of the value of more than £600 a-year. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £320.* Patron, Lord A. E. Hill Trevor. The church is ancient. There are two public schools, six alms-houses, and charities £7. — The sub-district contains also Whittington parish and Halston extra-parochial tract in Salop, and Chirk parish in Denbigh. Acres, 18,945. Pop., 5,909. Houses, 1,202.

MARTIN (Sr.), an extra-parochial tract in Richmond district, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile S of Richmond. Pop., 53. Houses, 11. A Benedictine priory, a cell to York abbey, was founded here about 1100 by Wyomar of Aske.

MARTIN (Sr.), one of the Scilly Islands, in Cornwall; 3 miles N of St. Mary's. Acres, about 550. Pop., 185. Houses, 48. 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 Tincler'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, Plumb Island, and the Lion Rock.

MARTIN (Sr.), in Yorkshire, Kent, and other counties. See BEVERLEY, CANTERBURY, CHESTER, CULCHESTER, COLCHESTER, EXETER, HAVERFORDWEST, HEREFORD, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, LONDON, NORWICH, OXFORD, WAREHAM, WORCESTER, YORK, &c.

MARTIN (Sr.), or **MARTIN (Sr.)-IVYCHURCH**, a hundred in the lath of Shepway, Kent; comprising the parishes of Ivychurch and Midley.

MARTIN (Sr.)-IN-MENBAGE, a village and a parish in Helston district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Hel, 5½ miles SE by E of Helston, and 9 S by W of Penryn r. station. The parish comprises 2,294 acres of land, and 75 of water. Post-town, Helston, Cornwall. Real property, £1,809. Pop. in 1851, 522; in 1861, 419. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. Tremayne was the seat of the Tremayne family, and the residence of Capt. Wallis, the circumnavigator. Treloarwan 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 Carvallack. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Mawgan, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was rebuilt in 1830, but retains the tower of the previous edifice. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

MARTIN (Sr.)-IN-THE-FIELDS, a parish and a district in Westminster, Middlesex. The parish forms a compact portion of the metropolis; lies around Charing-Cross, 1½ mile WSW of St. Paul's; adjoins the Thames above and below the Charing-Cross railway bridge; comprises the wards of Suffolk-street, Charing-Cross-first, Charing-Cross-second, Spear-alley, Exchange, Strand, New-street, Bedfordbury, Long-acre, and Drury-lane; includes also part of the quoniam extra-parochial place called the Verge of the Palaces of St. James and Whitehall, and a detached portion with burial-ground and alms-houses in Pratt-street, Camden-Town; and 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. Acres, 305; of which 22 are either in the Thames or within the area of the Thames embankment. Real property in 1860, exclusive of the Verge of the Palaces, £246,379; inc. of the entire Verge, £308,143. Pop. in 1851, 24,610; in 1861, 22,686.

Houses, 2,240. The decrease of pop. arose partly from the demolition of houses for the making of new streets and the effecting of other improvements. 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, eminent natives, and distinguished residents, will be found noticed in the articles LONDON and WESTMINSTER.

The parish, prior to 1535, was part of St. Margaret's; from that date till 1638-34, included St. Paul, Covent-garden, St. Anne-Soho, St. James, and St. George Hanover-square; is now cut ecclesiastically into the sections of St. Martin, St. Michael, and St. John-Broad-court; and contains also the chapelries of Bedfordbury and St. Matthew-Spring-gardens. St. Michael was made a separate charge in 1848; and St. John-Broad-court, in 1855. Pop. in 1861, of St. M., 3,324; of St. J., 2,983. The living of St. Martin is a vicarage united with the chapelry of Bedfordbury, and St. Michael and St. John are vicarages, in the diocese of London. Value of St. Martin, £1,258; * of St. Michael, £250; * of St. John, £150; of St. Matthew, not reported. Patron of St. Martin, the Bishop of London; of St. Michael and St. Matthew, the Vicar of St. Martin; of St. John, Sir Walter James. The original church of St. Martin was built in 1222, and stood literally "in the fields;" had, till 1535, the status of a chapel of ease to St. Margaret; served, about the year 1680, for a population of about 40,000; and was then surrounded by narrow alleys, popularly called the Bernudas or Carribee 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 1721-6, after designs by Gibbs, at a cost of £36,892; measures 140 feet in length, 40 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 placed so awkwardly as to look as if it would crush the portico; and has an interior so constructed as not easily, or at all, 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. Lanieri, the painter Dobson, the Greek scholar Stanley, Lord Mohun, the dramatist Farquhar, Jack Sheppard, the sculptor Rouilliac, "Athenian" Stuart, and the great surgeon John Hunter; but the remains of Hunter were removed hence, in 1859, to Westminster-abbey. Bishop Z. Pearce was vicar. St. Michael's church stands in Burlington-street, was built by Savage, and has an altarpiece in T. Miller's silica colours on stucco. St. Martin's northern schools were built in 1849-50, after designs by J. Wild; are 100 feet long; and have an open colonnade at top, and a play-ground. Archbishop Tenison's grammar school was founded in 1685; has, in connexion with it, a large subscription library and a newsroom; and has an endowed income of £113. Newman's schools have £273 from endowment; and Hemming's-Row schools have £172. The Charing-Cross hospital dates from 1831; was built, after designs by Burton, in 1841; and, at the census of 1861, had 102 inmates. The Ophthalmic hospital, in Chandos-street, was founded in 1816, by Sir W. Waller; and, at the census of 1861, had 18 inmates. St. George's barracks are within the parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 345 inmates.

The district is contaminate with the parish, and is divided into the sub-districts of Charing-Cross and Long-Acre. The Charing-Cross sub-district comprises the wards of Suffolk-street, Charing-Cross, Spear-alley, Exchange, and Strand, and the part of the Verge of the Palaces. Acres, 263. Pop. in 1851, 12,587; in 1861, 11,071. Houses, 1,248. The Long-Acre sub-district

comprises the rest of the parish. Acres, 42. Pop. in 1851, 12,053; in 1861, 11,618. Houses, 992. Poor rates of the district in 1863, £25,226. Marriages, in 1863, 412; births, 612,—of which 38 were illegitimate; deaths, 601,—of which 199 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 5,042; births, 6,500; deaths, 6,055. The places of worship, in 1851, were 8 of the Church of England, with 4,881 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 1,450 s.; 1 of United Presbyterians, with 600 s.; 2 of Independents, with 1,466 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 400 s.; 1 of Lutherans, with 300 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 550 s. The schools were 9 public day-schools, with 2,043 scholars; 22 private day-schools, with 541 s.; 5 Sunday schools, with 1,304 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 104 s. The workhouse is in Charing-Cross sub-district; and, at the census of 1861, had 351 inmates.

MARTIN (Sr.)-LE-GRAND. See LONDON and YORK.

MARTINSCROFT, a township conjoint with Woolston, in Warrington parish, Lancashire; 2 miles ENE of Warrington. See WOOLSTON.

MARTINSLEY, a hundred in Rutland; bounded, on the N and the W, by Alstoe and Oakham-socke,—on the S and the E, by Wrangdike and East; and containing ten parishes, and part of another. Acres, 14,216. Pop. in 1851, 4,258; in 1861, 4,431. Houses, 874.

MARTINSLOW, a hamlet in Grindon parish, Stafford; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Leek.

MARTINSTHORPE, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; 14 mile NW of Manton r. station, and 3 S by E of Oakham. Post-town, Oakham. Acres, 533. Real property, £980. Pop., 6. House, 1. The property belongs to W. De Capel Brooks, Esq. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, not reported. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is in ruins.

MARTINSTOWN, a village in the S of Dorset; 2 miles WSW of Dorchester. It has a post-office under Dorchester, and a fair on 22 and 23 Nov.

MARTIN-TOP, a hamlet in Rimmington township, Gisburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 13 miles S of Settle.

MARTLESHAM, a parish, with a village, in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on the river Deben, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Woodbridge r. station. Post-town, Woodbridge. Acres, 2,709; of which 150 are water. Real property, £3,089. Pop., 465. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to F. G. Doughty, Esq. Beacon-Hill House is the seat of J. Newton, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £428. * Patron, F. G. Doughty, Esq. The church is early perpendicular English; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; was recently re-seated; and contains monuments of the Goodwins and the Doughtys.

MARTLETWY, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; on the E side of Milford haven, 5 miles SW of Narberth, and 6 SE by E of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 3,551; of which 200 are water. Real property, £3,857; of which £1,470 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 829; in 1861, 703. Houses, 157. The decrease of pop. was caused by reduction of employment in collieries. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100. Patron, the Hon. Capt. Greville. The church is good.

MARTLEY, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Worcestershire. The village stands on a pretty spot, near the river Teme, 2 miles from the boundary with Herefordshire, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Worcester r. station; is a polling-place; and has a post-office under Worcester. The parish contains also the hamlet of Millhampton, and comprises 5,124 acres. Real property, £7,693. Pop., 1,298. Houses, 271. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dudley. Horsham House is the seat of N. J. Smith, Esq.; the Oak, of J. Nash, Esq.; and Mill Top, of R. A. Moulle, Esq. Hops and fruit are exten-

sively grown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £1,100.* Patron, the Rev. H. J. Hastings. The church is Norman; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and was recently repaired. There are two endowed national schools, with £50 and £15 a-year, and charities £15.—The sub-district excludes Hillhampton hamlet, but includes the parishes of Stockton, Stanfort-on-Teme, Shelsley-Walsh, Shelsley-Beauchamp, and Clifton-upon-Teme, and the chapelry of Pensax. Acres, 13,335. Pop., 3,123. Houses, 652.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Great Witley, containing the parishes of Great Witley, Abberley, Arelley-Kings, Astley, and Shrawley, the chapelry of Little Witley, and the hamlet of Hillhampton; the sub-district of Holt, containing the Holt-proper part of Holt parish, the parishes of Grimley, Hallow, Cotheridge, Broadwas, and Wichensford, and the extra-parochial tract of Kenwick; and the sub-district of Leigh, containing the parishes of Leigh, Knightwick, Suckley, and Doodlenham. Acres, 63,713. Poor-rates in 1863, £7,840. Pop. in 1851, 13,811; in 1861, 15,098. Houses, 3,166. Marriages in 1863, 91; births, 470,—of which 39 were illegitimate; deaths, 243,—of which 73 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 826; births, 4,049; deaths, 2,581. The places of worship, in 1851, were 29 of the Church of England, with 6,399 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 250 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 155 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 80 s.; and 3 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 230 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,153 scholars; 3 private day schools, with 178 s.; and 21 Sunday schools, with 1,254 s. The workhouse is at Martley; and, at the census of 1861, had 117 inmates.

MARTOCK, a village, a parish, a hundred, and a sub-district, in Yeovil district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Parret and on the Fosse way, adjacent to the Durston and Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Yeovil; was once a market town; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a head post-office, two good inns, a market-cross, a church, two dissenting chapels, a national school, a grammar school founded in 1661, and charities £20. 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 is later English, of fine character; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a tower; has a roof of open wood-work; and was recently restored. Pinnacled archways, of the year 1627, gave entrance to the churchyard. The manor-house, an edifice of the 14th century, now divided into separate tenements, but still in good preservation, adjoins the churchyard; and the hall of it has an open timber roof, and some richly carved corbels. The dissenting chapels are for Independents and Baptists. A fair is held on 21 Aug. The parish contains also the chapelry of Long-Lead, and the hamlets of Ash, Bower-Hinton-with-Hurst, Coat, Milton, Stapleton, and Witcombe. Acres, 7,302. Real property, £20,383. Pop., 3,155. Houses, 619. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to J. Gooden, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £450.* Patron, the Treasurer of Wells Cathedral. The vicarages of Ash and Long Lead are separate benefices.—The hundred is terminate with the parish.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 11,915. Pop., 5,979. Houses, 1,210.

MARTON, a township, with a scattered village, in Whitgate parish, Cheshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Northwich. Acres, 2,684. Real property, £3,104. Pop., 639. Houses, 123. The manor was given by Randle Blundville to Randle de Marton; went in 1505, in exchange for other property, to Vale Royal abbey; passed, at the dissolution, to the Mainwaring; was sold in 1690 to the Fleetwoods; passed afterwards, by sale, to the Cholmondeleys; and belongs now to Lord Delamere. Marton Hall, connected with the manor, was a very ancient moated building, with a domestic chapel attached to it; was taken down in 1818; and is still represented

by its moat, enclosing about an acre of ground. Abbots-Moss is the seat of the Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley; Cassia Lodge, of W. Turner, Esq.; and Dale-Fords, of Capt. White.

MARTON, a village and a township-chapelry in Prestbury parish, Cheshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of North Rode Junction r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Congleton; and has a post-office under Congleton. The chapelry comprises 1,947 acres. Real property, £3,947. Pop., 236. Houses, 49. The property belongs to A. H. Davenport, Esq. Marton Hall was formerly the seat of the Davenport family; and is a half-timbered building, now used as a farm-house. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £66. Patron, A. H. Davenport, Esq. The church was built about 1343; consists of nave and chancel, with short wooden spire; and is a curious half-timbered structure. There is a national school.

MARTON, a parish and a sub-district, in Gainsborough district, Lincoln. The parish lies on the river Trent at the boundary with Notts, on the Roman road from Lincoln past Littleborough, and on the Littleborough and Gainsborough railway, 5 miles S by E of Gainsborough; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Gainsborough. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £2,685. Pop. in 1851, 544; in 1861, 487. Houses, 117. The manor belongs to Col. Amcotts. The Trent here is navigable; and the village of Marton, or Marton-Port, stands close to it. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £115.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £10.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 14,047. Pop., 2,091. Houses, 464.

MARTON, a chapelry in Chirbury parish, Salop; adjacent to the boundary with Wales, 3 miles E of Offa's dyke, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Forden r. station, and 6 NE of Montgomery. Post-town, Chirbury, Salop. Pop., 323. Houses, 72. The chapelry was constituted in 1850. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £43.* Patron, the Vicar of Chirbury.

MARTON, a township in Middle parish, Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wem. Pop., 143.

MARTON, a village and a parish in Rugby district, Warwick. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Itchin and Leam, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile S of the Fosse way, 1 mile N of the Leamington and Rugby railway, and 6 ENE of Leamington; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rugby. The parish comprises 910 acres. Real property, £2,525. Pop. in 1851, 373; in 1861, 410. Houses, 87. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir T. Biddulph, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £175. Patron, the Rev. B. B. Hulbert. The church is ancient, but out of repair; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There are a national school, and charities £14.

MARTON, a township, conjoint with Sewerby, in Bridlington parish, 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.

MARTON, a township in Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles N of Hedon. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,181. Pop., 117. Houses, 20. The property belongs to Sir T. A. C. Constable. There are iron and brass foundries, an agricultural implement manufactory, a corn-mill, and a Roman Catholic chapel. An ancient chapel of ease stood at Kirkgarth, but went to ruin.

MARTON, a village and a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile W of Ormsby r. station, and 4 S by E of Middlesborough; and has a post-office under Middlesborough. The parish contains also the hamlets of Newham, Langlands, and Tolesby; and comprises 3,375 acres. Real property, £5,782. Pop. in 1851, 429; in 1861, 587. Houses, 116. The increase of pop. arose from the removal hither of families from Middlesborough, and from the erection of a number of new houses. The property is subdivided.

The manor belongs to H. W. F. Bolekow, Esq. Marton Hall is a chief residence; occupies a commanding site; and succeeded a previous old edifice, which was burnt in 1832. A spot called Cook's Garth was the site of the birth-place of the circumnavigator Cook, a two-roomed mud cabin, destroyed by a Major Ridd; and on a height in the neighbouring township of Eashy, stands a monument to Cook, an obelisk 51 feet high, erected in 1827. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was originally cruciform and Norman; underwent restoration in 1843; has lost its S transept; and contains chancel stalls, an early English water-drain, and a Calvary cross of the 12th century. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, a parochial library, and charities £18.

MARTON, a township in Sinnington parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Rye, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles W by S of Pickering. Acres, 640. Pop., 243. Houses, 56. The manor belongs to the Rev. G. Wright. The township is a meet for the Sinnington hounds. A schoolroom is used fortnightly as a chapel of ease; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

MARTON, a township-chapelry in Poulton-le-Fylde parish, Lancashire; on the coast, from 1 mile to 5 miles SE of Blackpool r. station. It consists of the hamlets of Great Marton and Little Marton; and its post-town is Blackpool, under Preston. Acres, 5,452; of which 805 are water. Real property of Great M., £4,400. Pop., 1,258. Houses, 251. Real property of Little M., £3,612. Pop., 433. Houses, 68. The manor belongs to Col. J. T. Clifton. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £125.* Patron, the Vicar of Poulton. The church was built in 1804; was enlarged, and had a tower added, about 1863; and is a plain brick structure. There are an endowed school with £100 a-year, and some small charities.

MARTON, or MARTONS-BOTH, a parish in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles WNW of Elslack r. station, and $\frac{5}{2}$ WSW of Skipton. It contains the villages of East Marton and West Marton, about a mile asunder, each with a post-office under Skipton; and contains also the hamlet of Marton-Scars. Acres, 2,793. Real property, £4,537. Pop. in 1851, 341; in 1861, 256. Houses, 62. The manor, with Gladstone House, belongs to the Rev. D. R. Roundell. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. D. R. Roundell. The church is old but good; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. There is an endowed school with £25 a-year.

MARTON-BROOK, a rivulet in Derbyshire; rising near Indake chapel; and running about 9 miles south-eastward, past Muggington and Kelleston, to the Derwent at Derby.

MARTON-CUM-GRAFTON, a parish in Great Ouseburn district, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles S by E of Aldborough, and $\frac{3}{2}$ SSE of Boroughbridge r. station. Post-town, Ouseburn, under York. Acres, 1,198. Real property, £3,796. Pop., 454. Houses, 105. The property is subdivided. Wood Hills, on the border of Grafton, command an extensive and beautiful view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is a small old structure, with a belfry; and was reported in 1850 as needing to be rebuilt. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a handsome national school, and charities £8.

MARTON (EAST). See MARTON, or MARTONS-BOTH.

MARTON (GREAT). See MARTON, Lancashire.

MARTON-HILL. See HILLMARTON.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish in Easingwold district, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Foss, and within the old forest of Galtree, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Flaxton r. station, and 5 ESE of Easingwold. It contains the hamlet of Moxby; and its post-town is Easingwold. Acres, 2,370. Real property, £3,356. Pop., 168. Houses, 29. 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, annexed to the vicarage of Farlington, in the diocese of York. The church is ancient.

MARTON-LE-MOOR, a township-chapelry in Topcliffe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NNW of Boroughbridge r. station. Post-town, Boroughbridge, under York. Acres, 1,614. Real property, £2,740. Pop., 205. Houses, 48. The property belongs to Earl de Grey. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £83. Patron, the Vicar of Topcliffe. The church is good; and there is a national school.

MARTON (LITTLE). See MARTON, Lancashire.

MARTON (LONG), a township and a parish in East Ward district, Westmoreland. The township lies on Troutbeck, an affluent of the river Eden, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Kirkby-Thore r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NW by N of Appleby; and contains the village of Brampton-Croft's End. The parish includes also the townships of Brampton and Knock; and its post-town is Kirkby-Thore, under Penrith. Acres, 3,200. Real property of Long Marton and Knock townships, £3,402; of which £19 are in mines. Rated property of the entire parish, £5,182. Pop., 762. Houses, 154. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. Part of the land is Moor. A vein of iron ore was discovered near Brampton in 1864. The mining of lead ore is carried on by a London company. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £480.* Patron, Sir R. Tufton, Bart. The church is ancient but good, with a tower, and has a handsome memorial window in the E end. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a good parochial school with a small endowment, and charities £8.

MARTON (NEW), a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles W of Ellesmere. Pop., 106.

MARTON (OLD), a township in Whittington parish, Salop; near the river Perry and the Ellesmere canal, 3 miles NE of Oswestry. Pop., 23.

MARTONS-BOTH. See MARTON, or MARTONS-BOTH.

MARTON-SCARS. See MARTON, or MARTONS-BOTH.

MARTON (WEST). See MARTON, or MARTONS-BOTH.

MARTYR-WORTHY, a parish in Winchester district, Hants; near the Southwestern railway, 3 miles NE by N of Winchester. It contains the tithing of Chiland; and its post-town is Winchester. Acres, 1,974. Real property, £2,977. Pop., 259. Houses, 45. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to G. E. Wall, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £343.* 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 copped tomb. There is an endowed school with £7 a-year.

MARVEL. See MARWELL.

MARVEL-STONES, a remarkable limestone rock in the NW of Derby; under Black Edge, 3 miles N of Daxton. It measures 180 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and 3 feet in height; and is weathered into small channels and cavities.

MARWELL, or MARVEL, a hamlet in Carisbrooke parish, Isle of Wight; on the Medina river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Newport. A college of secular priests was founded here by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester.

MARWELL HALL, the seat of W. Long, Esq., in Owslebury parish, Hants; $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Barnstaple district, Devon. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Barnstaple r. station; was known, at Domesday, as Merewood; and has a post-office under Barnstaple. The parish contains also the hamlets of Middle Marwood, Blakewell, Farleigh, Guineaford, Kings-Heanton, Mill-

town, Muford, and Prieford. Acres, 5,396. Real property, £5,383. Pop., 1,009. Houses, 209. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £635.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church stands in a tolerably central position; has a good chance 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 chapels for Independents and Methodists, an endowed school with £14 a-year, and charities £18.

MARWOOD, a township in Gainford parish, Durham; on the river Tees, at the boundary with Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Barnard-Castle. Acres, 3,671. Real property, £2,931; of which £20 are in quarries, and £20 in gas-works. Pop., 241. Houses, 37. 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.

MARWOOD-GOADBY. See GOADBY-MARWOOD.

MARWOOD (MIDDLE). See MARWOOD, Devon.

MARY-ANSLIEGH. See MARIENSLEIGH.

MARY-BOURNE. See BOURNE-ST. MARY.

MARYCHURCH. See MARYCHURCH (St.).

MARY-CRAY. See CRAY (St. MARY).

MARYLEBONE, a parish, a district, and a borough, in Middlesex. The parish forms a compact portion of the metropolis; lies on the Regents canal, the Northwestern railway, and the Metropolitan railway, 3 miles NW by W of St. Pauls; is bounded, on the N, by Primrose-hill and Queens-road,—on the E, by Cleveland-street and part of Regents-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 and postal pillar-boxes under London W and London NW. The ancient nucleus of it was a village called variously Eyeburn, Aeybourn, and Tyburn, 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 Marybon. The tract around the village continued long to be open country, became eventually a haunt of foot-pads, 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 Austens, 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 last 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, Harwood-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 rich amenities of Regents-park; it underwent great improvements, by renovation and modernizing of buildings, throughout the portions of it on the Duke of Portland's and the Marquis of Westminster's estates, in 1864-7; 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 successful rivalry with even Kensington and Tyburnia. The worst spot in it is Crawford-place, a narrow court running from Crawford-street to Homer-street, and so offensive as to have been specially reported to the sanitary committee in the latter part of 1865; a number of other places also are so inferior as to be inhabited only by tradespeople; yet all

these, taken together, do not prevent it from being agreeably fine and fashionable.

Portman-square was built chiefly in 1750-1800; has, at its NW corner, a detached house in which Mrs. Montague held her blue-stocking parties; and has, on its S side, residences of Lord Leigh and the Earl of Carligan. Cavendish-square was built in 1730-60; contains an equestrian statue of the Duke of Cumberland, who quenched 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 of the Duke of Kent. Regents-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' 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 toxophilite garden; 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-striker from St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street; and is adorned with beautiful isletted sheets of water, the chief of which was the scene of an accident in Jan. 1867, through sudden breaking of ice, involving the immersion of several hundreds of persons and the drowning of forty. 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 occupy a large portion of the N end of the park, and contain about 1,500 animals. The Crown estate within the parish comprises Regent-park, the upper part of Portland-place, Park-square, and Park-crescent, Albany-street, Gosnaburgh-street, and the adjoining cross streets, York-square, Cumberland-square, Regent-park basin, Augustus-street, E and W Park villages, and the outer road.

The Colosseum stands at the SE corner of Regent-park; was built in 1834, after designs by D. Burton, and sold in 1843 for upwards of £20,000; was used for scientific lectures and artistic entertainments; and was doomed to demolition in 1869. The public baths and wash-houses were erected in 1849, after designs by Eyles, at a cost of £20,000; measure 160 feet by 230; contain 107 baths and 89 washing-stands; include a swimming-bath, containing 40,000 gallons of water; and are self-supported. Portman market, in the New-road, was constructed for the sale of hay and other commodities; superseded, in 1830, a hay and straw mart in Piccadilly; and is fitted with ornamental covered colonnades and other conveniences. Infantry barracks are at Portman-street, and artillery barracks at St. John's Wood; and, at the census of 1851, they had respectively 463 and 172 inmates. There are a county court-house and several police stations. The new theological college of the Independents stands at St. John's Wood; is a handsome edifice, in the late perpendicular style, after designs by Eminent; and, in 1864-5, had an income of £4,174. The Clergy orphan school also is at St. John's Wood; was removed thither, in 1812, from Acton; and has accommodation for 140 pupils. All Souls grammar school is in Bulstrode-street, and was founded in 1832. The philological school, for the free education of sons of reduced persons, is in H2gh-street; and was founded in 1792. The girls' charity school has capacity for 135 pupils, and was founded in 1759. The ragged schools were established in Union-mews in 1843; were rebuilt in Ogle-mews, Foley-street, in 1863; are a brick structure, with stone

dressings; and have capacity for 300 children. There are also several national schools, a female orphan school of industry, and a training refuge for destitute girls. The Middlesex hospital is in Berners-street; was founded in 1745, with accommodation for only 13 in-patients; underwent such great enlargement as to have accommodation for nearly 400; and, at the census of 1861, had 320 inmates. The lying-in hospital was established in 1752 at Bayswater; was removed to Marylebone in 1810; and, at the census of 1861, had 65 inmates. There are also a ladies' invalid establishment, an orphanage asylum, a cripples' home, a refuge called All Saints home, a female protection society, alms-houses for 63 persons, a general dispensary, and several other philanthropic institutions. There are likewise a convent in Blandford-square, and a house of mercy in Union-place; and these, at the census of 1861, had respectively 29 and 61 inmates.

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; Gratton and Mrs. Siddons died in Baker-street; Von Weber died in Great Portland-street; Opie, Fuseli, 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 1830 in Cato-street, now Horace-street.

The parish comprises 1,509 acres. Real property in 1860, £1,197,996. Pop. in 1851, 157,696; in 1861, 161,630. Houses, 16,357. The ecclesiastical arrangement assigns to the parish church a pop. of only 29,098; distributes the rest of the pop. among 15 other charges; and includes 9 chapeltries without any assigned pop. The 15 charges with definite limits, and the amounts of pop. severally within their limits are All Souls, Langham-place, 15,263; Christchurch, Stafford-street, 18,335; Trinity, Portland-road, 13,951; St. Mary, Bryanstone-square, 17,673; St. Thomas, Portman-square, 9,732; St. Luke's, 10,000; St. Andrew's, 5,143; All Saints, Margaret-street, 2,931; St. Barnabas, Bell-street, 3,664; St. Cyprian's, 3,000; St. Paul's, Lisson-grove, 8,856; St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, 4,756; All Saints, St. John's Wood, 5,111; St. Stephen's, Portland-Town, 9,621; and St. Matthew's, Maida-hill, 7,972. The 9 chapeltries, without defined limits or assigned pop., are Parish chapel, St. John's-Park-road, St. James', Portman-chapel, Brunswick-chapel, Quebec-chapel, St. Peter's under All Souls, St. Paul's under All Souls, and Christ-chapel-St. John's Wood. The livings of St. Marylebone, All Souls, Christchurch, Trinity, and St. Mary-Bryanstone-square are rectories, and nine of the others are vicarages in the diocese of London. Value of St. Marylebone, £1,240; of All Souls, £350; of Christchurch, £550; of Trinity, £985; of St. Luke, St. Andrew, St. Paul-Lisson-grove, and St. Matthew-Maida-hill, each £300; of St. John's-Park-road, £200; * of Parish-chapel, and St. Barnabas-Bell-street, each £200; of St. Peter under All Souls, £450; of St. Paul under All Souls, £350; of All Saints-Margaret-street, £150; † of St. Cyprian's, £150; of St. Mark's-Hamilton-terrace, £600; of All Saints-St. John's Wood, £400; of St. Stephen's, Portland-Town, £500; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. Marylebone, All Souls, Christchurch, Trinity, St. Mary-Bryanstone-square, St. John's-Park-road, St. James', St. Thomas-Portman-square, St. Peter under

All Souls, St. Paul under All Souls, St. Barnabas, St. Mark, and Brunswick-chapel, the Crown; of Parish-chapel, the Rector of St. Marylebone; of St. Luke, the Rector of St. Mary-Bryanstone-square; of Portman-chapel, Proprietors; of St. Paul-Lisson-grove, St. Matthew-Maida-hill, Quebec-chapel, and Christ-chapel-St. John's Wood, Trustees; of All Saints-Margaret-street and St. Stephen's-Portland-Town, the Bishop of London; of St. Andrew's, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of All Saints-St. John's Wood, Col. Eyre.

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 Rysbrach, Charles Wesley, Hoyle, Abbaldie, 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 1813-7, 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 1822-4, 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 £21,500; and is in the classical style, on a variety of models. St. Mary's church, Bryanstone-square, was built in 1824, after designs by Sinckle, at a cost of £20,000; and has a tower 135 feet high. Christ church, Stafford-street, was built in 1825, after designs by Hardwicke. St. Andrew's church was built in 1846-7, after designs by Dawkes; is in the pointed style, 78 feet long and 65 feet wide; and has a tower and spire 155 feet high. All Saints church, Margaret-street, was founded in 1850 by Dr. Pusey, and finished in 1859; is in the pointed style of the 12th century, after designs by Butterfield; cost £69,000, of which £30,000 were contributed by Mr. Tritton, and £10,000 by Mr. Beresford Hope; stands partly concealed by two projecting houses; consists chiefly of variegated brick; is surmounted by a tower and spire 220 feet high; and abounds interiorly in very rich decorations. Some of the other places of worship present features of interest. The chapel of St. Katherine's hospital, on the E. side of Regents Park, contains the tomb of the Duke of Exeter, who died in 1447, and a wooden pulpit gifted by Sir Julius Caesar. A synagogue in Great Portland-street was built in 1869-70, at a cost of about £24,000. The places of worship within the parish, in 1851, were 20 of the Church of England, with 22,532 sittings; 1 of English Presbyterians, with 680 s.; 1 of United Presbyterians, with 3,034 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 3,390 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 500 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,772 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 100 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 193 s.; 1 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 206 s.; 1 undefined, with 200 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 300 s.; 3 of Roman Catholics, with 2,260 s.; 1 of the Greek church, with 100 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 333 s. The schools were 46 public day schools, with 11,054 scholars; 155 private day schools, with 1,549 s.; 32 Sunday schools, with 7,415 s.; and 7 evening schools for adults, with 257 s.

The district, or poor-law union, is coterminous with the parish; and is divided into the sub-districts of All Souls, Cavendish-square, Rectory, St. Mary, Christchurch, and St. John. All Souls sub-district is bounded, on the N. by New-road; on the E. by the parochial boundary-line; on the S. by the parochial boundary-line along Oxford-street; on the W. by a line drawn northward from Regent-circus, Oxford-street, up Regent-

street, Langham-place, and Portland-place, and through the garden of Park-crescent, to New-road. Acres, 112. Pop. in 1851, 23,841; in 1861, 29,952. Houses, 2,417. Green-lane-square sub-district is bounded, on the N, by New-road; on the E, by All Souls sub-district; on the S, by the parochial boundary-line along Oxford-street; on the W, by a line drawn northward along the W branch of Marylebone-lane, across the end of the S side of Ham-street, along Thayer-street and High-street, up New-road at the point where it is joined by Devonshire-terrace. Acres, 113. Pop. in 1851, 14,637; in 1861, 15,720. Houses, 1,754. Rectory sub-district is bounded, on the N, by part of New-road; on the E, by Cavendish-square sub-district; on the S, by the parochial boundary-line along Oxford-street; on the W, by a line drawn northward from the end of Portman-street along the W side of Portman-square, and along Gloucester-street and Gloucester-place, to New-road. Acres, 116. Pop. in 1851, 27,563; in 1861, 26,692. Houses, 2,143. The decrease of pop. arose almost wholly from the demolition of Calmed Buildings, Orchard-street, on the site of which St. Thomas' church now stands. St. Mary sub-district is bounded, on the E, by Rectory sub-district; on the S, by the parochial boundary-line along Oxford-street to its end; on the W, by the parochial boundary-line continued along Edgware-road to the point where it is joined to Winchester-row; on the NW and the N, by a line drawn along Winchester-row, Homer-place, Middlesex-place, Lisson-grove South, Charlotte-row, and New-road, to the end of Gloucester-place. Acres, 108. Pop. in 1851, 22,314; in 1861, 22,493. Houses, 2,272. Christ-church sub-district is bounded, on the S, by All Souls, Cavendish-square, Rectory, and St. Mary sub-districts; on the W, by the parochial boundary-line along Edgware-road to the end of Portman-place; on the NW and the N, by a line drawn from Edgware-road up New Church-street along Alpha-road to the point where it is struck at right angles by Park-road, then along Park-road and Primrose-hill-road to the point where the parochial boundary intersects the Zoological gardens; on the E, by the parochial boundary-line through Regent's-park, across St. Andrew's-place, on to Trinity church. Acres, 518. Pop. in 1851, 33,893; in 1861, 34,913. Houses, 3,696. St. John sub-district is bounded on the S and the SE, by Christ Church sub-district; on the W, by the parochial boundary-line along Edgware-road; on the N and the NE, by the parochial boundary-line continued past Kilburn-priory, crossing Abbey-road and New North-road on the borders of Hampstead to Barrow-hill eastward up to the point of intersecting Primrose-hill-road close to the Zoological gardens. Acres, 542. Pop. in 1851, 24,826; in 1861, 32,540. Houses, 4,161. Poor-rates of the district, in 1863, £93,603. Marriages in 1859, 2,662; births, 3,157,—of which 470 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,043,—of which 1,692 were at ages under 5 years, and 52 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 18,394; births, 48,917; deaths, 47,997. The workhouse is in Rectory sub-district; and, at the census of 1861, had 1,660 inmates.

The borough comprises the parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington; includes, as within these parishes, St. John's Wood, Portland-Town, Bayswater, Westbourne-Grove, Somers-Town, Camden-Town, Kentish-Town, and part of Highgate; was constituted a borough by the act of 1832; is not a municipal borough, but parliamentary only; and sends two members to parliament. Acres, 6,470. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £365,412. Electors in 1832, 8,901; in 1868, 23,888. Pop. in 1851, 370,957; in 1861, 436,252. Houses, 47,893.

MARYLEBONE, a place 1½ mile from Wigan, in Lancashire, with a post-office under Wigan.

MARYPORT, a seaport-town, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Cockermouth district, 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 Whitelaven and Lancashire, 5 miles NNE of Workington, and 28 SW by W of Carlisle. It took its name from being the landing-

place of Mary Queen of Scots, on her flight from Scotland; but it long bore the name of Ellen-foet; and, till about 1750, it was a mere small fishing village. It is now a well-built town, with spacious streets, somewhat irregularly aligned; 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 1833; but it then became a head-port; and it has subsequently prospered and improved. It has a head post-office, a railway-station with telegraph, 2 banking-offices, several inns, a market-house, a court-house, a custom-house, a church, six dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an atheneum, national schools, and British schools; is governed by seventeen trustees under an act of 1866; enjoys an excellent supply of water, from works, formed in 1868; and is a seat of petty sessions. The church was built in 1760; was restored and enlarged in 1835; and is a stone structure, with a tower. The dissenting chapels are English Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Quaker, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist. A public cemetery is about a mile to the N. The atheneum was built in 1837, at a cost of £2,500; and includes a large public room, a mechanics' institution, a reading-room, and a soup-kitchen. A dwelling-house, called an observatory, was built in 1853, on an eminence 140 ft. above sea-level. Markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs on Whit-Friday and on the Friday after 11 Nov. Ship-building is carried on in several yards, and with aid of two patent slips; the manufacture of sail-cloth, linen checks, cotton-fabrics, cables, and anchors, is considerable; and there are iron and brass foundries, steam saw-mills, tanneries, 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 timber and flax, from America and the Baltic. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1864, were 10 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 200 tons; 119 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 23,804 tons; and four small steam-vessels, of aggregate 99 tons. The vessels which entered in 1863 were 12 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,316 tons, from British colonies; 4 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 460 tons, from foreign countries; 3 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 333 tons, from foreign countries; and 371 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 80,201 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared in 1863 were 25 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 6,370 tons, to British colonies; 7 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 944 tons, to foreign countries; 5 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 535 tons, to foreign countries; and 3,006 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 265,086 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1867, was £3,840. The harbour enjoys easy access; has an average depth of 18 feet at springs, and 12 feet at neaps; includes a capacious dock and good piers and quays; and shows on the S pier, a fixed light 51 feet high, visible at the distance of 12 miles. Herring fishing is carried on; and extensive coal mines, and limestone and red freestone quarries, are in the neighbourhood. The seats of Nether Hall and Ewenrigg Hall, and the Roman station of Ellenborough, are in the vicinity. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 5,693; in 1861, 6,037. Houses, 1,353.—The chapelry is in Cross-Canonby parish; and comprises 482 acres of land, and 424 of water. Real property, £39,637; of which 237 are in quarries, £26,470 in railways, and £374 in gar-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,716; in 1861, 6,150. Houses, 1,356. The manor belongs to J. P. Senhouse, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £150.* Patron, J. P. Senhouse, Esq.—The sub-district contains also the rest of Cross-Canonby parish, four other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 20,920. Pop., 13,707. Houses, 2,810.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, a railway in Cumberland; from a junction with the line from Lancashire, Whit-haven, and Workington, at Maryport, 23 miles north-eastward, to the general railway station at Carlisle. 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, 7½ miles long, to Bolton and Wigton; and, in 1865, to construct a Derwent branch of 6 miles, and to enlarge the Bull Gill station.

MARY (Str.), a rock at the entrance of Douglas harbour, Isle of Man. The steamer *St. George* was wrecked on it in 1830.

MARY (Str.), an island and a parish in the Scilly Islands, Cornwall. The island is the chief one of the Scilly Islands; measures about 2½ miles in length, about 1½ mile in breadth, and about 1,600 acres in area; and contains the village of Hugh Town, which is noticed in its own alphabetical place, and has a post-office,† of the name of Scilly, under Penzance. Pop. in 1851, 1,668; in 1861, 1,532. Houses, 282. 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 granitic, and contain a large aggregate of valuable minerals. Buzza Hill commands a very fine view, and has a barrow. Peninnis 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 feet 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 Cloudeley 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. Inisidgen Point, at the NE extremity of the island, shows interesting rock features, and is crowned by a stone-covered barrow. The telegraph is near Inisidgen 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, and is much request for sprinkling on manuscripts; and a hill 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 HUGH-TOWN.—The parish comprises all the Scilly Islands, and will be noticed in the article SCILLY. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelries of St. Martin, St. Agnes, and Trescoe and Bryher, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, Aug. Smith, Esq. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, an endowed school, and a pilots' fund charity. A telegraph-cable to Lands-End was laid in Sep. 1869.

MARY (Str.), a parish in Jersey, 5 miles NW of St. Helier. It has a post-office under St. Helier, Jersey. Acres, 1,602. Pop., 1,040. Houses, 163. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Governor.

MARY (Str.), a parish in Romney-Marsh district, Kent; on the coast, 2 miles N of New Romney, and 5½ E by S of Appledore r. station. Post-town, New Romney, under Folkestone. Acres, 2,051. Real property, £5,150. Pop., 175. Houses, 38. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Canterbury. Value, £309.* Patron, the Archbishop. The church is good.

MARY (Str.), a station on the Holme and Ramsey railway, Hunts; 2½ miles WNW of Ramsey.

MARY (Str.), in Beds and other counties. See BEDFORD, BEVERLEY, BRECON, BRIDGONTH, BRISTOL, BURY-ST. EDMUNDS, CAMBRIDGE, CANTERBURY, CARDIFF, CARDIGAN, CHESTER, COLCHESTER, DEVIZES, DOVER, DURHAM, EXETER, GLOUCESTER, GUILDFORD, HASTINGS, HAVERFORDWEST, HULL, HUNTINGDON, IPSWICH, LAUNCESTON, LEICESTER, LICHFIELD, LINCOLN, LONDON, MALDON, NEWINGTON, NORWICH, NOTTINGHAM, OXFORD, PEMBROKE, READING, SANDWICH,

SHREWSBURY, STAFFORD, STAMFORD, SOUTHAMPTON, TENBY, WALLINGFORD, WARWICK, WESTMINSTER, WINCHESTER, YORK, &c.

MARY-BISHOPHILL (Str.). See YORK.

MARY-BOURNE (Str.). See BOURNE-ST. MARY.

MARY-BULVERHITHE (Str.). See HASTINGS.

MARYCHURCH (Str.), a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village overlooks Babbicombe bay, 1¼ mile E by N of Torre r. station, and 1½ N by E of Torquay; is a large place, built chiefly of marble rock, and containing many genteel houses and marine villas; resembles Torquay in the style of its buildings, and may be regarded as suburban to that town; attracts summer visitors for sea-bathing and for yachting; and has a post-office under Torquay, several good inns, a coast-guard station, and bathing-machines. The parish contains also the hamlets of Babbicombe, Barton, Comb-Pafford, Edginswell, Shipway-Collaton, and Watcombe. Acres, 2,559. Real property, £14,182; of which £120 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,293; in 1861, 3,231. Houses, 618. The increase of pop. arose from improvements by land-proprietors, and from advantages for the erection of houses. The property is much subdivided. The manor of St. Marychurch belongs to R. S. Carey, Esq.; and that of Comb-Pafford, to Sir Lawrence Palk. The surface, particularly along the coast, abounds in features of interest. Three chief objects are noticed in the articles BABBICOMBE, ANSTIS COVE, and KENTS HOLE. Famous marble quarries, with remarkable formation of limestone rock, and with profusion of beautiful fossils, are at Petit Tor. A broken piece of ground, encircled by fantastic red cliffs, at Watcombe, marks the results of a romantic landslip. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Coffinswell, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £270.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church stands on high ground; serves as a landmark to mariners; is partly an old building with a tower; and recently was, in great measure, rebuilt, at a cost of about £6,000. A chapel of ease, called the Free church, stands at Furrough-Cross. The vicarage of Babbicombe is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, national schools, and charities 25.

MARYCHURCH (Str.), a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; near the river Ddaw, 2 miles S by E of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 727. Real property, £746. Pop., 119. Houses, 30. The property is all in one estate. Remains exist of a castle, built in the 11th century, by Robert St. Quintin. The parish is a meet for the Cowbridge harriers. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Llandough, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good.

MARY-COLLEGE (Str.). See WINCHESTR.

MARY CRAY (Str.). See CRAY (St. MARY).

MARY-EXTRA (Str.), or WESTON, a parish and a sub-district in South Stoneham district, Hants. The parish lies on the river Itchin and on the Southwestern railway, adjacent to Southampton; and contains the places called Weston, Woolston, Itchnor, and Newtown. Post-town, Southampton. Acres, 2,980; of which 940 are water. Real property, £21,526. Pop. in 1851, 1,446; in 1861, 2,468. Houses, 463. The increase of pop. arose from the employment afforded to artizans and others in Southampton. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £170.* Patron, Mrs. W. L. Davies. The church is called Jesus chapel; and there are churches also in Weston, Woolston, and Newtown.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 9,895. Pop., 5,675. Houses, 1,065.

MARY-HILL (Str.), a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Ogmor, near the South Wales railway, 3¼ miles E of Bridgend. It contains the hamlet of Rhythin; and its post-town is Cowbridge. Acres, 1,404. Real property, £233. Pop., 252. Houses, 48. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £90. Patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. The church is good; and there are charities 24. A cattle fair is held on 26 Aug.

MARY-HOO (Str.). See HOO or HOO-ST. MARY

MARY-IN-THE-CASTLE (St.). See HASTINGS.
 MARY-IN-THE-MARSH (St.). See NORWICH.
 MARY-KALENDAR (St.). See WINCHESTER.
 MARYLEBONE (St.). See MARYLEBONE.
 MARY-LE-BOW (St.). See DURHAM AND LONDON.
 MARY-LE-MORE (St.). See WAXLINGFORD.
 MARY-LE-PORT (St.). See BRISTOL.
 MARY-LE-WIGFORD (St.). See LINCOLN.
 MARY-MAGDALEN (St.). See BRIDGORTH, CAN-
 TEBERTY, COLCHESTER, HASTINGS, LAUNCESTON, LIN-
 COLN, LONDON, OXFORD, &c.
 MARY-NORTHGATE (St.). See CANTERBURY.
 MARY-ON-THE-HILL (St.). See CHESTER.
 MARY-EEDCLIFF (St.). See BRISTOL.
 MARY-STEPS (St.). See EXETER.
 MARY-STOKE (St.). See IPSWICH.
 MARYSTOW, or Srow-ST. MARY, a village and a
 parish in Tavistock district, Devon. The village stands
 near the river Lyd and near Coryton r. station, 6½ miles
 NNW of Tavistock; and is irregularly built. The parish
 contains also the hamlets of Cholwell and Dipperton,
 and part of the village of Lew-Down, which has a post-
 office of the name of Lew-Down, North Devon. Acres,
 2,395. Real property, £4,173. Pop. in 1851, 570; in
 1861, 445. Houses, 90. The decrease of pop. was caused
 by lessened demand for labour in manganese mines, by
 junction of farms, and by introduction of agricultural
 machinery. The manor belongs to J. H. Treamayne, Esq.
 Sverdenham 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 Col. Holbourn; and be-
 longes now to J. H. Treamayne, Esq. Marystow House
 is the seat of Sir Messey Lopes, Bart. The living is a
 vicarage, united with the vicarage of Thrushelton, in
 the diocese of Exeter. Value, £276.* Patron, J. H.
 Treamayne, Esq. 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 several monuments to the Wises and other fami-
 lies. There are a national school, and charities £219.
 MARYTAVY, or TAVY-ST. MARY, a village and a
 parish in Tavistock district, Devon. The village stands
 on the river Tavy, near the Tavistock and Launceston
 railway, on the W side of Dartmoor, amid romantic en-
 virones, 4 miles NNE of Tavistock; and has a station on
 the railway, and a post-office under Tavistock. The
 parish contains also the villas- of Horndon, Lane-
 Head, and Black-Down. Acres, 4,180. Real property,
 £3,234; of which £1,161 are in mines. Pop. in 1851,
 1,267; in 1861, 1,202. Houses, 231. The decrease of
 pop. was caused by discontinuance of work in several
 mines. The manor and most of the land belong to John
 Buller, Esq. About 2,000 acres are open moor land.
 Two mines, a copper one, called the Wheel Friendship,
 and a tin one, called the Wheel Betsy, are in the moors.
 A remarkable chasm, called Tavy-Cleave, 4 miles long,
 and overhanging by the heights of Dartmoor, is above the
 village. Marytavy Rock is a curious insulated crag,
 covered with lichens and ivy. The living is a rectory in
 the diocese of Exeter. Value, £224.* Patron, John
 Buller, Esq. The church is old; and consists of nave,
 aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There are chapels for
 Wesleyans and Bible Christians, and a national school.

MASBROUGH, a quondam hamlet and a chapelry in
 Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The quondam
 hamlet is now a suburb of Rotherham, separated only 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 communicates with Rotherham by an an-
 cient bridge of five pointed arches. 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. 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,
 all free. The Independent theological college stands on
 a gentle eminence, amid a plot of garden and pasture;
 was founded in 1756, and opened in 1795; has two

fronts, toward respectively the SW and the NE; con-
 tains apartments for 21 students; is in connexion with
 the University of London; and has an income of about
 £530. A chapel is connected with the college, and
 was built in 1815. A Baptist chapel stood formerly on
 Masbrough Common; and was rebuilt in Rotherham in
 1836, at a cost of £1,100. The Roman Catholic chapel
 was built in 1843. A monument is in the parish church
 of Rotherham to 50 young persons, who were drowned
 on occasion of a launch at Masbrough in 1841. Exten-
 sive iron-works in Masbrough were founded in 1746, by
 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, manu-
 factories of stove-grates, glass-works, chemical-works,
 and other industrial establishments. A colliery likewise
 is adjacent. Ebenezer Elliott, the corn-law rhymer, was
 a native.—The chapelry was constituted in 1865. Pop.,
 6,588. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York.
 Value, £200.* Patron, the Archbishop of York.

MASCALLS-FOUND. See MASKALLS-FOUND.
 MASHAM, a village, a township, and a sub-district,
 in Bedale district, and a parish partly also in Leyburn
 district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the
 river Ure, near the line of the Hawes and Melmerby rail-
 way which was authorized in 1865, and 6 miles SW by
 W of Bedale town and r. station; is a well-built and
 picturesque place, amid beautiful environs; has a post-
 office † under Bedale, and three good inns; and gave the
 title of baron to the family of Scoop, one of whom, the
 friend and councillor of Henry V., was executed for trea-
 son in 1415, and has been immortalized by Shakespeare.
 A weekly market for cattle and sheep is held, during the spring
 months, on Monday; a fair for live-stock is held on 17
 and 18 Sept.; and there are malt-houses, breweries, and
 flax and woollen mills.—The township comprises 8,756
 acres. Real property, £4,300. Pop. in 1851, 1,139; in
 1861, 1,079. Houses, 278. The manor belonged to the
 Scroops, passed to the Danbys, and belongs now to
 Admiral Harcourt.—The sub-district contains also the
 Masham townships of Ilton-cum-Pott and Swinton-with-
 Warthermask, the Thornton-Watlass township of Thor-
 orton-Watlass, and the entire parish of Well. Acres,
 20,378. Pop. in 1851, 2,821; in 1861, 2,650. Houses,
 620.—The parish, in addition to its three townships in
 the sub-district, contains the townships of Fearby,
 Ellingstring, Ellingtons, Healey-with-Sutton, and Bur-
 ton-upon-Ure; and is sometimes called Mashamshire.
 Acres, 22,525. Real property, £17,606; of which £22
 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,695; in 1861, 2,438.
 Houses, 578. The property is subdivided. Fine salmon
 and trout fishings are in the Ure; and some beautiful
 walks are along the river's banks. The living is a vicar-
 age, united with the vicarage of Kirkby-Malzeard, in the
 diocese of Ripon. Value, £440.* Patron, Trinity Col-
 lege, Cambridge. The church has a fine Norman W
 doorway; is chiefly early English; has a lofty tower and
 spire, figuring conspicuously in the landscape; and con-
 tains a brass of 1689, a monument to Sir Marmaduke
 Wyville, Bart., and several other monuments. The
 churchyard contains a curious sculptured cylindrical
 stone, which may have been the base of an ancient cross.
 The vicarages of Dallo-Gill, Healey, Mickley, and
 Middlesmoor, are separate benefices. There are chapels
 for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, an
 endowed grammar-school with £100 a-year, and a national
 school.

MASHBURY, a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex;
 5½ miles NW of Chelmsford r. station. Post-town,
 Chelmsford. Acres, 815. Real property, £1,024. Pop.,
 120. Houses, 27. Mashbury Hall and Mashbury House
 are farm-houses. The living is a rectory, annexed to the
 rectory of Chignall, in the diocese of Rochester. The
 church is good.

MASKALL'S-FOUND, a hamlet in Brenchley parish,
 Kent; 4½ miles ESE of Tunbridge.

MASON, a township in Dinnington parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles NNW of Newcastle. Acres, 1,165. Pop., 113. Houses, 20.

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, 3½ miles SE of Reigate.

MASSINGHAM (GREAT), a village and a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands near the Peddar way, 7 miles NE of East Winch r. station, and 12 E by N of Lynn; was formerly a market town; and has a post-office under Brandon, and fairs on Maunday-Thursdays and 8 Nov. The parish comprises 4,112 acres. Real property, £5,191. Pop., 924. Houses, 191. The property is subdivided. One manor belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and another to the Earl of Leicester. An Augustinian priory was founded here, before 1260, by Nicholas le Syre; became a cell to the priory of Westaere; and, at the dissolution, was given to Sir T. Gresham. About 1,000 acres are heath and sheep-walk. Traces of ancient British dwellings exist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £900.* Patron, the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church is later English; was repaired in 1865; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £26.

MASSINGHAM (LITTLE), a village and a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands near the Peddar way, 7½ miles NE by N of Narborough r. station, and 12 ENE of Lynn; and has a post-office under Brandon. The parish comprises 2,273 acres. Real property, £2,425. Pop., 132. Houses, 29. The manor and all the land belong to F. M. Wilson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £577.* Patron, F. M. Wilson, Esq. The church is early English and good; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains a monument of 1643 to Sir C. Moundant.

MASSINGTON, a place 2 miles from Wantage, in Berks; with a post-office under Wantage.

MASSON. See MATLOCK.

MASTERS-CLOSE, an extra-parochial tract in Hexham district, Northumberland; 9¼ miles E of Hexham. Pop., 3. House, 1.

MASWORTH. See MARSWORTH.

MATCHING, a village and a parish in Epping district, Essex. The village stands 3½ miles E of Harlow r. station, and 8 NE of Epping. The parish contains also the hamlet of Ovesham; and has a post-office, of the name of Matching-Green, under Harlow. Acres, 2,384. Real property, £3,996. Pop., 665. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Essex hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £160.* Patrons, the Trustees of Felstead school, on the nomination of the Bishop of Rochester. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; and was recently in disrepair. A chapel once stood in Ovesham. There is a Church school.

MATFEN, a village, two townships, and a chapelry, in Stamford parish, Northumberland. The village stands 1 mile N of the Roman wall, 5½ NE by N of Corbridge r. station, and 7½ NE of Hexham; and has a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne, and an inn. The townships are East M. and West M. Acres, 2,067 and 1,905. Pop., 147 and 345. Houses, 28 and 72. The manor belonged to the Feltons; passed to the Lawsons, the Fenwicks, and the Douglasses; went, by marriage, in the last century, to the Blacketts; and, with Matfen Hall, belongs now to Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. The Hall was built in 1832-5; 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 arched galleries; contains some valuable pictures, and some curious relics; and stands in a very fine 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 that house. Matfen Piers is a meet for the Tindale hounds.—The chapelry is larger than the two townships, and was constituted in 1846. Pop., 751. Houses, 150. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150.* Patron, Sir E. Blackett, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1862; and is a handsome edifice, with a lofty tower.

MATFIELD-GREEN, a hamlet in Brenchley parish, Kent; 4½ miles SE of Tunbridge. It contains a neat Baptist chapel, and several genteel residences.

MATHAVARN, an ancient seat, now a farm-house, in the S of Merioneth; on the river Dyfi, 5½ miles NE of Machynlleth. It was the residence of Davydd Llwyd, the famous bard of the 15th century; and it gavelkinding for a night to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on his way from Milford to Bosworth.

MATHEBWYD, a township in Llanrwst parish, Denbigh; near Llanrwst. Real property, £2,218. Pop., 360.

MATHERNE, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; on the South Wales railway, on the Poolmerick brook or Matherne pill, and adjacent to the river Wye at the boundary with Gloucestershire, 2 miles SSW of Chepstow r. station. Post-town, Chepstow. Acres, 3,281; of which 430 are water. Real property, £3,592. Pop., 450. Houses, 82. The name Matherne is supposed to be a corruption of Merthyr-Tewdric, and to have been derived from Theodorice, a king of Glamorgan in the 6th century, reputed to have become a hermit and a martyr. The property is divided among a few. Monks Court was a residence of the Bishops of Llandaff till 1706; has a quadrangular form, with architectural features of the 15th century; and is now a farm-house. Poolmerick brook, or Matherne pill, rises near Newchurch; and runs about 7 miles south-south-eastward to the Severn, about a mile below Matherne church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £352.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is ancient but good; has some early English arcades, and a tower; and contains a tablet to the martyr Theodorice. There are an endowed school with £13 a-year, and charities £13.

MATHFIELD. See MAYFIELD, Stafford.

MATHON, a parish in the district of Ledbury and county of Worcester; under the Malvern hills, adjacent to Herefordshire, 3 miles W of Great Malvern r. station. It contains part of the chapelry of West Malvern, which has a post-office under Malvern. Acres, 3,366. Real property, £6,284. Pop. in 1851, 824; in 1861, 1,014. Houses, 194. The increase of pop. was chiefly within West Malvern chapelry; and the entire pop. in the Mathon part of that chapelry in 1861 was 539. The property in Mathon proper is divided among a few; and that in West Malvern chapelry is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Mathon Court is the seat of Mrs. Vale; Moor-end House, of R. A. Swain, Esq.; Southend, of T. Bennett, Esq.; and Netherly, of R. M'Bean, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £194.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is variously Norman, decorated English, and later; underwent some recent embellishment; 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. There is a national school.

MATHRAFEL, a township and a hundred in Montgomery. The township is in Llangyniew parish; lies on the river Vyrwyv, 3 miles NE of Llanfair; and is sometimes called Malthrafel. Real property, £334. 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; Llan-

welyn 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 Vyrnwy; 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.—The hundred contains five parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 62,945. Pop. in 1851, 3,734; in 1861, 5,677. Houses, 1,163.

MATHRY, a village and a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The village stands near the coast, 6 miles SW of Fishguard, and 12 NNW of Haverfordwest r. station; suffered devastation by the Danes; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Haverfordwest, and a fair on 10 Oct. The parish contains also the villages of Abercastle and Castlemorris. Acres, 6,992. Real property, £4,903. Pop. in 1851, 1,052; in 1861, 976. Houses, 194. Mathry House is the seat of the Harrises. A residence of the Bishops of St. David's was on Longhouse farm; and a cromlech, with a capstone 16 feet long, and 4 supporting stones 5½ feet high, is on that farm. A small harbour is at Abercastle. Slate is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £316.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

MATLASK, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 5½ miles SE of Holt, and 14 NE of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Hanworth, under Norwich. Acres, 472. Real property, £379. Pop., 163. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. Matlask Hall and most of the land belong to Mrs. Gunton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £186. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is a plain building, and has a round tower with octangular top.

MATLEY, a township in Mottram parish, Cheshire; 1½ mile S by E of Staleybridge r. station, and 6½ NE of Stockport. Acres, 700. Real property, £1,762. Pop., 231. Houses, 46. The manor belongs to the Earl of Stamford.

MATLOCK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Bakewell district, Derbyshire. The village stands amid romantic scenery, on the river Derwent, ¼ mile SE of Matlock-Bridge r. station, and 15 N by W of Derby; existed at the time of the Norman conquest; formed then 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 fairs on 25 Feb., 2 April, 9 May, and 25 Oct. The parish contains also the hamlets or villages of Matlock-Bank, Matlock-Bath, Matlock-Bridge, Ribet, Scarthin-Nick, and Starkholmes; is traversed northward by the Derby and Buxton railway; has a r. station with telegraph at Matlock-Bath, another r. station at Matlock-Bridge, a head post-office at Matlock-Bath, and another post-office at Matlock-Bridge under Matlock-Bath; abounds in highly picturesque scenery, particularly in the gorge and on the banks of Matlock-Dale along the Derwent; is frequently visited, in the summer months, by excursion trains; enjoys much celebrity, as a resort of tourists, and a retreat of invalids; possesses mineral springs of high note at Matlock-Bath, and eight hydro-pathic establishments at Matlock-Bank; has a number of excellent hotels, and many excellent lodging-houses; carries on industry in corn-mills, bleach-works, and a paper-mill, and in the manufacture of cotton, candle-wicks, hats, and spar-ornaments; and contains lead mines, which formerly were worked to a great extent, but now are worked on a very diminished scale. Acres, 3,960. Real property, £14,098, of which £330 are in quarries, £93 in mines, and £74 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,919; in 1861, 4,252. Houses, 878. The property is

much subdivided. The manor belongs to W. P. Thornhill, Esq., and others. Willersley Castle was built by Sir Richard Arkwright, and is now the seat of F. Arkwright, Esq. 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 zig-zag wooded walk, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country; Masson Hill, nearly 800 feet high, also ascended by a zig-zag, 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 fluor spars; the Devonshire cavern, discovered in 1824, about 200 feet long and 40 feet wide, and roofed with magnesian limestone, dipping at an angle of 45 degrees; the Cumberland cavern, about 300 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 18 feet 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 brilliance 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 sea'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 stalaetite, 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 is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £340.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church stands on a high and thickly plicated rock, near traces of Druidical stones and an ancient camp; is later English, plain, tasteless, and in bad condition,—excepting the chancel, which was rebuilt in 1829; and has a good pinnacled tower, and two memorial windows. The vicarage of Matlock-Bath is a separate benefice. There are Independent chapels at Matlock village, Matlock-Bank, and Matlock-Bath, Wesleyan chapels at Matlock-Bridge and Scarthin-Nick, and Primitive Methodist chapels at Matlock-Bank, Scarthin-Nick, and Starkholmes. There are also a free school and a parochial school at Matlock, and a national school at Matlock-Bath.—The sub-district contains also another parish, and eight townships of four other parishes. Acres, 14,895. Pop., 9,815. Houses, 2,094.

MATLOCK-BANK, a hamlet in Matlock parish, Derbyshire; near Matlock-Bridge. It has one large hydro-pathic establishment, three others of considerable size, and four smaller ones, all delightfully situated, and containing excellent accommodation. It has also an Independent chapel and a Primitive Methodist chapel; and

the former was built in 1866, is in the early English style, has a tower and spire, contains 540 sittings, and cost about £2,100. Bridge House is the residence of J. Cash, Esq.; and Balmoral House, of Mr. A. Morrell.

MATLOCK-BATH, a village and a chapelry in Matlock parish, Derbyshire. The village stands on the river Derwent, and on the Derby and Buxton railway, under High Tor and the Heights of Abraham, amid highly romantic scenery, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Matlock village, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m by W of Derby; sprang into existence subsequent to 1698, in connexion with medicinal springs; consists partly of a street with hotels, and partly of cottages of many forms rising tier upon tier above and around that street; presents a beautiful, picturesque, and attractive appearance; includes a fine terrace, laid out in 1820, and commanding a view of the best features of Matlock-Dale; contains three principal hotels, numerous lodging-houses, some museums or museum-shops, and three petrifying wells; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a church, an Independent chapel, and a national school. The church was built in 1843, at a cost of £2,250; and is in the decorated English style, cruciform, with handsome tower and crocketed spire, 129 feet high. The Independent chapel was built in 1866, at a cost of £2,100; and is in the early English style, with tower and spire. A previous chapel was purchased by Lady Glenorchy, when on a visit to Matlock-Bath, and given by her to the Independents, and was originally a dwelling-house built in 1777 by Sir Richard Arkwright for Mr. Need. The mineral springs are three; were visited in 1832 by the Princess Victoria; are provided with baths; and have much repute for dyspeptic and nephritic affections. Their water is limpid and tasteless; has a temperature of 63°, and a specific gravity of 1.003; and contains minute quantities of lime, soda, and magnesia.—The chapelry includes also the hamlet of Scarthin-Nick, and was constituted in 1844. Pop. in 1861, 1,258. Houses, 266. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Lichfield. Value, not reported.* Patrons, Trustees. A church built in 1869, and chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, are at Scarthin-Nick.

MATLOCK-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Matlock parish, Derbyshire; on the river Derwent, and on the Manchester and Buxton railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Matlock village. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Matlock-Bath, and a Wesleyan chapel. A company was formed in 1896 to erect at it a hotel, a market-hall, and assembly-room; and the market-hall was opened in 1863.

MATRAVERS, a hamlet in the W of Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bridport.

MATSON, a parish in the district and county of Gloucester; near the Bristol and Gloucester railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Gloucester r. station. Acres, 450. Real property, £1,014. Pop., 32. Houses, 8. The manor belonged to the Bohuns and to W. Nottingham; was given, in the time of Edward IV., to Gloucester abbey; went, at the dissolution, to the Selwyns; and belongs now to Viscount Sydney. Matson House was built in the time of Elizabeth; was occupied, during the civil war of Charles I., by his sons Charles and James; was visited by George III, and his queen and court; belongs to Lord Sydney; and is now the residence of C. Walker, Esq. The parish includes Robinswood Hill and Winnycrofts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £217. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church was rebuilt partly in 1730, partly in 1852; is a plain brick structure, with a low tower; and contains a tablet to the Selwyns.

MATSON'S, a hamlet in the W of Westmoreland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Kendal.

MATTERASS-GREEN, a hamlet in the S of Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cranbrook.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; containing a wild mountain vale of its own name, 3 miles S by E of Troutbeck r. station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ E of Keswick. Post-town, Penrith. Acres, 7,313. Real property, £1,499. Pop., 420. Houses, 69. The property is subdivided. The vale has interesting fea-

tures, 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. Value, £115. Patron, the Rector of Greystoke. The church is good; and there are an endowed school with £13 a-year, and charities £6.

MATTERSEY, a village and a parish in East Bedford district, Notts. The village stands on the river Idle, 2 miles E of Ranskill r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Bawtry; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Bawtry. The parish contains also the hamlet of Thorpe, or Mathersey-Thorpe, 1 mile NW of the village. Acres, 2,210. Real property, £3,828. Pop., 436. Houses, 107. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Maresays; was given, before 1192, to a Gilbertine priory, then founded on it; passed to the Nevilles, the Hickmans, 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 Lincoln. Value, £260.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church has an embattled tower; and contains a curious carving, found in 1804, and supposed to have belonged to the priory. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a slightly endowed school.

MATTHEW (St.). See BETHNAL-GREEN, BRIXTON, IPSWICH, &c.

MATTINGLEY, a hamlet and a chapelry in Heckfield parish, Hauts. The hamlet lies near the South-western railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Winchfield r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Odiham; and has fairs on 26 July and 4 Dec. Pop., 232. Houses, 57.—The chapelry includes also the tithing of Hazely-Heath; and its post-town is Winchfield. Rated property, £2,402. Pop., 630. Houses, 136. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £183. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good. Charities, £6.

MATTISHALL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Mitford district, Norfolk. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Yaxham r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of East Dereham; and has a post-office under Dereham, and a fair on the Tuesday before Holy Thursday. The parish comprises 2,280 acres. Real property, £6,220. Pop., 971. Houses, 222. The property is much subdivided. The chief landowners are W. B. Donne, Esq. and the Rev. J. Sparke. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Patesley, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £469.* Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with N and S porches, and with embattled tower; and was restored in 1858. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district contains also nine other parishes. Acres, 16,664. Pop., 4,340. Houses, 941.

MATTISHALL-BURGH, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 4 miles E by N of Yaxham r. station, and 5 E by S of East Dereham. Post-town, Mattishall, under Dereham. Acres, 604. Real property, £1,328. Pop., 191. Houses, 38. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hoekering, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good.

MATTISHALL-HEATH. See MARKSHALL, Norfolk.

MAUDLING, a hamlet in Westhamnett parish, Sussex; 1 mile NE of Chichester.

MAUDS-BRIDGE, a railway station on the E border of W. R. Yorkshire; on the Sheffield, Doncaster, and Headley railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Thorne.

MAUGERSBURY, a hamlet in Stow-on-the-Wold parish, Gloucester; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Stow-on-the-Wold. Acres, 1,754. Pop., 562. Houses, 116. The manor, with Maugersbury House, belongs to J. C. Chamberlayne, Esq. The Stow workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 77 inmates.

MAUGHANS (St.), a parish in the district and county of Monmouth; near the river Monnow at the boundary with Hereford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Monmouth r. station.

Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, 1,304. Real property, £1,434. Pop., 121. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llangatock-Vibon-Avel, in the diocese of Llandaf. The church is good.

MAUGHOLD. See KIRK-MATGHOLD.

MAULDEN, a village and a parish in Amphyll district, Beds. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Amphyll, 3 from the Amphyll station on the Midland railway, opened in 1863, and $\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Amphyll North-western r. station; is a considerable place; and carries on some manufacture in straw-plait and lace. The parish comprises 2,574 acres; and its post-town is Amphyll. Real property, £4,513. Pop. in 1851, 1,457; in 1861, 1,563. Houses, 323. The manor belonged once to the poet Pomefret, and belongs now to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £438.* Patron, the Marquis 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 an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £57.

MAULDS-MEABURN, a township in Crosby-Ravenworth parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lyvennet, 3 miles S of Appleby. Real property, £2,501. Maulds-Meaburn Hall is a chief residence, and was once the seat of the Viteriponts.

MAUMBURY. See DORCHESTER, Dorset.

MAUN (THE), a river of Notts; rising near Sutton-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, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Kirby-Wiske parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 5 miles SW of Northalerton. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £2,812. Pop., 250. Houses, 55. Maunby Hall is a chief residence.

MAUNSELL-GRANGE, the seat of Sir F. W. Slade, Bart., in North Petherton parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Taunton. It is an ancient mansion, within fine grounds.

MAURICE (Sr.). See WINCHESTER and YORK.

MAUTBY, a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk; near the river Bure, 3 miles NW of Yarmouth r. station. Post-town, Yarmouth. Acres, 1,659. Real property, £3,228. Pop., 68. Houses, 10. The property belongs to R. Fellows, Esq. There is a decoy of 9 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £600. Patron, R. Fellows, Esq. The church is a thatched building; has a tower, partly circular, partly octangular; and contains some old monuments to the Mautbys, formerly lords of the manor.

MAVESYN-RIDWARE, a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford; on the river Trent, the Grand Trunk canal, and the Trent Valley railway, near Armitage r. station, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Rugeley. It contains the villages of Blithbury and Hill-Ridware; and its post-town is Rugeley. Acres, 2,475. Real property, £4,920. Pop., 462. Houses, 115. The manor belonged anciently to the Malvoisins; and belongs now to Lord Leigh. Mavesyn-Ridware Hall was the seat of the Chadwicks, and is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £438.* Patrons, Messrs. Chadwick and Lane. The church is an ungainly modern building, with an old tower; and an aisle adjoins it, containing monuments of the Malvoisins and the Chadwicks. Charities, £12.

MAVIS-ENDERBY. See ENDERBY (MAVIS).

MAW, or MAWDACH (THE), a river of Merioneth. It rises under Carn-Twrog; runs about 10 miles southward to the vicinity of Dolgelly; begins there to widen slowly into estuarial character; 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 Dolmelynllyn Park,—another

of 60 feet, called the Mawddach fall,—the third of 150 feet, called Pistyll-y-Cain.

MAWDESLEY, a township and a chapelry in Croston parish, Lancashire. The township lies on a branch of the river Douglas, 2 miles E by S of Rufford r. station, and 6 WSW of Chorley. Acres, 2,887. Real property, £5,364. Pop., 912. Houses, 169. The manor belongs to Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., and John R. De Trafford, Esq. Mawdesley Hall is an ancient mansion, on a sandstone rock; was formerly the seat of the Mawdesley family; and is now the residence of P. Blundell, Esq.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1843. Post-town, Ormskirk. Pop., 1,189. Houses, 217. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £165.* Patron, the Rector of Croston. The church was built in 1840; is in the early English style; and consists of nave only, with tower and small spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, a national school, a free school, and charities £4. The R. Catholic chapel was built in 1830; is a handsome edifice, with 500 sittings, and has attached to it a large burying-ground.

MAWES (Sr.), a small town in St. Just-in-Roseland parish, Cornwall; on St. Mawes harbour, an offshoot of Falmouth bay, opposite Penennis Castle, 3 miles by water E of Falmouth town r. and station. It may have got its name from St. Mawe or Machutus, an early hermit of Wales, but much more probably got it, by corruption, from St. Mary. It belonged to Plympton abbey, which was dedicated to St. Mary; and it went, at the dissolution, to the Vyvyan, 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 was remounted, in 1855, with eight 65-pounder guns, and four 96-pounders. The town stands along the shore, at the foot of a precipitous hill; consists chiefly of one irregularly built street; is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually at a court leet; sent two members to parliament from 1562, till disfranchised by the reform act; and has a post-office; under Grampound, Cornwall, a coast-guard station, a chapel of ease, chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a national school. A small weekly market is held on Friday. The manufacture of cables and ropes for small craft is carried on; and a pilchard fishery was formerly important, but has completely declined. Pop., about 950.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE, a village and a parish in Helston district, Cornwall. The village stands on Helford river, under Goohill downs, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Helston, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Penrhyn r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Mawgan, under Helston, Cornwall, a very ancient cross, and fairs on the Tuesday after Lady-day, the second Tuesday of Aug., and the first Tuesday of Dec. The parish contains also part of the seaport village of Gweck. Acres, 5,273. Real property, £4,421. Pop. in 1851, 1,010; in 1861, 895. Houses, 183. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the introduction of agricultural machinery, and partly by migration to parishes where mining operations are carried on. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart. Trelowarren is Sir Richard's seat; 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 Vandylke and Kneller. A spot on the banks of the Loe Flow was formerly occupied by the seat of the Carminows, who claimed descent from King Arthur. An ancient circular camp of about 14 acres, is at Gear, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Exeter. Value, £910.* Pa

tron, W. Trevelyan, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and contains a very ancient effigies of the Carminnows, a monument to Sir R. Vyvyan of 1696, and the sword which he wielded in the cause of Charles II. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, two chapels for United Free Methodists, and a national school.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER (Str.), a village and a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall. The village stands in a valley, on a considerable stream, 2 miles from the coast, 3½ NW by W of St. Columb-Major, and 12 NW of St. Austell r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Mawgan, under St. Columb, Cornwall, and a fair on 24 June. The parish extends to the coast; and comprises 5,468 acres of land, and 160 of water. Real property, £4,559. Pop., 731. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The ancient manor-house, now a nunnery, is noticed in the article LANHERNE. Carnanton was once the seat of the lawyer Roy, and is now the seat of H. Wilyams, Esq. A cove, called Mawgan-Port, 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. Good slate is quarried on the cliffs of the coast, chiefly for exportation. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £585.* Patron, H. Wilyams, Esq. The church is ancient; was beautifully restored in 1861; and contains an old screen, and several brasses and monuments to the Arundells. The churchyard contains a very interesting sculptured cross. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and two village schools.

MAWKINS-HAZELLS, a hamlet in St. Eriavells parish, Gloucester; 7½ miles N of Chepstow.

MAWLEY-HALL, the seat of Sir Edward Blount, Bart., on the SE border of Salop; on the river Teme, 1 mile SE of Clebury-Mortimer.

MAWNAN, a village and a parish in Falmouth district, Cornwall. The village stands 4 miles SSW of Falmouth town and r. station; and has a post-office under Falmouth. The parish comprises 2,058 acres of land, and 200 of water. Real property, £2,329. Pop., 572. Houses, 115. The property is subdivided. Penwame and Trerose are chief residences; and the latter was formerly the seat of the Killgreys, the Slannings, the Kempes, and others. The rocks include slate, granite, porphyry, and iron and copper ores. An ancient circular camp is at Carlidnaeck. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £923.* Patron, J. J. Rogers, Esq. The church is ancient, in fair condition; and has a tower, which serves as a landmark to mariners. A chapel of ease, with a cemetery, was formerly at Penwame. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and an endowed national school.

MAWR, a hamlet in Llangafelach parish, Glamorgan; near the Julian way, 7½ miles N of Swansea. Real property, £3,487. Pop., 733. Houses, 140. Many of the inhabitants are colliers.

MAWR, a hamlet in Llanguick parish, Glamorgan; 5½ miles NNW of Neath. Real property, £2,739. Pop., 710.

MAWSLEY, a quondam extra-parochial tract, now part of Faxon parish, Northampton; 3¼ miles S of Rothwell. Pop., 18.

MAWTHORPE, a hamlet in Willoughby parish, Lincoln; 1½ mile NE of Willoughby village. Pop., 30.

MAXEY, a village and a parish in Peterborough district, Northampton. The village stands near the river Welland at the boundary with Lincoln, and near Ermine-street and the Great Northern railway, 1½ mile N by E of Helpstone r. station, and 1½ SW of Market-Deeping; and is a straggling place. The parish contains also the hamlet of Deeping-Gate; and its post-town is Market-Deeping. Acres, 2,280. Real property, £5,155. Pop., 643. Houses, 135. The property is divided among a few. The chief landowner is the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. A small outlying tract is called Nunton. A moated castle, the seat of the Countess of Richmond, stood at Castle-End; and is now represented by only part of the moat. Lohan Bridges, now consisting

of ruins of eleven arches, are supposed to have been built by the Romans, and took Ermine-street over low grounds contiguous to the Welland. Two handsome bridges give communication, across the Welland, to Deeping-St. James and Market-Deeping. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £304.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is ancient, partly Norman, partly of later dates; has a tower; and was restored in 1864. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities about £60.

MAXFIELD, an old timbered house in Guestling parish, Sussex; 3¼ miles NE of Hastings. It was the birth-place of George Martin, the translator of the Rheims version of the Bible.

MAXFIELD, Cheshire. See MACCLESFIELD.

MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, a quondam Roman province; bounded, on the N, by Hadrian's wall,—on the S, by the Humber and the Mersey.

MAXSTOKE, a parish, with a village, in Meriden district, Warwick; on the river Blythe, adjacent to the Hampton and Whitacre link of the Midland railway, 2¼ miles SE of Coleshill. Post-town, Coleshill, under Birmingham. Acres, 2,701. Real property, £3,791. Pop., 322. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The manor of the Castle belongs to C. F. Dilke, Esq.; and that of the Priory belongs to Lord Leigh. Maxstoke Castle was built, in the time of Edward III., by William, Earl of Huntingdon; has a quadrangular form, with a hexagonal embattled tower at each angle; is surrounded by a moat; continues to be in good repair; forms an interesting specimen of the architecture of its period; belonged to successively the Staffords, the Comptons, and the Egertons; and is now the residence of C. F. Dilke, Esq. An Augustinian priory was founded near the churchyard, about the same time as the castle, by William, Earl of Huntingdon; stood on a spot now occupied by a farmhouse; and is still represented by ruins of a fine gateway, and by the tower of the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £100.* Patron, Lord Leigh. The church is tolerable. There are an endowed national school with £20 a-year, and charities £5.

MAXWORTHY, a hamlet in North Petherwin parish, Devon; 7 miles NW of Launceston.

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 woody eminence; comprises a circular area about 300 feet in diameter, surrounded by a mound of pebbles several feet high; has in the centre an unhewn block of stone, 25 feet in girth, and 11 feet 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 Hoking in Surrey. A retreat for impoverished actors, was erected here in 1862; bears the name of the Royal Dramatic College; comprises, as originally erected, twenty-one sets of residences; includes a central hall, built in 1866, at a cost of £2,500; was designed, at the erection of the hall, to be enlarged by the addition of wings; and, in a general view, is in the collegiate style of two stories, with the lower story in the form of an arcade, and with a tower and spire at the central hall.

MAY FAIR, two chapels and a sub-district in St. George-Hanover-square parish and district, Middlesex. The chapels are in a fashionable part of Westminster, and are noticed in the article GRANGE (Str.) Hanover-square.—The sub-district is bounded by a line from No. 197 Regent-street northward, along that street, to its junction with Conduit-street; westward thence, along Conduit-street, across New Bond-street, and along Bruton-street, to Berkeley-square; north-westward thence to the E end of the S side of Mount-street; westward

thence, along Mount-street, to the road in Hyde-park from Cumberland-gate to Hyde-park-corner; southward thence, along that road, to Piccadilly; eastward thence, along Piccadilly, to a point on a line with the fronts of the houses in the Green-park; southward thence, along that line, to a point on a line with the fronts of the houses on the N side of Park-place; eastward thence to St. James'-street, and along that street to Piccadilly, and along Piccadilly to the back of the W side of Burlington-arcade; thence to Burlington-gardens, and along the S side of these, to New Bond-street; and thence, along the parochial boundary to No. 197 Regent-street. Acres, 126. Pop. in 1851, 12,980; in 1861, 12,885. Houses, 1,663.

MAYFIELD, a village and a parish in Uckfield district, Sussex. The village stands 2½ miles SE by S of Rotherfield station on the Tunbridge-Wells and Brighton railway, 4½ miles SW by S of Wadhurst station on the Tunbridge-Wells and Hastings railway, and 7½ S of Tunbridge-Wells; is situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views of the circumjacent country; was anciently known as Magavelda; is a polling-place for East Sussex; was formerly a market-town; has a post-office; under Hurst-Green, and fairs on 30 May and 13 Nov.; and forms a good centre to tourists for exploring a considerable extent of picturesque scenery. The parish contains also the hamlets of Hadlow-Down and Five-Ashes; and includes part of the chapelry of Hadlow-Down. Acres, 13,604. Real property, £13,556. Pop. in 1851, 3,055; in 1861, 2,638. Houses, 529. The decrease of pop. arose from the migration of labourers and others to neighbouring towns. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury; was surrendered to the Crown, in 1545, by Archbishop Cranmer; was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Henry North; passed to Sir Thomas Gresham, the Bakers, and the Kirbys; and belongs now to Marquis Camden. A palace was erected at the village, in the 10th century, by St. Dunstan; was the death-place of Archbishops Mepham, Stratford, and Islip; was also the meeting-place of ecclesiastical councils in 1322 and 1362; gave entertainment, in the time of Sir Thomas Gresham, to Queen Elizabeth; exists now partly in a state of ruin, partly in a state of decay; includes ruins of a magnificent banqueting hall, 70 feet long and 39 feet wide, and a massive stone staircase, leading to what were the principal apartments; retains the E end, now used as a farm-house, the dining-room, now used as a hop-store, and another apartment, now used for voting at the county elections; and contains the famous relics of St. Dunstan, his sword, an anvil, and a hammer. St. Dunstan's well adjoins the kitchen apartments, and is carefully walled round. The scene of St. Dunstan's fabled contest with the devil likewise is somewhere in the near vicinity. The palace was purchased in 1858 by F. Cordrey, Esq.; and a portion of it is occupied as his residence. Skipper's Hill is the seat of S. Hughes, Esq.; Summer-Hill, of W. Taylor, Esq.; Merriams, of M. Threherne, Esq.; Sunnybank, of D. Barclay, Esq.; Lower House, of W. Spratt, Esq.; Middle House, of E. Trench, Esq.; Hadlow House, of J. Haskins, Esq.; Moral House, of W. Gilbert, Esq.; Tidebrook, of T. W. Adams, Esq.; Hoopers Land, of E. Bass, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, of John Rees, Esq.; and the Grove, of W. Williams, Esq. About 350 acres are under hops. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £834. Patron, the Rev. H. T. M. Kirby. 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 Ayncombe and the Sands families. There are chapels for Calvinists and Wesleyans, an endowed school with £27 a year, and charities £23. 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, a parish, and a sub-district, on the E border of Staffordshire. The township lies on

the river Dove, adjacent to the Ashborne railway, near Clifton r. station, at the boundary with Derbyshire, 2 miles SW of Ashborne; is sometimes called Mathfield; includes the hamlets of Church-Mayfield, Lower-Mayfield, and Upper-Mayfield; has a post-office, of the name of Mayfield, under Ashborne; and communicates across the Dove by Hanging-bridge, a stone structure of five arches. Acres, 1,820. Real property, £6,552. Pop. in 1851, 844; in 1861, 1,005. Houses, 205. The increase of pop. arose from the enlargement of a cotton factory. The parish contains also the townships of Calton and Woodhouses in Ashborne district, and the township of Butterton in Leek district. Acres, 3,760. Real property, with Throwley, £11,315. Pop. in 1851, 1,313; in 1861, 1,426. Houses, 309. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Mayfield Hall, belongs to Mr. Tunnicliffe. Ancient coins, urns, traces of a Roman road, and other relics have been discovered; and there are two barrows. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £151.* Patron, Mrs. Greaves. The church has a lofty tower, and is good. The p. curacy of Butterton and the donative of Calton are separate benefices. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national schools, and charities £54.—The sub-district excludes all the parish except Mayfield township, but includes two other entire parishes and part of another; and is in Ashborne district. Acres, 12,766. Pop., 3,446. Houses, 723.

MAYFORD, a tithing in Woking parish, Surrey; on a branch of the river Wey, and on the Southwestern railway, 4½ miles N of Guildford.

MAYHILL, a suburb of Monmouth; with a post-office under Monmouth.

MAYLAND, a parish in Maldon district, Essex; midway between the rivers Blackwater and Crouch, 6½ miles SE of Maldon r. station. Post-town, Maldon. Acres, 2,080. Real property, £3,166. Pop., 225. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to St. Bartholomew's hospital, London. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £142. Patron, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The church was rebuilt in 1867, and is in the early English style. Bishop Gauden, the author or editor of part of "Eikon Basilike," was a native.

MAYLOR, a hundred in Flint; lying detached 8 miles south-eastward from the rest of the county; bounded, on the NW, by the river Dee,—on the N, by Cheshire,—on the E and the S, by Salop; and containing Hammer parish, three other parishes, and parts of eight others. Acres, 43,997. Pop. in 1851, 9,610; in 1861, 9,719. Houses, 2,044.

MAYNE (LITTLE), a hamlet in West Knighton parish, Dorset; 3½ miles SE of Dorchester. Real property, £251.

MAYPOLE, a hamlet in Bold township, Prescot parish, Lancashire; ¼ mile E of Prescot.

MAYSHILL, a hamlet in Westerleigh parish, Gloucester; 2 miles SW of Chipping-Sodbury. Pop., 149.

MAY-STACK, a quadram 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.

MEADBELMESBYRG. See MALMSBURY.

MEADFOOT, a suburb of Torquay, in Devon. 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 coom ascends from Meadfoot Sands to Ilsham.

MEAD-HOLE, a baylet on the N coast of the Isle of Wight; 2½ miles SE of Cowes. It and the neighbouring inlet of Kings-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 Budlow parish,

Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Chelmsford. Acres, 410. Pop., 188.

MEADOW-HALL, a station on the Sheffield, Wombwell, and Barnsley railway, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Sheffield.

MEADOWLEY, a place in the SE of Salop; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bridgnorth. It is a meet for the Wheatland hounds.

MEADOWTOWN, a township in Worthen parish, Salop; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 131.

MEADS, a hamlet or village on the coast of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Eastbourne, and 2 NNE of Beachy Head. It has a post-office under Eastbourne.

MEAL-HILL, a hamlet in Hepworth township, Kirkburton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Huddersfield.

MEALO, a township, conjoint with Huyton, in Aspatia parish, Cumberland; 2 miles SE of Allonby.

MEALRIGG, a hamlet in Bromfield parish, Cumberland; on Crummock beck, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Allonby. Pop., 58. There is a mineral spring.

MEALS, a place in the SW of Cumberland; on the coast, 2 miles S of Ravenglass.

MEALS, Berks. See SULLIAMSTEAD-BANNISTER.

MEALSGATE, a hamlet, with a railway station, in Bromfield parish, Cumberland; 5 miles W by S of Wigton. It has a post-office under Wigton.

MEAN, a place in the S of Hants; in the Meanvari of Bede, on Southampton water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fareham.

MEAN (LOWEN), a quondam extra-parochial tract, now a part of St. Briavels parish, Gloucester; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Berkeley.

MEANTOL. See CONSTANTINE.

MEANVARI. See MEAN.

MEANWOOD, a hamlet and a chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on the E side of a thickly-wooded dell, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kirkstall r. station, and 4 N by W of Leeds; contains some handsome residences; and has a post-office under Leeds. The chapelry was constituted in 1847. Rated property, £2,643. Pop., 1,321. Houses, 303. The property is divided among a few. Meanwood House is a modern mansion. The surface shows diversified scenery, and commands a view of the town of Leeds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patrons, Mrs. and Miss Beckett. The church is modern; and was built at the expense of Mrs. and Miss Beckett.

MEAR, a place in the NE of Cornwall; on Dude bay 2 miles NW of Stratton.

MEARE, a village and a parish in Wells district, Somerset. The village stands on a quondam island, near the river Brue, and near the Highbridge and Glastonbury railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Glastonbury; dates from ancient times; was long approachable only by water; could be approached, so late as about 1808, only by a horse-path; and has a post-office under Glastonbury. The parish comprises 8,269 acres. Real property, £18,257. Pop., 1,640. Houses, 344. There are three manors, Meare, Godney, and Westhay; and all were given by Kerlwach, 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 farm-house. The abbots came to it by water; they had a sort of wharf, at a spot now called Pool-read, where their boats were moored; and they used what was long a lake of about 400 acres for abundant fishing. A cottage, traditionally known as the Fish-house, stands a little E of the manor house; was built in the time of Edward III.; presents unique and interesting features, with a roof of open timber-work; and is kept in repair by its present proprietor, Sir Charles Taylor. The quondam lake has been completely drained; and all the bottom of it is now prime land. Much of the adjacent surface is marsh or turbary; and

stacks of peat, cut for fuel, dot it in all directions. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £340.* Patron, W. T. H. Phelps, Esq. 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. Very near the church is an old stone cross. The p. curacy of Godney is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, and a national school. The Rev. W. Phelps, author of a "History of Somerset," was vicar.

MEARLEY, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; under Pendle Hill, and within Clitheroe borough, 2 miles ESE of Clitheroe r. station. Acres, 1,280. Real property, £936. Pop., 47. Houses, 7.

MEARS (ASHBY). See ASHBY-MEARS.

MEARSBROUGH, a hamlet in Barnsley chapelry, Silkstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Barnsley.

MEASAND, a hamlet in Bampton parish, Westmoreland; on Torden beck, at the W side of Ilwates-water.

MEASE (THE), a river of Leicester, Derby, and Warwick. 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, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Ashby-de-le-Zouch, and county of Derby. 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 r. station; and has a post-office under Atherstone.—The township comprises 1,490 acres. Real property, £6,301. Pop., 1,569. Houses, 337.—The parish contains also parts of the hamlets of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe. Real property, with the rest of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe, £8,624. Pop., 1,639. Houses, 318. The property is divided among a few. Measham Hall is the seat of W. Abney, Esq. The manufacture of silk fabrics and small ware is largely carried on; and there are a steam-boiler and chain manufactory, and a small brewery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £97.* Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. The church is good; and there are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a large national school, and charities £25.

—The sub-district contains only the Measham township portion of the parish, but contains also three entire parishes and part of another electorally in Leicestershire, and another parish partly in Derby and partly in Leicester. Acres, 9,457. Pop., 4,109. Houses, 917.

MEAUX, a township in Wawn parish, E. B. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Beverley. Acres, 1,390. Real property, £1,778. Pop., 86. Houses, 14. 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 a gateway, part of a wall, and traces of the foundations of the church. Several interesting relics, including monumental stones, a tessellated pavement, a key, a knife, and a ring, have been found in excavating the ruins.

MEAVY, or MEW (THE), a river of Devon; rising in Dartmoor; and running about 13 miles south-south-eastward and south-westward, through Dartmoor, and past Sheepstor and Meavy, to the Plym.

MEAVY, a village and a parish in Tavistock district, Devon. The village stands on the river Meavy, near Sheepstor hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Horrabridge r. station, and 6 SE by S of Tavistock; is surrounded by romantic scenery; has a post-office under Horrabridge, Devon, and an inn; and is a resort of anglers. The parish contains also the village of Loveton. Acres, 3,239. Real property, £2,047; of which £75 are in quarries. Pop., 259. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to Sir M. Lopes, Bart. Remains exist of an old mansion, which was the residence of Sir Francis Drake. Sheepstor hill, a great

mass of sparkling granite, figures conspicuously in the landscape, and contrasts strikingly to neighbouring woods and verdure. An oak, supposed to be as old as the time of King John, stands at the village; measures 27 feet in girth; and is so decayed and worn in the trunk as to form an archway nearly 6 feet high. A bridge spans the Meavy; and a well preserved ancient granite cross, about 9 feet high, is in its neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £210.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English; was recently restored; and consists of nave, S aisle, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a Baptist chapel and a parochial school.

MECHLAS, a township in Cilcen parish, Flint; 4½ miles WNW of Mold. Pop., 128. Houses, 31.

MEDBOURNE, a village, a township, and a parish in the district of Uppingham and county of Leicester. 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, 1 mile NNE of Medbourne-Bridge r. station, and 6½ NE of Market-Harborough; and has a post-office under Market-Harborough. The township extends beyond the village, over the greater part of the parish. Real property, £3,517. Pop., 580. Houses, 119. The parish includes also the township of Holt. Pop. of the whole, 613. Houses, 128. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Cosmo Nevill, Esq. 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. Value, £630.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is old but good; and consists of nave, S aisle, transepts, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school with £32 a-year from endowment, and charities £56.

MEDBOURNE-BRIDGE, a railway station on the N border of Northampton; on the Stamford and Blisworth railway, adjacent to the river Welland, at the boundary with Leicester, 5½ miles NE by E of Market-Harborough.

MEDLEY. See **MEDLEY**.

MEDEN (THE), a river of Notts; rising on the borders of Derby, near Hucknall-under-Hutlwaite; running about 18 miles north-eastward, partly along the boundary with Derby, to a confluence with the Maun and the Poulter in the neighbourhood of Elksley; and combining there, with these streams, to form the Idle.

MEDGE-HALL, a r. station near the boundary between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; on the Doncaster and Grimsby railway, 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 1¼ mile from the S coast; runs about 10 miles northward, past Gateoube and Newport, to the Solent at Cowes; forms there a good harbour; and is noted for oysters and flat fish.

MEDINA (EAST AND WEST), two liberties, comprising the whole of the Isle of Wight. Acres of E. M., 53,340. Pop. in 1851, 25,614. Houses, 4,721. Acres of W. M., 45,916. Pop. in 1851, 16,663. Houses, 2,657. Pop. of both in 1861, 47,428. Houses, 8,766.

MEDJOLANUM. See **CHESTERTON, WARWICK, and MATHWAFEL**.

MEDLAM, a hamlet in Revesby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles N of Bolingbroke. Pop., 62.

MEDLAR-WITH-WESHAM, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; around Kirkham r. station, from ½ a mile to 2½ miles N of Kirkham. It has a postal letter-box, at the r. station, under Preston; and has there also a hotel. Acres, 1,971. Real property, £3,441. Pop. in 1851, 170; in 1861, 563. Houses, 101. The increase of pop. arose from additional employment in cotton mills. The manor, with Mowbeck Hall, belongs to J. T. Fazakerley-Westby, Esq. The Hall is a fine old edifice of red brick, castellated with stone; and contains a domestic Roman Catholic chapel. A large school, used

also as a lecture hall, and belonging to the Independents, was built at Wesham in 1864.

MEDLEY, anciently **MEDLEF**, 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 Rosamund, when a nun at Godstone; and it figures, as follows, in the poems of Withers,—

“In summer-time to Medley
My love and I would go;
The boatmen there stood ready
My love and me to row.”

MEDLICOTT, a township in Wentnor parish, Salop; 4½ miles WNW of Church-Stretton. Pop., 60.

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 the district of Henley and county of Buckingham. The village stands near the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks, 3½ miles SW by W of Great Marlow, and 4½ WNW of Henley r. station; and has a post-office under Marlow. The parish comprises 2,420 acres. Real property, £3,208. Pop., 380. Houses, 76. The property is divided among four. The manor, with Dancesfield House, belongs to C. R. S. Murray, Esq. 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 last century, the abode of a mysterious community, calling themselves Franciscans, from their founder Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord Le Despencer; and is now a favourite place of popular resort. 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. A large ancient entrenchment, supposed to be Danish, is near Dancesfield House. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200.* Patron, C. R. S. Murray, Esq. The church is early English, of flint, chalk, and stone; was restored at several periods up to 1864, at a cost of nearly £1,200; and has a tower, and a fine E window. The churchyard contains a handsome monument to Mrs. Bransby Powys. There is a parochial school.

MEDOMSLEY, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Launceston parish, Durham. The village stands on a branch of the Stanhope and Tyne railway, ¾ of a mile ENE of Watling-street, 1¼ E of the river Derwent at the boundary with Northumberland, and 2¼ NE of Shotley-Bridge; and has a post-office under Gateshead. The township comprises 4,823 acres. Real property, £13,014; of which £20 are in quarries, £4,211 in mines, and £3,600 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 840; in 1861, 1,296. Houses, 259. The property is divided among a few. Medomsley Hall was the birth-place of Dr Hunter, the physician and antiquary. The Scots crossed the Derwent adjacent to Medomsley, in 1644, by “a tree-bridge.”—The chapelry is less extensive than the township. Pop., 856. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is early English; has an E window of three lancet lights; contains, below the altar-steps, two curious sculptured-heads of a king and a bishop; and was recently in very bad condition.

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 Alton district, Hants. The village stands near the Winchester railway, 4 miles WSW of Alton; and has a post-office under Alton, and a r. station. The parish comprises 2,811 acres. Real property, £2,854. Pop., 497. Houses, 66. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £580.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church has some Norman

portions, and was repaired in 1853. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

MEDUSA CHANNEL, the inner passage to Harwich, in Essex; over 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 Pye 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 *Medlewaige*. 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 Bault; 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 last 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, a district in Kent; divided into the sub-districts of Rochester and Gillingham. Rochester sub-district contains the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Margaret, the precinct of the cathedral, and the lesser part of the parish of Chatham. Acres, 3,120. Pop. in 1851, 16,503; in 1861, 17,550. Houses, 3,298. Gillingham sub-district contains the parish of Gillingham, the hamlet of Crage, the ville of Idding, and the greater part of the parish of Chatham. Acres, 11,445. Pop. in 1851, 26,283; in 1861, 34,253. Houses, 4,811. Poor-rates of the district in 1863, £13,032. Marriages in 1863, 566; births, 1,923,—of which 63 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,180,—of which 504 were at ages under 5 years, and 29 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 4,461, births, 15,902; deaths, 10,926. The places of worship, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 9,639 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,220 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,294 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,422 s.; 4 of Bible Christians, with 697 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 369 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 70 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 120 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 150 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 84 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 3,033 scholars; 101 private day schools, with 2,540 s.; 32 Sunday schools, with 4,351 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 25 s. The workhouse is in the Gillingham section of Chatham parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 493 inmates.

MEECHING. See **NEWHAVEN**, Sussex.

MEER. See **MEER**.

MEERBECK, a hamlet in Settle parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Settle.

MEERBROOK, a chapelry in Leek parish, Stafford; on the river Churnet, under the Roaches, 3 miles N by E of Leek r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ S of the boundary with Cheshire. It was constituted in 1859; and its post-town is Leek, under Stoke-on-Trent. Rated property, £4,785. Pop., 553. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. The Churnet's 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. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Leek. The church has a tower, and is good. There are an endowed school with £19 a-year, and charities £15.

MEERHAY. See **BEAMINSTER**.

MEERTOWN, a tything in Forton parish, Salop; near Aqualate meer and Hall, adjacent to Salop, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Newport.

MEES (THE), a river of Stafford and Salop. It rises near Blynhill in Stafford; runs about 6 miles north-northward, partly on the boundary with Salop, but chiefly within Stafford, to Aqualate meer; traverses that lake; goes about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile thence, past Forton, into Salop; and proceeds about $\frac{9}{10}$ miles, north-westward, south-westward, and westward to the Tern, at Bolas-Magna.

MEESEN, a parish in Royston district, Herts; adjacent to Essex, $\frac{6}{10}$ miles E by N of Buntingford r. station. Post-town, Buntingford. Acres, 1,008. Real property, £1,104. Pop., 163. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £250.* Patron, W. G. Whatman, Esq. The church is plain but good, and has a bell-turret.

MEESE, or **MOSF (THE)**, a rivulet of Staffordshire; running about 9 miles southeastward to the river Sow near Cresey, $\frac{4}{10}$ miles NW of Stafford.

MEESON, a township in Bolas-Magna parish, Salop; on the river Mees, $\frac{6}{10}$ miles NNW of Newport. Pop., 85.

MEETH, a parish in Okehampton parish, Devon; at the confluence of the rivers Okemot and Torridge, 3 miles N by E of Hatherleigh, and 9 NNW of Okehampton r. station. Post-town, Hatherleigh, North Devon. Acres, 2,479. Real property, £1,862. Pop. in 1851, 333; in 1861, 287. Houses, 60. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £237. Patron, the Rev. F. D. Lemprière. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a monument to Lemprière, the lexicographer, who was rector. There are a national school, and charities £5.

MEFENYDD, a township in Llanfylltyd parish, Cardigan; $\frac{8}{10}$ miles NE of Aberayron. Pop., 638. Houses, 129.

MEFFAM. See **MEOPHAM**.

MEGSTONE, a rock among the Fern Islands, Northumberland; among some reefs, about a mile NW of the principal island.

MELFOD, or **MYFOD**, a village and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands on the river Vyrnwy, under Broniarth hills, $\frac{5}{10}$ miles NE of Llanfair, and 6 SW of Llausauffraid r. station; 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-office under Welshpool, and fairs on the last Friday of Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., and Dec. The parish includes the townships of Cefnallynno, Cwm, Delfryn, Keel, Main, Nantymochied, Penarth, Teitref, Trevelid, Trefnau, and Ystmydolwyn. Acres, 12,614. Rated property, £12,209. Pop., 1,806. Houses, 359. The property is subdivided. 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. Value, 490.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church belonged to Ystrad-Marchel abbey; was the burial-place of the princes of Powis; is large and interesting, with some Norman features; has a W battlemented tower of the 15th century; includes, in its wall near the font, a coffin of the 12th century; and contains some old monuments. The churchyard is remarkably large, occupying an area of about 5 acres. Parts of Pont-Robert and Penrhos chapelrys, with pop. in 1861 of respectively 250 and 217, are within the parish. Charities, £55.

MELAI, a township in Llanfair-tal-larian parish, Denbigh; $\frac{7}{10}$ miles SSW of Abergel. Pop., 42.

MELANDRA CASTLE. See **GLOSSOP**.

MELBECKS, a township and a chapelry in Ginton

parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale, 2 miles E of Muker, and 12 NW by W of Leyburn r. station; and contains the hamlets of Blades, Karfenl, Feetham, Kearton, Lodge-Green, Longrow, Poting, Wincerings, Wintering-Garths, Smarber, and Gunneside, the last of which has a post-office under Richmond, Yorkshire. Acres, 10,106. Real property, £4,846; of which £106 are in mines. Pop., 1,622. Houses, 326. The property is much subdivided.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1841. Pop., 2,173. Houses, 431. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Grinton. The church is modern.

MELBOURNE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Royston and county of Cambridge. The village stands 1 mile S of Meldreth r. station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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-office under Royston, and a police station. The parish comprises 4,688 acres. Real property, £11,189. Pop. in 1851, 1,991; in 1861, 1,637. Houses, 363. The property is much subdivided. The manors belong to R. W. Hitch, Esq., H. J. Hitch, Esq., and the Dean and Chapter of Ely. Melbournebury is the seat of J. E. Fordham, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £250.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church is of the 14th century; comprises nave, aisles, S transept, chancel, and S porch; and has a memorial window to the Hitch family. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, an endowed school with £109 a-year, and charities £56. The old Independent chapel was built in 1723, and renovated in 1843; and is now used only for Sabbath-school teaching and kindred purposes. The new chapel was built in 1865, at a cost of £2,200; is in the Italian-Gothic style, of various coloured bricks; and has a front wheel window, and two flanking towers.—The sub-district contains also twelve other parishes. Acres, 27,236. Pop., 8,450. Houses, 1,752.

MELBOURNE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Shardlow district, Derbyshire. The town stands on an affluent of the river Trent, and on the Derby and Ashby-de-la-Zouch railway, completed from Derby to Melbourne in 1867, but not to Ashby till after June 1869; is 7 miles, by railway, SSE of Derby; has a station on the railway, a post-office under Derby, several inns, a market-place, a church, five dissenting chapels, a public cemetery, an atheneum, an endowed national school, and charities £20; and gave the title of Viscount to the family of Laub. The church is chiefly Norman, with a tower of much later date; was recently restored internally, at a cost of £3,000; and contains monuments, of the 14th and the 17th centuries, to the Hardinge family. The Independent chapel was enlarged in 1865. The Swalenborgian chapel was built in 1864, at a cost of £1,000; and is a neat small structure, in the Gothic style. The public cemetery lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the town, and was formed at a cost of £2,000. The atheneum was opened in 1854, as a mechanics' institute; and was built by subscription. A weekly market is held on Saturday evenings; and the manufacture of silk and thread goods is carried on.—The parish contains also the township of Kings-Newton, and comprises 3,290 acres. Real property, £12,420; of which £110 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,621. Houses, 620. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Crown; passed to the Beauchamps and the Lancasters; and belongs now to the Marquis of Hastings. A royal castle stood here; was several times visited by King John; was the prison, for 19 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 Viscountess Palmerston; 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 Lichfield. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes, parts of two others, an extra-parochial tract, and Derby-Hills liberty. Acres, 15,143. Pop., 4,694. Houses, 1,057.

MELBOURNE, or MELBURN, a township in Thornton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Pocklington canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Pocklington. It has a post-office under York, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 3,130. Real property, £3,198. Pop., 563. Houses, 119.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a parish in Shaftesbury district, Dorset; adjacent to Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Shaftesbury, and 5 S by E of Semley r. station. Post-town, Shaftesbury, under Salisbury. Acres, 2,276. Rated property, £2,035. Pop., 412. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir R. G. Glyn, Bart. Melbury-Hill and Melbury-Down are prominent features. Limestone is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £263.* Patron, Sir R. G. Glyn, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1851, and has a turreted tower. There is a national school. Bishop Blandford was a native.

MELBURY-BUBB, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; under Bubb-Down, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Evershot r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Cerne-Abbas. It contains the tything of Woolcombe; and its post-town is Sherborne. Acres, 1,227. Rated property, £1,399. Pop., 136. Houses, 25. The property is divided between two. 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. Value, £222.* Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church was rebuilt in 1854, and retains the tower of a previous edifice. There was formerly a chapel at Woolcombe.

MELBURY-OSMOND, a village and a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Evershot r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Sherborne; and has a post-office under Dorchester. The parish comprises 1,192 acres. Real property, £1,704. Pop., 329. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ilchester. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Melbury-Sampford, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £263. Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church was rebuilt in 1745, and has a tower. There are an endowed school with £15 a-year, and charities £11.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Evershot r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Sherborne. Post-town, Melbury-Osmond, under Dorchester. Acres, 1,024. Real property, £3,208. Pop., 60. Houses, 10. The property belongs to the Earl of Ilchester. Melbury Hall 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 last century; and has an E front of weather-beaten stone, ornamented with Corinthian pillars. 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.

MELCHBOURNE, a village and a parish in the district and county of Bedford. The village stands 2 miles E of the boundary with Northampton, 5 NNE of Sharnbrook r. station, and 5 ESE of Higham-Ferrers; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 2,574 acres. Post-town, Higham-Ferrers. Real property, £3,170. Pop., 251. Houses, 52. The property belongs to Lord St. John. Melchbourn Hall 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 Hospitaliers 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. Value, £150.* Patron, Lord St. John. The church is modern; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains a brass of 1377, and two monuments to the St. Johns.

MELCHET PARK, an extra-parochial tract in Alderbury district, Wilts; 9½ miles SE of Salisbury. Acres, 830. Pop. 31. It was formerly a royal forest; was purchased in 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-BINGHAM. See next article.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; 8½ miles WSW of Blandford r. station, and 9¼ NE by N of Dorchester. It contains part of the hamlet of Hartsfoot-Lane; and has a post-office, of the name of Melcombe-Bingham, under Dorchester. Acres, 2,151. Real property, £1,988. Pop., 208. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Rivers. Melcombe-Bingham belonged to the Turbervilles; passed to the Bingham; and was the birth-place of Bishop Bingham, who died in 1246.—Sir Richard Bingham, who was at the siege of St. Quentin,—and George Bingham, the theologian. Nettlecombe camp occupies a square space of 20 acres, and commands a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, Lord Rivers. The church has a low tower, and is good.

MELCOMBE-REGIS, a parish in Weymouth district, Dorset; within Weymouth borough, and including the modern and larger portion of Weymouth town. Acres, 1,548; of which 90 are water. Real property, £33,794; of which £500 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,273; in 1861, 6,498. Houses, 1,057. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the Great Western and the Southwestern railways to Weymouth, from the establishment of a regular packet service to the Channel Islands, and from the constructing of Government defence works and of the breakwater at Portland. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Radipole, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £298.* Patron, the Rev. E. Holland. A separate charge, designated St. John's, was constituted in 1856, out of Melcombe-Regis and Radipole; and the living of it is a p. curacy, of the value of £50, in the patronage of the Rector. Pop., in 1861, of the Melcombe-Regis portion of St. John, 661; of the Radipole portion, 401. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDON, a hamlet in Okehampton parish, Devon; near Okehampton.

MELDON, a parish in Morpeth district, Northumberland; on the Wansbeck river and the Wansbeck Valley railway, 6 miles W by S of Morpeth. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Morpeth. Acres, 993. Real property, £2,548. Pop., 144. Houses, 27. The manor, with Meldon Park, belongs to John Cookson, Esq. 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. Meldon Water-mill is said to have been a momentary resting-point of Oliver Cromwell in 1651. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £288.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was restored by Dr. Raine, the antiquary, who was rector.

MELDRETH, a village and a parish in the district of Royston and county of Cambridge. The village stands on a branch of the river Rhee, near the Hitchin and Cambridge railway, 4 miles NNE of Royston; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Royston. The parish comprises 2,000 acres. Real property, £3,011. Pop., 735. Houses, 165. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £224.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and was recently in disrepair. There

are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £9. Andrew Marvell, father of the poet Marvell, was a native.

MELFORD, a railway station and a sub-district in Sudbury district, Suffolk. The station is on the S border of the county, on the Haverhill and Sudbury railway, adjacent to Long Melford, 3 miles NNW of Sudbury.—The sub-district contains Long Melford parish, five other parishes in Suffolk, and two electorally in Essex. Acres, 16,799. Pop., 5,574. Houses, 1,220.

MELFORD (LONG), a village and a parish in Sudbury district, 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 Melford r. station, 3 miles NNW of Sudbury; is nearly a mile long, from N to S, 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 has a post-office under Sudbury, two hotels, a church, an Independent chapel, two small endowed schools, a national school built in 1860 at a cost of £1,300, a British school, a literary institute, an endowed hospital, other charities £45, a large cattle fair on Whit-Thursdays, and a pleasure and pedlery fair on Whit-Tuesdays and Whit-Wednesdays. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower; contains several ancient brasses, and several monuments to the Martyrs and others; and was restored in 1869, at a cost of about £3,000. The literary institute was opened in 1849, and contains a reading-room and lecture-room. The hospital was founded in 1550, by Sir William Cordell; is for a warden, 12 poor men, and 2 poor women; and has an endowed income of £51. The British school was built in 1862, and is connected with the Independent chapel.—The parish comprises 5,135 acres. Real property, £12,692. Pop. in 1851, 2,587; in 1861, 2,870. Houses, 632. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of horse-hair and cocoa-nut fibre manufacture, and from the establishment of an iron foundry. The manor belonged anciently to Bury abbey. Melford Hall is a fine Tudor brick mansion, with four small round towers in front; belonged formerly to the Savages and the Cordells; belongs now to Sir William Parker, Bart.; and is the residence of Lord Alfred Paget. Melford Place is an ancient mansion; belonged once to the Martyrs; passed to the Spaldings; and belongs now to H. Westrop, Esq. Kentwell Hall is the seat of Capt. E. R. S. Bennet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £330. Patron, the Rev. J. Martyn. Abbot Reeve, or John de Melford, and Bishop Johnson, were natives.

MELIDEN, a township and a parish in the district of St. Asaph and county of Flint. The township lies on the coast and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, 2 miles SW of Prestatyn r. station, and 4½ N by E of St. Asaph. The parish contains also the townships of Nant and Prestatyn, the latter of which has a post-office under Rhyl. Acres, 4,722; of which 3,115 are water. Real property, £12,920; of which £9,452 are in mines. Pop., 1,250. Houses, 292. The property is divided among a few. Nant was a seat of the Conways; and Prestatyn had formerly a castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £158.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is good. The vicarage of Prestatyn is a separate benefice. Bouchery's charity for four clergymen yields £75 a year.

MELIN, a Celtic word signifying "a mill," and used in topographical nomenclature.

MELIN-ABBEY, a seat in Llanvihangel-Llantarnam parish, Monmouth; on the river Mon-Llwyd, 3¼ miles N of Newport. It was partly built out of the remains of a Cistercian abbey.

MELIN-CRYTHAU, a place of copper works and collieries, 1 mile E of Neath, in Glamorgan.

MELIN-DWR, a place in the N of Glamorgan; on the river Cleddan, 5½ miles NE of Neath. A fall of 80 feet on the river is here.

MELIN-DWR, a township in Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Cardigan; on the river Rheiddol, near Aberystwith. Acres, 6,677. Real property, £2,789; of which £1,929

are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,151; in 1861, 1,311. Houses, 234.

MELINE, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; on the river Nevern, under Precellyn mountain, 6½ miles SW by S of Cardigan r. station. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 4,523. Real property, £1,353. Pop., 414. Houses, 103. The property is much subdivided. An ancient camp is at Pennybenglog. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £149. Patron, the Rev. D. Protheroe. The church was rebuilt in 1835; is in the decorated English style, of local stone with Bath stone dressings; and consists of nave and apsidal chancel, with W bell-gable.

MELIN-GRYFFYTH, a place of tin-plate works in Glamorgan; on the river Taff, near Cardiff. The works belong to T. W. B. Blackmore, Esq.; and his residence, called Velindra, is adjacent.

MELINIOG-FACH and MELINIOG-FAWR, two townships in Llanisafraid parish, Montgomery; near Llanfyllin. Pop., 104 and 114.

MELIN-VELINDRE, a waterfall in the S of Montgomery; between Llanilloes and Plinlimmon.

MELKINTHORPE, a township in Louthier parish, Westmoreland; on the river Leathe, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 6½ miles N of Shap. Real property, £426. Pop., 99.

MELKRIDGE, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; on the South Tyne river and on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 2 miles S of the Roman wall, and 2 E of Haltwhistle. Acres, 4,451. Pop., 299. Houses, 59. The manor belongs to Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. The Roman camp of Whitechester is here.

MELKSHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Wilts. The town stands on the river Avon, and on the Wilts and Berks canal, adjacent to the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, 9½ miles E by S of Bath; 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, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall and cheese-market, a four-arched bridge, a church, four dissenting chapels, national and British schools, and a literary institution. The town-hall and cheese-market was built in 1847, at a cost of £3,350; and is in the Italian style, of white freestone. The church is a large cruciform structure, partly of the 12th century; has an embattled and pinnacled tower, rising from the W end; includes two side chapels; was restored and enlarged in 1845, at a cost of £2,000; and contains monuments of the Awdrys, the Jenkines, and others. The dissenting chapels are for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans. Two mineral springs, respectively saline and chalybeate, were discovered near the town in the last century; a new saline spring was obtained, 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 on every alternate Tuesday; and a cattle-fair, on 27 July. The manufacture of fancy-cloth and sacking is carried on; and there is a large corn-mill. Pop. in 1851, 2,931; in 1861, 2,452. Houses, 577. The decrease of pop. was caused by diminished employment in the clothing and dyeing factories.

The parish includes also the tythings of Beanaere, Blackmore, Cannonhold, and Woodrow, and the chapelry of Seend. Acres, 12,572. Real property, £38,678; of which £5,000 are in mines, and £196 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 6,073; in 1861, 5,337. Houses, 1,229. The manor belonged anciently to King Harold, and belongs now to Richard Long, Esq. Beanaere was the seat of the

Sels; Seend, of the Awdrys; and Melksham House, of the Loags. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Seend and Earl Stoke, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £1,215. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The vicarage of Shaw and Whitley is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Whaddon, the chapelry of Semington, and the tything of Littleton. Acres, 14,248. Pop. in 1851, 6,671; in 1861, 5,866. Houses, 1,304.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Trowbridge, containing the parishes of Trowbridge and Hilperton. Acres of the district, 17,763. Poor-rates in 1863, £10,424. Pop. in 1851, 18,815; in 1861, 17,233. Houses, 3,835. Marriages in 1863, 115; births, 550,—of which 24 were illegitimate; deaths, 470,—of which 183 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,286; births, 5,584; deaths, 3,931. The places of worship, in 1851, were 9 of the Church of England, with 2,469 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 1,289 s.; 12 of Baptists, with 5,340 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 100 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 100 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,056 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 280 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 300 s. The schools were 14 public day-schools, with 1,950 scholars; 31 private day-schools, with 754 s.; 27 Sunday schools, with 3,605 s. and 1 evening school for adults, with 46 s. The workhouse is in Semington chapelry, about 2 miles from the town; and, at the census of 1861, had 160 inmates.—The hundred contains six parishes, and part of another. Acres, 21,492. Pop. in 1851, 19,252; in 1861, 17,696. Houses, 3,969.

MELLBREAK. See CRUMMOCK-WATER.

MELL-FELL, a mountain, about 1,200 feet high, in Cumberland; 7 miles ENE of Keswick. It has a moundish outline, and is planted all over with larch.

MELLING, a village, a township, and a parish in the district and county of Lancaster. The village stands near the Furness and Midland railway, 2 miles NNE of Hornby; and has a r. station. The township bears the name of Melling and Wrayton, and comprises 1,120 acres. Real property, £1,618. Pop., 169. Houses, 35. The parish contains also the township of Hornby, which has a post-office under Lancaster, and the townships of Farleton, Roeburndale, Wennington, Wray-with-Botton, and Arkholme-with-Cawood. Acres, 23,474. Real property, £18,046; of which £40 are in mines, and £60 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,204; in 1861, 2,013. Houses, 393. The property is subdivided. Much of the land, with Hornby Castle, belongs to John Foster, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £145.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early perpendicular English; includes a chantry at the E end of the S aisle; has ten stained-glass windows; and was repaired in 1855. The chapelries of Hornby, Arkholme, and Wray are separate benefices. Chapels for Wesleyans and United Free Methodists are in Wray; a Roman Catholic chapel is in Hornby; and a slightly endowed school and charities £67 are in Melling.

MELLING, a township-chapelry in Halsall parish, Lancashire; on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, adjacent to the river Alt, and to the East Lancashire railway, 1 mile SE of Maghull r. station, and 7 NNE of Liverpool. It has a postal letter-box under Liverpool. Acres, 2,120. Real property, £5,430; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 662; in 1861, 723. Houses, 126. The chief landowners are Lord Skelmersdale, the Earl of Derby, and T. W. Blundell, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rector of Halsall. The church was rebuilt in 1834; is in the pointed style; and contains several handsome tablets. There are a national school, with 225 a-year from endowment, and a Roman Catholic school.

MELLINGTON, a township in Church-Stoke parish, Montgomeryshire; 3½ miles SE of Montgomery. Pop., 201. Mellington Hall is a chief residence.

MELLION (Sr.), a village and a parish in St. Germans district, Cornwall. The village stands 2 miles W of the river Tamar at the boundary with Devon, 3 SSE of Callington, and 5½ NW of Saltash r. station; and has

a pest-office, designated St. Mellion, Cornwall. The parish comprises 2,985 acres. Real property, £1,775. Pop., 299. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. Newton House belonged to the Ferrers; passed to the Corytons and the Hallyams; and belongs now to E. Collins, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £232.* Patron, A. Coryton, Esq. The church is later English; was restored in 1862, at a cost of more than £1,000; and contains some curious effigies and armours of the Corytons of the 16th century.

MELLIS, a village and a parish in Hartismere district, Suffolk. The village stands round a large green, traversed by the Great Eastern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the Roman road to Norwich, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of Eye; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Scole. The parish comprises 1,344 acres. Real property, £2,503. Pop., 598. Houses, 119. The property is divided chiefly among six. The manor of St. John's belongs to G. H. Wilson, Esq.; and that of Pountney Hall, to Lord Henniker. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £148.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church dates from about the end of the 13th century; lost its tower about 1730; 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 Clarks. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a parochial school.

MELLISHES-BOTTOM, an extra-parochial tract in Fareham district, Hants; conjoined with Wickham-Forest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Fareham.

MELLONS (St.), a village and a parish in the district of Cardiff and county of Monmouth. The village stands near the river Romney at the boundary with Glamorgan, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Marshfield r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Cardiff; and has a post-office under Cardiff. The parish comprises 2,574 acres. Real property, £4,346. Pop., 688. Houses, 137. The property is much divided. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llanedarn, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £160.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Llandaff and the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is ancient but good. Charities, £15.

MELLOR, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Glossop parish, Derby. The village stands near the river Goyt at the boundary with Cheshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Marple-Bridge r. station, and 6 E by S of Stockport; and has a post-office under Stockport. The township comprises 2,352 acres. Real property, £6,947; of which £120 are in mines. Pop., 1,753. Houses, 341. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1838. Pop., 3,373. Houses, 637. The property is much subdivided. There are cotton mills, bleaching-works, and collieries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £123. Patron, the Rev. T. M. Freeman. The church stands on a commanding site, with extensive views; and is a very plain building, with an old tower. There are chapels for Independents, Primitive Methodists, United Free Methodists, and Roman Catholics, and an endowed school with £25 a-year.

MELLOR, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Blackburn parish and district, Lancashire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Blackburn r. station.—The township contains also part of the hamlet of Mellor-Brook, which has a post-office under Blackburn. Acres, 1,830. Real property, £4,080. Pop. in 1851, 1,663; in 1861, 1,398. Houses, 288. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of families to Blackburn. The manor belongs to the representatives of the late J. F. Hindle, Esq. Mellor House is the seat of H. Hargreaves, Esq. 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. A cotton mill is at Mellor-Brook, and hand-loom weaving is carried on.—The chapelry includes also the township of Ramsgrave, and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 1,718. Houses, 351. The manor of Ramsgrave belongs to Lord de Tabley. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the

Vicar of Blackburn. The church was built in 1829, at a cost of £5,275; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.—The sub-district contains also the townships of Balderstone, Osbaldeston, and Clayton-in-le-Dale. Acres, 6,227. Pop., 2,863. Houses, 577.

MELLOR-BROOK, a hamlet in Mellor and Balderstone townships, Blackburn parish, Lancashire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Blackburn. It has a post-office under Blackburn, and a cotton mill.

MELLIS, a village and a parish in Frome district, Somerset. The village stands in a valley $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Frome r. station; is a large place; and has a post-office under Frome, and fairs on the second Monday after Whit-Monday and on 29 Sept. The parish contains also the hamlet of Vobster. Acres, 3,611. Real property, £7,184; of which £960 are in mines, and £120 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,186; in 1861, 972. Houses, 222. The decrease of pop. was caused by a regulation which does not allow more than one family to occupy a cottage. The property is divided among a few. The manor, Mells Park, and much of the land belong to the Rev. J. S. H. Horner. The rocks include coal, pipe-clay, fuller's-earth, lead ore, and manganese. Coal is worked; brick-making 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. Value, £630.* Patron, the Rev. J. S. H. Horner. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with pinnacled tower; and has very fine painted windows. The vicarage of Vobster, with Leigh-upon-Mendip, is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Church school, and parish lands £75.

MELLS, a hamlet in Wenhamston parish, Suffolk; on the river Blyth, 2 miles ESE of Halesworth. Real property, £1,345. Pop., 123. There are ruins of an ancient chapel.

MELLS AND LEIGH, a liberty in Somerset, comprising the parishes of Mells and Leigh-on-Mendip.

MELLTE (THE), a river of Brecon 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 Ystradyfelle, to a confluence with the Hepste at Killepsted; and combines with that stream, and with the Sychrhyd, to form the river Neath. It passes, near Ystradyfelle, through a very curious cavern, called Porthyr-Ogof, about 40 feet high, 20 feet wide, and 1,800 feet long; and is rejoined, at the middle of the cavern, by a portion of its water which had disappeared near Ystradyfelle church, and flowed underground to the cavern. It also, at Clyngwyn, 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 Clyngwyn.

MELLWATER, a hamlet in Ewes township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Barnard-Castle.

MELMERBY, a village and a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland. The village stands under the Cross-fall range of mountains, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Langwathly, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Penrith r. station; was formerly a market-town; and has a post-office under Penrith, and fairs on 22 April and 28 Sept. The parish comprises 4,496 acres. Real property, £2,499. Pop., 307. Houses, 58. The property is much subdivided. The manor and much of the land belong to the Rev. John Hall. Melmerby Hall is an ancient and chief residence. About 2,310 acres an unenclosed hill, or common. Melmerby fell has an altitude of 2,330 feet; and is crossed, near the summit, by the Maiden way. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. John Hall. 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 township in Coverham parish, N. R.

Yorkshire; near the river Cover, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Leyburn r. station. Acres, 1,153. Real property, £350. Pop., 123. Houses, 25.

MELMERBY, a township in Wath parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Northeastern railway, at the junction of the branch to Northallerton, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Kijon. It has a station with telegraph at the railway junction. Acres, 1,109. Real property, £2,241. Pop., 255. Houses, 70.

MELPLASH, a tything in Netherbury parish, and a chapelry partly also in Poorstock parish, Dorset. The tything lies $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Beaminster, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Poorstock r. station; and has a post-office under Bridport. The chapelry was constituted in 1847. Pop. of the Netherbury portion, 422; of the Poorstock portion, 42. Houses, 89 and 10. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. There is also a good parochial school-house.

MELROSE HALL, a seat of the Duke of Sutherland in the N of Surrey; near Wimbledon, and 7 miles SW of London. There is a post-office of Melrose Hall under Putney, London SW.

MELSA. See MEAUX.

MELSONBY, a village and a parish in Richmond district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Richmond, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Scorton r. station; and has a post-office under Darlington. The parish comprises 2,669 acres. Real property, £3,973. Pop., 471. Houses, 106. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Messrs. Swan, Clough, and Co. of York. 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. Value, £509.* Patron, University College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and charities £9. A railway $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, to the Darlington and Barnard-Castle line, was authorized in 1866.

MELTHAM, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in the parish of Almondbury and district of Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands in an open valley, under a moorland mountainous ridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Lockwood r. station, and 5 SW by S of Huddersfield; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office; under Huddersfield, and fairs on the first Saturday of April and the Saturday after 11 Oct. The township comprises 4,525 acres. Real property, £11,675; of which £150 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,758; in 1861, 4,046. Houses, 785. The manor is divided among five. A large proportion of the land is moor. Coal is found; and there are excellent building and flag stones. Industry is carried on in several woollen mills, two large cotton mills, dye-works, and an iron-foundry.—The chapelry is less extensive than the township. Pop., 3,456. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £275.* Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church was rebuilt in 1789; was enlarged, and had a tower added in 1835; and is a plain stone structure. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans and a handsome Church school erected in 1867.—The sub-district comprises the townships of Meltham and South Crosland. Acres, 6,085. Pop., 6,549. Houses, 1,377.

MELTHAM-MILLS, a village and a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile E of Meltham, and 3 WSW of Berry-Brow r. station. The chapelry comprises parts of the townships of Meltham and Holey, and was made parochial in 1866. Rated property, £1,700. Pop., 1,196. Houses, 236. The property is divided among a few. There are extensive cotton mills and a large silk mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, C. Brook, Esq. The church was built in 1845; is a handsome cruciform edifice, in the pointed style; and has a tower and spire. There are a national school and an infant school.

MELTILWAITE, a township in Irton parish, Cumberland; near West-water, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Ravenglass. Pop., 112.

MELTON, a village and a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Deben, adjacent to the East Suffolk railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Woodbridge; is a large place; has a post-office under Woodbridge, a station with telegraph on the railway, an iron-foundry and machine-works, and fairs on the second Tuesday of Sept., and the second Wednesday after Michaelmas; and carries on a trade in corn, coals, and other things on the river. The parish comprises 1,420 acres. Real property, £5,131. Pop., 1,084. Houses, 180. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Ely. Melton Hall is the seat of J. R. Wood, Esq.; Melton Lodge, of J. Packe, Esq.; Foxborough Hall, of C. Walford, Esq.; Hill House, of Lieutenant-Col. F. W. Schreiber; Fern Hill, of Capt. R. Kouse; Retreat, of J. S. Dean, Esq.; the Hermitage, of J. Macquene, Esq.; the Red House, of Mrs. Day; and Wilford Lodge, of Mrs. Bates. 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 lunatics; and, at the census of 1861, had 355 inmates. There are clay and sand pits, and brick-works. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £347. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The new church stands in the centre of the village; was built in 1863; and is 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 are a national school, and charities £48.

MELTON, a township-chapelry in Welton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the Hull and Selby railway and the Humber, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW of Ferriby r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ W of Hull. It has a post-office under Brough. Acres, 800. Real property, £1,680. Pop., 175. Houses, 36. The manor belongs to Mrs. R. Whitaker. There are brick and tile works. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Welton, in the diocese of York.

MELTON, W. R. Yorkshire. See MELTON (HIGH).

MELTONBY, a township-chapelry in Pocklington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NNW of Pocklington r. station. Post-town, Pocklington, under York. Acres, 710. Real property, with Yapham, £2,977. Pop., of M. alone, 66. Houses, 12. The living is a p. curacy, 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.

MELTON-CONSTABLE, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Holt, and 6 NE of Ryburgh r. station. It includes the hamlet or quondam parish of Burgh-Parva; and its post-town is Briston, under Thetford. Acres, 2,710. Real property, £2,429. Pop., 118. Houses, 19. The property belongs to Lord Hastings. 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. 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; includes an ornate domestic chapel; 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. A small house of industry stands within the parish; serves, under Gilbert's act, for Melton-Constable and Brinton; and, at the census of 1861, had 9 inmates. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Burgh-Parva, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £219. Patron, Lord Hastings. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a central tower.

MELTON (GREAT). See MELTON-MAGNA.

MELTON (HIGH), a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Conisburgh r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Doncaster. Post-town, Doncaster. Acres, 1,464. Real property, £1,482. Pop., 109. Houses, 22.

The property belongs to A. F. W. Montagu, Esq. Melton Hall is Mr. M.'s seat; contains fine paintings of the Fountaynes, the Wilsons, and the Montagus; commands an extensive prospect; 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. Value, £97. Patron, A. F. W. Montagu, Esq. The church is ancient and of different periods, from Norman downward; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments of the Fountaynes and the Wilsons.

MELTON (LITTLE). See MELTON-PARVA.

MELTON-MAGNA, a parish, with a village, in Hensstead district, Norfolk; near the river Yare, 2½ miles NW of Hethersett r. station, and 4 NE by N of Wymondham. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 2,485. Real property, £4,213. Pop., 368. Houses, 78. The manor, Melton Hall, and most of the land, belong to the Rev. H. E. Lombe. The present parish comprises two ancient parishes, M.-St. Mary and M.-All Saints, consolidated in the time of Queen Anne. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £753.* Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church of St. Mary is later English; and consists of nave and chancel, with S porch and small tower. The church of All Saints is a ruin, and has a fine ivy-clad tower. There is a village school.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district; in Leicestershire. The town stands in a fine vale, on the river Eye, and on the Syston and Peterborough railway, 15 miles NE of Leicester. It was known at Donnesday, 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 its numbers, among eminent natives, Bishop de Kirky, Archbishop de Melton, and the orator Henley. It is well-built, and has, of late years, been much improved and enlarged. It is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and it has a local post-office, a railway-station with telegraph, four banking-offices, several good inns, a police-station, a corn-exchange, three bridges, a church, three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a literary institution and museum, three public schools, a workhouse, a town-estate yielding about £800 a-year, and charities £362. The corn-exchange includes accommodation for the petty sessions and county courts; and was estimated in 1866 to be then worth £3,500. The church was once a cell to Lewes abbey; is a cruciform edifice, 164 feet by 117, variously early, decorated, and later English, with a handsome central early English tower; has a very peculiar W porch, with an elegant doorway, surmounted by a magnificent five-light window; has also several fine memorial windows, passed into a state of much decay; underwent considerable restoration between 1850 and 1864; and was further restored, under the direction of G. G. Scott, in 1867. The dissenting chapels are Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome edifice in the pointed style, after designs by Pugin. Two of the public schools are Church and British, maintained out of the town estate, and free to all children of the parish. The third public school is an infant one, built in 1853, capable of receiving 200 children, and supported by subscription. The workhouse has capacity for 250 persons; and, at the census of 1861, had 132 inmates. The charities include an hospital for twelve persons, and an almshouse for six. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on the Monday and Tuesday after 17 January, the second Tuesday of April, Whit-Tuesday, 21 Aug., 29 Sept., and 24 Oct.; and a trade in Stilton cheese and pork pies is carried on. Stilton cheese, though taking name from Stilton in Hunts, was first made in Melton. Pork pies are made to the amount of about two tons a-week; and the greater portion of them is sent to London, Manchester, and Leeds. A famous

subscription hunt takes name from Melton; commences early in November, and closes with the Croxton-Park races, about the end of March or beginning of April; is frequented by the leading sportsmen from all quarters of the kingdom; and is accommodated with extensive stables, capable of holding 500 horses. Pop., of the town, in 1861, 4,047. Houses, 890.

The township extends beyond the town; and, with Welby chapelry, comprises 5,680 acres. Real property, exclusive of Welby, £20,503; of which £146 are in the canal, and £240 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,434; in 1861, 4,446. Houses, 942. The parish contains also the chapelries of Welby, Sysonby, Freaby, and Burton-Lazars. Acres, 10,266. Real property, £30,433. Pop. in 1851, 4,956; in 1861, 4,936. Houses, 1,030. The manor of Melton was given, by William the Conqueror, to Goisfrid de Wirce; passed early to the Albinis, the Mowbrays, and others; and went afterwards to the Hudsons and the Lambs. The manor of Welby belongs to Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.; and that of Freaby, to Sir John Hartopp, Bart. Edgerton Lodge is a hunting-box of the Earl of Wilton; and Newport Lodge, of the Earl of Bradford. A priory anciently stood here; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Earl of Warwick. The living is a vicarage, united with the four Melton chapelries, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £600.* Patron, T. Frewen, Esq. There are chapels of ease in Burton, Sysonby, Welby, and Freaby, and a chapel for Independents in Freaby.

The sub-district excludes the chapelries of Freaby and Burton-Lazars, but includes the parishes of Asfordby, Hoby, Ragdale, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Grinston, and Saxelby, the chapelry of Wartnaby, and the extra-parochial tract of Shoby. Acres, 17,900. Pop., 6,375. Houses, 1,353.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Somerby, containing the parishes of Somerby, Pickwell, Little Dalby, Burrough, Twyford, Great Dalby, Kirby-Bellars, Frisby-on-the-Wreak, Rotherby, Brooksby, Gaddesby, and Ashby-Folville, and the chapelry of Burton-Lazars; the sub-district of Waltham, containing the parishes of Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Thorpe-Arnold, Wyfordby, Stonesby, Saltby, Sproughton, Buckminster, Custon, Garthorpe, Saxby, Edmondthorpe, Wymondham, and Stapleford, the chapelry of Freaby, and the extra-parochial tract of Beschaby; and the sub-district of Clawson, containing the parishes of Clawson, Hose, Harby, Stathern, Eaton, Branston, Eastwell, Goadby-Marwood, Scalford, Abkettleby, Nether-Broughton, and Broughton-Sulney—the last electorally in Notts—and the chapelry of Wycomb and Chadwell. Acres, 93,077. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,337. Pop. in 1851, 20,533; in 1861, 20,171. Houses, 4,259. Marriages in 1863, 110; births, 607,—of which 58 were illegitimate; deaths, 376,—of which 131 were at ages under 5 years, and 3 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,429; births, 6,366; deaths, 3,809. The places of worship, in 1851, were 55 of the Church of England, with 12,327 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 795 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 375 s.; 29 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,447 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 670 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 40 s.; 1 undefined, with 100 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 260 s. The schools were 34 public day-schools, with 2,422 scholars; 49 private day-schools, with 833 s.; 69 Sunday schools, with 3,174 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 20 s.

MELTON-PARVA, a parish, with a village, in Hensstead district, Norfolk; near the river Yare, 2½ miles N of Hethersett r. station, and 5 W by S of Norwich. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 671. Real property, £1,712. Pop., 370. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to F. B. Franks, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £110.* Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is a good thatched building; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a village school and charities £13.

MELTON-ROSS, a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln; adjacent to Barnetby r. station, 5 miles NE by

E. of Brigg. Post-town, Barnetby, under Ulceby. Acres, 1,755. Real property, £3,117. Pop., 163. Houses, 32. The manor belonged formerly to the Ross family, and belongs now to the Earl of Yarborough. There are extensive lime-works. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of New Barnetby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200.* Patron, Earl Manvers. The church is modern.

MELTON (West), a village in Brampton-Berlow township, Wath-upon-Dearne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Rotherham. It is a large and pleasant place, and has a post-office under Rotherham.

MELVERLEY, a parish, with a village, in Atcham district, Salop; on the river Vyrnwy, at its influx to the Severn, at the boundary with Wales, 3 miles NNW of Westbury r. station, and 11 W by N of Shrewsbury. Post-town, Kinnerley, under Oswestry. Acres, 1,418. Real property, £2,976. Pop., 214. Houses, 50. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Major Edwards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value £177. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is an ancient structure of wood and plaster, with a bell-turret; and was recently in bad condition. There are an independent chapel, and charities 55.

MELWOOD, a hamlet in Owston parish, Lincoln; 2 miles SE of Epworth.

MEMBLAND, a hamlet in Holbeton parish, Devon; near Bigbury bay, 6 miles SW by W of Modbury. Membland House belonged to the Hillersdons, the Champenornes, and others; and passed to the Rev. Sir P. Perrin, Bart.

MEMBURY, a village and a parish in Axminster district, Devon. The village stands near the river Yarty, and near the boundary with Dorset, 3½ miles N by W of Axminster r. station; was anciently called Maimburgh; and has a post-office under Chard, and a fair on the Wednesday after 9 Aug. The parish comprises 4,039 acres. Real property, £5,337. Pop., 751. Houses, 136. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Courtenays, and passed to the Drakes and others. Yarty, now a farm-house, was the seat of the Yarty family; Waterhouse, anciently called Waters, was the seat of the De la Water family; and both now belong to S. Newbery, Esq. Membury Castle is a well-preserved ancient British camp, of about 2 acres, on a hill. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Axminster, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is partly early English, partly decorated; was recently restored; comprises nave, transept, and chancel; and contains a fine monument to Sir S. Calmady. There are a national school, and charities 25.

MEMBURY, a place in the NE of Wilts; 3½ miles NE of Lansbury.

MENABILLY. See FOWEY.

MENACUDDLE. See ATSFELL (Str.).

MENAI, a hundred in the SE of Anglesey; bounded, along the SE, by part of Menai strait,—on the SW by Carnarvon bay; on the W by Malttraeth sands and the Cefni river; and containing Llanedwip parish, and fourteen other parishes. Acres, 37,364. Pop. in 1831, 5,781; in 1851, 8,068. Houses, 1,915.

MENAI BRIDGE, a great suspension bridge over the Menai strait, between Carnarvonshire and Anglesey; near the junction of the Chester and Holyhead railway with the Carnarvon railway, 1 mile NE of the Britannia Bridge, and 1 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 1818-20, on a design by Telford, at a cost of £211,791. It stands on a spot called Ynys-y-moel, where bold rocky shores, on both sides, gave opportunity for a lofty road-way. Four arches on one side, and three on the other, each 52½ 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 553 feet apart, and are formed of hard limestone masonry. The supporting chains are 16 in number, and each 1,715 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 43 feet; and they support a permanent weight of 439 tons, and are capable of supporting an additional weight of 1,520 tons. The road-way 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 horse-back; and the road-way 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 iron-work is 2,186 tons. A large hotel is near the bridge; a railway station is at the neighbouring junction of railways; fairs are held in the vicinity on 11 May, 27 July, 18 Aug., 26 Sept., 24 Oct., and 14 Nov.; and there is a post-office designated Menai-Bridge, Anglesey.

MENAI STRAIT, a belt of sea separating Carnarvonshire from Anglesey. It was known to the Romans as *Menevium Fretum*,—to the Saxons as *Mænige and Maunie*; and its name signifies narrow waters. It extends from the head of the Lavan sands in the neighbourhood of Beaumaris, 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 1661 and 1842. Five ferries 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 *Agrioola*, when the reign of the Druids in Anglesey was brought to an end; and for a defeat sustained by the English in 1282.

MENAPIA. See DAVID'S (Str.).

MENDHAM, a village in Hoxne district, Suffolk, and a parish partly also in Norfolk. The village stands on the river Waveney at the boundary with Norfolk, 1½ mile ESE of Harleston r. station; and has a post letter-box under Harleston. The parish comprises 3,144 acres. Real property of the Suffolk portion, £4,236. Pop., 553. Houses, 121. Real property of the Norfolk portion, £1,963. Pop., 221. Houses, 49. There are three manors, *Walsham Hall*, *Mendham King's Hall*, and *Prory*; and the first belongs to W. S. Holmes, Esq.,—the second and the third, to Sir Robert S. Adair, Bart. The priory is the residence of Capt. T. Wood. A *Clunian 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 *Brabons*; and has left some remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £122.* Patron, the Rev. E. W. Whitaker. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains three good brasses of the

Freston family, and several mural monuments. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and a parochial school.

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 1,000 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 rugged; 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. Mines of lead and calamine were worked in parts of it, chiefly within the parishes of Rowbarrow, Shipham, and East Harptree, from the time of the ancient Britons. A Roman road from Old Sarum to the Bristol Channel went along its summit; and many barrows are still upon its heights. Mendip Lodge, on one of its slopes, 7 miles NE by N of Axbridge, is the seat of T. Somers, Esq.; 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, a parish, and a sub-district, in Hartismere district, Suffolk. The village stands on clay soil, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Farningham r. station, and 5 NW by W of Debenham; consists of two streets, indifferently built; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Stoneham, a police station, and a fair on 2 Oct. The parish contains also the hamlet of Mendlesham-Green, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village. Acres, 3,944. Real property, £7,513. Pop. in 1851, 1,442; in 1861, 1,316. Houses, 293. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to C. Tyrell, Esq. 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. Value, £584.* Patron, E. White, Esq. The church was given by William Rufus to Battle abbey; includes some Norman arches; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with lofty tower; and was restored in 1864-6. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, a national school, an endowed grammar school with £40 a-year, and charities £290.—The sub-district contains also ten other parishes. Acres, 20,092. Pop., 5,830. Houses, 1,271.

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; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tregony.

MENETHORPE. See **MENNETHORPE**.

MENEVIA. See **DAVID'S (ST.)**.

MENEVIACUM FRETUM. See **MENAI STRAIT**.

MENGHAM, a place in Hayling Island, Hants; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Havant.

MENHENIOT, or **MENHYNNET**, a village and a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall. The village stands near the river Seaton and the Cornwall railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Liskeard; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Liskeard, and fairs on 23 April, 11 June, and 28 July. The parish comprises 6,997 acres. Real property, £18,852; of which £9,198 are in mines, and £50 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,944; in 1861, 2,423. Houses, 423. The increase of pop. arose from extensive mining operations. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Carninows, passed to the Trelawneys, and belongs now to E. Hambly, Esq. A long deserted mansion of the Trelawneys is at Poole; and was used, for many years, as a poor-house. A seat of Richard, Earl of Cornwall,

was at Tenereek. 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 Exeter. Value, £800. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is later English, has a tower and spire, and was recently restored and enlarged. There are a national school at the village, with £8 a-year from endowment, and another national school at Merynnet. William of Wykeham, Moorman who first substituted English for Cornish in the church-service, and Holwell Carr, who gave his pictures to the national gallery, were vicars.

MENNETHORPE, a township in Westow parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent and the Scarborough railway, 3 miles SSW of New Malton. Real property, £754. Pop., 124. Houses, 29.

MENSTHORPE, a hamlet in North Elmsall township, South Kirby parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to North Elmsall village.

MENSTONE, a township, with a village, in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; under Rumbold's-Moor, 3 miles SW of Otley. Acres, 1,132. Real property, £2,017. Pop. in 1551, 449; in 1861, 315. Houses, 70. The decrease of pop. was caused by the substitution of machine-combing for hand-combing in worsted factories. The manor belongs to F. H. Fawkes, Esq. There are a room used for church service and a Wesleyan chapel.

MENTHORPE-WITH-BOWTHORPE, a township in Hemingbrough parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, near Menthorpe-Gate r. station, 5 miles ENE of Selby. Acres, 990. Real property, £1,528. Pop., 69. Houses, 12.

MENTHORPE-GATE, a railway station in E. R. Yorkshire; on the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Selby.

MENTMORE, a village and a parish in the district of Leighton-Buzzard and county of Buckingham. The village stands near the Northwestern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the boundary with Herts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ SW of the boundary with Beds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Cheddington Junction r. station, and 4 SSW of Leighton-Buzzard; and has a post-office under Leighton-Buzzard. The parish contains also the hamlet of Ledburn, and comprises 1,240 acres. Real property, £2,498. Pop., 399. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. Mentmore Towers and much of the land belong to Baron de Rothschild. The Towers stands to the W of the village, commanding 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 Majolica ware. Baron de Rothschild's stag hounds are kennelled here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200.* Patron, Baron de Rothschild. The church is decorated and later English, in good condition. A Baptist chapel is at Ledburn; and the parish shares in Pratt's charity.

MENUPTON, or **MANUTTON**, a township in Chm parish, Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 39.

MENWITH-WITH-DARLEY, a township in Haapsworthaite parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Nidd, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Pateley-Bridge. Acres, 2,480. Real property, £3,178. Pop., 650. Houses, 158. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The church of Thornthwaite chapelry is here; and there are chapels for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £40 a-year, and charities 215.

MEOLE-BRACE. See **BRACE-MEOLE**.

MEOLSE, a railway station in Cheshire; on the Hoylake railway, 1 mile E of Hoylake.

MEOLSE (GREAT), a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire; on the coast, and on the Hoylake railway, at Meolse r. station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Birkenhead. Acres, 3,883; of which 3,200 are foreshore-water. Real property, £853. Pop., 134. Houses, 34.

MEOLSE (LITTLE), a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire; on the coast, near Hoylake r. station, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Birkenhead. Acres, 19,926; of which 19,275 are foreshore-water. Real property, £1,000. Pop., 169. Houses, 32.

MEOLS (NORTH), a village, a township, a sub-district, and a parish in Ormskirk district, Lancashire. The village stands on a rivulet, 1 mile from the coast, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Southport r. station; bears the name of Charlestown; and has a post-office of that name under Southport, and a fair on the Monday and Tuesday after 20 Aug.—The township contains also the town of Southport, and the hamlets of Southaws, Hayside, Little London, Higher Blowick, Lower Blowick, Rowe-Lane, Marshside, Crossens, and Banks. Acres, 18,871; of which 10,895 are foreshore-water. Real property, £48,226. Pop. in 1851, 8,694; in 1861, 14,661. Houses, 2,585. The increase of pop. was chiefly in Southport; and arose, there and elsewhere, principally from house-building for mercantile men, and from the establishing of boarding-schools. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. Charles Hesketh and the Trustees of the late C. Scarisbrick, Esq. North Meols Hall was formerly the seat of the Heskeths, and is now a farm-house. Hand-loom silk weaving is a principal employment.—The sub-district is coterminous with the township.—The parish contains also the township of Birkdale; and comprises 10,301 acres of land, and 14,240 acres of water. Real property, £53,173. Pop. in 1851, 9,319; in 1861, 15,947. Houses, 2,822. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £814.* Patron, the Rev. C. Hesketh. The church stands at Churchtown; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains monuments to the Heskeths and the Fleetwoods. Three vicarages of Southport, and those of Crossens, Banks, and Birkdale are separate benefices. Chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £22 are in North Meols ecclesiastical section; and ten dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and three national schools are in Southport.

MEON (THE). See MEON-STOKE.

MEON (EAST), a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Hants. The village stands in a long valley, among chalk hills, 4 miles WSW of Petersfield r. station; and has a post-office under Petersfield. The parish includes the tythings of Borden, Coombe, Langrish, Orenbourne, Peak, Ramsdean, Riplington, and Westbury. Acres, 11,350. Real property, £13,162; of which £39 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,543; in 1861, 1,456. Houses, 318. The property is subdivided. The manor was known, at Domesday, as Mene; belonged then to Bishop de Blois; and belongs still to the Bishop of Winchester. Westbury House is a chief residence. About 1,277 acres are downs, and about 1,350 are woodland. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Winchester; and, till 1867, was united with Froxfield and Steep. Value, £680.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. 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 door-ways, the tower, and one of the windows; is early English in the S aisles of nave and chancel; has a later spire upon the tower; and contains a later English stone pulpit, and a very curious ancient, carved, blue lias font. There is a national school.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes, and is in Petersfield district. Acres, 20,551. Pop. in 1861, 2,651. Houses, 569.—The hundred contains six parishes; is in Petersfield division; and is cut into lower half and upper half. Acres, 11,350 and 11,812. Pop. in 1851, 1,543 and 1,871. Houses, 314 and 354.

MEON HILL, an eminence in the NE of Gloucester; at the end of the Cotswolds, 4 miles NNE of Chipping-Campden. It has a double-ditched Saxon camp; and it commands a fine view.

MEON-STOKE, a village, a parish, and a hundred, in Hants. The village stands on a rivulet 4 miles NE by E of Bishops-Waltham r. station; and is a pretty place. The parish comprises 2,959 acres; and is in Droxford district. Post-town, Bishops-Waltham, under Southampton. Real property, £2,106. Pop., 429. Houses, 94. The

property is subdivided. 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-southward to Southampton water; and a willow-tree, in a meadow on its bank, measures 23 feet in girth of trunk, and is computed to contain 10 loads of timber. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Soberton, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £568.* 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. A curious petrified deposit exists in the church-yard, about 3 feet beneath the surface. There is a national school.—The hundred contains also six other parishes and part of another; is in Droxford division; and is cut into lower half and upper half. Acres, 10,274 and 13,305. Pop. in 1851, 1,803 and 2,371. Houses, 359 and 486.

MEON (WEST), a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Droxford district, Hants. The village stands 7 miles NE of Bishops-Waltham r. station, and 7 W of Petersfield; and has a post-office; under Petersfield. The parish contains also the hamlet of Woodlands. Acres, 3,728. Real property, £4,582. Pop., 342. Houses, 191. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. P. and Mrs. Aubertin. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Privett, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £868.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1844-6, at a cost of £12,000; is in the early English style; and has painted windows, and an embattled tower.—There are an Independent chapel and a national school.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 13,709. Pop., 2,177. Houses, 447.

MEOPHAM, or MEFFAM, a village and a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent. The village stands 1 mile S of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, and 5 S of Gravesend; was known to the Saxons as Meapaham; is a pleasant place, built round a fine green; and has a post-office under Gravesend, and a railway station with telegraph. The parish contains also part of the hamlet of Culverstone-Green. Acres, 4,693. Real property, £6,833. Pop. in 1851, 1,045; in 1861, 1,123. Houses, 211. The property is much subdivided. The manor has belonged since the 10th century to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Camer is the seat of W. M. Smith, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is partly early English, but chiefly decorated; was commenced by Archbishop Simcn de Meopham, and completed by Archbishop Courtenay; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and two porches, with tower and spire; and was renovated in 1859. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

MEPAL, a village and a parish in Ely district, Cambridge. The village stands on the New Bedford river, 5 miles SE of Chatteris r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Ely; and has a post-office under Ely. The parish comprises 1,452 acres. Real property, £3,963. Pop., 510. Houses, 115. Fortreys Hall and Widdens are chief places. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £280.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church is early English, and was restored in 1850. There are a dissenting chapel, an endowed school with £15 a-year, and charities £158.

MEPPERSHALL, or MERSHALL, a parish, with a village, in Biggleswade district, Beds; near the Hitchin branch of the Midland railway, 2 miles N of the boundary with Herts, and 2 S by W of Shefford. Post-town, Shefford, under Biggleswade. Acres, 1,949. Real property, £2,941. Pop., 541. Houses, 114. The property is chiefly divided among seven. The manor belongs to Mrs. Woodburn and the trustees of Mrs. B. Kime. 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. Value, £500.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is cruciform, and partly Norman; has a central tower; and contains two old brasses.

MERCASTON, a township in Mugginton parish, Derbyshire; 6 miles NW of Derby. Acres, 1,120. Real property, £2,125. Pop., 135. Houses, 21. A church was here at Domesday.

MERCHLYN, a township in Gyffu parish, Carnarvon; near Conway. Pop., 104.

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, Cambridge, Hunts, and Lincoln. The parts of it comprising Notts, Derby, and Cheshire, with the portions of Flint 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 Myrcna-ric or Meorc-land. Cridda or Creoda founded the kingdom about 535, but was subject to Northumbria. Wibba succeeded in 595; and, together with subsequent successors, continued to own the supremacy of Northumbria. Penda succeeded in 626; became independent; took London and part of Wessex; and had his seat at Tamworth. Peda succeeded in 656; Wolfhere, or Wulfere, in 659; Ethelred, in 675, and Ceolred, in 709. Ethelwald, or Ethelbald, succeeded in 716; was designated the Proud; and alternately gained and lost large extension 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, and 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. Egrif or Ecgfrith, Offa's son, succeeded in 785; Cenolf or Cynewulf, in 795; Kenelme, in 819; Burnwulf or Beorwulf, in 821; and Yglaf, in 825. Egbert of Wessex made war against the last two of these kings; defeated Burnwulf in one battle in 823, and slew him in another in 825; achieved success also against Yglaf; 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 HICSTEV.

MERE, a township, with a village, in Rostherne parish, Cheshire; 2½ miles NW of Knutsford. Acres, 2,433. Real property, £4,984. Pop., 556. Houses, 112. The manor, with Mere New Hall, belongs to T. J. L. Brooke, Esq. The 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. A chapel of ease is at Hoo-Green.

MERE, a town, a parish, a district, and 2 hundred, in Wilts. The town stands 1½ mile N of the boundary with Dorset, 1¼ SSE of the boundary with Somerset, 4 N of Gillingham r. station, and 21 S by E of Bath; took its name either from the Saxon word *Mæra*, signifying "limits," and alluding to its position near the meeting-point of three counties, or from its ancient owners the *Mæras*, whose crest, a ship, is still the sign of the head inn; was once a place of considerable importance; had a castle of the Earls of Cornwall, now represented by only a mound; sent members to parliament in the times of Edward I. and Edward II., but lost its franchise on the ground of poverty; is now decayed and irregularly built;

and has a post-office; under Bath, a banking-office, two chief inns, an old market-house, a church, Independent and Primitive Methodist chapels, a public cemetery, a literary institute, a public reading-room, national and British schools, an almshouse, and a workhouse. The church is ancient and handsome; has a beautifully carved oaken roof; includes two mortuary chapels; has an embattled tower, with lofty pinnacles; and contains a brass of Sir T. Beddiscombe of 1390. The public cemetery was opened in 1856; and an ancient earthen vessel was found at the forming of it, containing about 400 Roman coins. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on 17 May and 10 Oct.; and some industry in flax-spinning, silk-throwing, and the manufacture of bed-ticking is carried on. Lord Treasurer Cottington and F. Porter, the author of "Interpretations of the number 666," were natives. Pop., 1,210. Houses, 238.

The parish contains also the tythings of Chadderwick, Woodlands, and Zeals. Acres, 7,409. Real property, with West Knoyle and Stourton, £16,835. Pop., 2,929. Houses, 668. The manor belongs to the duchy of Cornwall. Mere Park was anciently a royal residence. Mere-Woodlands was a manorial seat of the Dodingtons. Zeals House is the seat of C. Grove, Esq. Bonhau House also is a chief residence, and has a Roman Catholic chapel. Ashfield water, a tributary of the Stour, rises on a chalk hill, and turns several mills. A Danish camp, called White-street, is on a hill to the NW of the town. Pen Pits, several thousand rudely circular holes in a marshy tract, are in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £330.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The rectory of Zeals-Green is a separate benefice.

The district contains also the parishes of East Knoyle, West Knoyle, Upper Pertwood, Monkton-Deverill, Kingston-Deverill, and Sedghill, electorally in Wilts; the parish of Silton and the chapel of Bourton, electorally in Dorset; the parish of Kilmington, electorally in Somerset; and the parishes of Maiden-Bradley and Stourton, chiefly in Wilts, but partly in Somerset. Acres, 33,211. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,280. Pop. in 1851, 8,433; in 1861, 8,057. Houses, 1,844. Marriages in 1863, 159; births, 255,—of which 17 were illegitimate; deaths, 154,—of which 51 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 560; births, 2,503; deaths, 1,726. The places of worship, in 1851, were 13 of the Church of England, with 3,384 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 815 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 200 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 304 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 447 s.; 1 undefined, with 100 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 149 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 19 attendants. The schools were 13 public day-schools, with 932 scholars; 13 private day-schools, with 210 s.; and 19 Sunday schools, with 1,462 s. The inmates of the workhouse at the census of 1861 amounted to 71.—The hundred contains three parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 19,452. Pop. in 1851, 4,563; in 1861, 4,449. Houses, 1,003.

MERE, a hamlet in Whitwood township, Featherstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, 5½ miles NE of Wakefield.

MERE, or MEER, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Lincoln; adjacent to Lincoln city. Pop., 39. Houses, 4.

MERE-BROW, a village in Tarleton parish, Lancashire; 10½ miles SW of Preston. It has a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school; and the latter is used as a chapel of ease.

MERE-GREEN, a hamlet in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwick; near Icknield-street and the boundary with Stafford, 1½ mile NNW of Sutton-Coldfield. It has a post-office under Birmingham.

MEREHAY, or MEERHAY, a place in the NW of Dorset; 1½ mile NE of Beaminster.

MEREHOUSE, or MURHOUSE, a township in Baschurch parish, Salop; 7½ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 11.

MERESEA. See MENSEA.

MEREVALE, a parish in the district of Atherstone and counties of Warwick and Leicester; on Watling-

street, the Trent Valley railway, the Coventry canal, and the river Anker, and 1 mile W by S of Atherstone r. station. Post-town, Atherstone. Acres of the Warwick portion, 1,100. Real property, £1,690. Pop., 132. Houses, 29. Acres of the Leicester portion, 1,050. Pop., 80. Houses, 12. The property is divided among a few. The manor, Merevale Hall, and all the Warwick portion, belong to W. S. Dugdale, Esq. The Hall was recently rebuilt; 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 here, in 1148, by Robert, Earl of Ferrers; and is now represented by the parish church, and by some interesting fragments and foundations of its other buildings. The living is a donative in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £24. Patron, W. S. Dugdale, Esq. The church was the chapel at the gate of the abbey; contains three stone coffins, several ancient brasses, a fine alabaster tomb of Lord Ferrers, and monuments of the Stratfords and the Dugdales; and was recently in a very dilapidated condition.

MEREWOOD. See **MARWOOD**, Devon.

MEREWORTH, a village and a parish in Malling district, Kent. The village stands 2½ miles WNW of Watlingbury r. station, and 7 W by S of Maidstone; and has a post-office under Maidstone. The parish includes a detached portion, called Old Hay, 7 miles S of the village; and comprises 2,743 acres. Real property, £5,237. Pop., 835. Houses, 166. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to John de Mereworth, the crusader; passed to the Fitzalans, the Beauchamps, the Nevilles, the Fanes, and the Stapletons; and belongs now to Viscountess Falmouth. Mereworth Castle is Viscountess Falmouth's seat; was built, about the middle of last century, after the model of Palladio's Villa Capri; has, at the 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, £822.* Patron, Viscountess Falmouth. 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 renaissance style, with a Corinthian portico and a lofty steeple; and contains some old monuments of the Nevilles and the Fanes, removed to it from the former church. Walpole described its steeple as "so tall that the poor church cursties under it, like Mary Rich in a vast high-crowned hat." There is a national school.

MERFORD AND HOSELY, a lordship in Gresford parish, Flint; 3½ miles NE of Wrexham. Acres, 550. Pop., 257. Houses, 56. Roff's camp is here, and commands a fine view.

MERIADOC, a township in St. Asaph parish, Denbigh; on the river Clwyd, 1 mile S of St. Asaph. Acres, with Wycfair, 3,046. Real property of M. alone, £1,306. Pop., 335. Houses, 69. 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, a sub-district, and a district, in Warwick. The village stands in a valley, near the seat and park of the Earl of Aylesford, 2½ miles E of Hampton-Junction r. station, and 5½ 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 post-office, under Coventry, and a police station.—The parish comprises 3,010 acres. Real property, £5,758. Pop., 968. Houses, 196. The greater part of the property belongs to the Earl of Aylesford, and the rest is subdivided. Meriden Hall belongs to the Digbys, and is occupied by J. Darlington, Esq. Meriden House belongs to Dr. Kittermaster. Strawberry Bank House is a boarding-school. Forest Hall is used by a society of archers; and

contains a horn said to have been used by Robin Hood, and many other curiosities. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £268.* Patron, the Earl of Aylesford. The church stands on an eminence, a short distance from the village; and consists of nave, three aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are an endowed school with £148 a-year, and charities £64.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Great Packington, Little Packington, Hampton-in-Arden, Burkeswell, Allesley, Corley, and Fillongley, and the hamlet of Conndon. Acres, 267,395. Pop., 6,337. Houses, 1,379.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Coleshill, containing the parishes of Coleshill, Sheldon, Bickenhill, Maxstoke, Lea-Marston, Nether Whitacre, Over Whitacre, and part of Shustoke. Acres of the district, 48,618. Poor rates in 1863, £6,599. Pop. in 1851, 11,267; in 1861, 11,290. Houses, 2,467. Marriages in 1863, 58; births, 337,—of which 27 were illegitimate; deaths, 246,—of which 75 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 637; births, 3,376; deaths, 2,035. The places of worship, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 5,391 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 524 s.; 6 of Wesleyans, with 416 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 40 s. The schools were 13 public day-schools, with 1,108 scholars; 10 private day-schools, with 179 s.; and 11 Sunday schools, with 526 s. The workhouse is in Meriden; and, at the census of 1861, had 54 inmates.

MERING, an extra-parochial tract in Southwell district, Notts; on the river Trent, 7½ miles N of Newark. Acres, 930. Pop., 5.

MERIONETH, or **MERIONETHSHIRE**, a maritime county of North Wales; bounded, on the NW, by Carnarvonshire; on the N, by Camarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the NE, by Denbighshire; on the SE, by Montgomeryshire; on the S, by Cardiganshire; 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 Berywyn 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, 2½ miles beyond Gwyddelwern 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 355,291 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 group, in the NW, connects with the great Snowdonian range in Carnarvonshire, and culminates in the summits of Moelgwyn and Cnicht, at altitudes of 2,566 and 2,372 feet. A vast triangular group, with much tableland, commences immediately E of the preceding; 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 2,809 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 Maw; measures nearly 15 miles in length and about 7 miles in breadth; and culminates in Craig-dwrwg and Rhinog-fawr, at altitudes of 2,100 and 2,345 feet. A comparatively small but very magnificent group rises immediately S of the estuary of the Maw; consists chiefly of Cader-Idris, with its spurs and offshoots; and culminates in Pen-y-Gador and Mynydd-Moel, at altitudes of 2,914 and 2,817 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 2,224 feet; splits, near Dinas-Mowddwy, 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 2,955 feet in the summit of Arran-Mowddwy; 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 2,563 feet. The general surface presents, to a dull eye, a bleak and dreary appearance, but presents, to a quick one, a vast amount of picturesqueness and romance. "It has not," says Mr. Newell, "the stupendous 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 stand-points, 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 Maw, 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 Ederinion, 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 Tallyllyn, Ellder, Treweryn, Y-cwm-bychan, Bodlyn, Cwm-Howel, Glyn, Arrenig, and Y-cae; and there are about fifty more, mostly pools or tarns, in the coombs 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, Llanelltyd, and Dinas-Mowddwy; 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, abounds in the principal streams and lakes.

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. Not enough of wheat is grown for home consumption; oats, barley, and potatoes are grown in considerable quantities, yet often insufficiently for family use; and some cheese and butter are made for the market. The inhabitants depend chiefly for support on sheep and cattle,—on wool and the produce of the dairy. They are visited periodically by dealers, who purchase from them in the gross; and, excepting these or some rare tourists or sportsmen, they seldom see a stranger. They are a very primitive people, mostly all speaking Welsh, and living in a very unsophisticated way. 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 white-faced and coarse-woolled, from 9 to 12 lb. per quarter. Goats, till a 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. About 190 miles of turnpike, and 420 miles of other good roads, are within the county. One railway, coming in from Carnarvonshire, goes along the coast, past Harlech, Barmouth, and Towyn, to Aberdovey; another, available for the SW parts of the county, but not within its limits, runs near its boundary, past Machynlleth, toward Aberystwyth; another, starting at the junction of two lines which come into the NE corner of the county at Corwen, goes southwestward, past Bala and Dolgelly, to Barmouth; another, a branch of the first, goes from Towyn, east-north-eastward, to Tallyllyn; and another, a branch of the second, goes from Cemmaes northward to Dinas-Mowddwy; but they are quite recent, some of them not completed in 1866; and they may be expected to effect considerable changes on the interests and habits of the people.

The county contains 34 parishes, parts of 3 other parishes, and 1 extra-parochial place; and is divided into the hundreds of Arduddy-Is-Arto, Arduddy-Uwch-Arto, Ederion, Estimaner, Mowddwy, Penllyn, and Talybont. The registration county takes in a township from Montgomeryshire, seven parishes and part of another from Denbighshire, and five parishes and part of another from Carnarvonshire; gives off two parishes to Montgomeryshire; comprises 466,926 acres; and is divided into the districts of Corwen, Bala, Dolgelly, and Festiniog. The market towns are Corwen, Bala, Dolgelly, Dinas-Mowddwy, Harlech, Barmouth, and Towyn; and there are upwards of 120 villages and hamlets. The chief seats are Glanllyn, Maesy-Newadd, Nannau, Hengwrt, Cors-y-Gedol, Bronhaulog, Caerynwch, Peniarth, Glyn, Rhiwlas, Rûg, Aberhirnant, Crogen, Talgarth, Tanybwlch, and Ynysaenogwyn. Real property, in 1815, £111,436; in 1843, 2153,665; in 1860, 2186,608,—of which £36,523 were in quarries, 4722 in mines, £30 in fisheries, 4983 in railways, and £100 in gas-works. The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, a sheriff, and about 24 magistrates; is in the London military district, the North Wales judicial circuit, and the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph; and sends one member to parliament. The Lent assizes are held at Bala, and the summer ones at Dolgelly. The county jail and house of correction is at Dolgelly. The police force in 1864 comprised 23 men, and cost £1,718. The crimes committed in 1864 were 47; the persons apprehended, 32; the depredators and suspected persons at large, 89. Electors in 1833, 550; in 1865, 1,527,—of whom 758 were freeholders, and 530 occupying tenants. Pop. in 1801, 29,506; in 1821, 34,382; in 1841, 39,332; in 1861, 38,963. Inhabited houses, 8,499; uninhabited, 352; building, 39.

Merioneth was known to the Romans as *Mervinia*, and to the ancient Welsh as *Meirionydd*; and it is said to have derived its name from Meirion, son of Tbiawyn, and grandson of Cunedda, 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-Godol*, *Cors-y-Gedol*, *Llwyngrwl*, and *Trawsfynydd*. Pillar stones or cairns are at *Trwyn*, *Llech-Idris*, *Bodlan-Gwyr*, *Arduddy*, and near *Corwen*. Ancient British camps or

forts are at Tommen-y-Bala, Castell-Prysor, Castell-Ddinas-Gortin, Craig-y-Ddinas, Moel-Orthrwm, and Caer-Drewyn. The Sarn Helen way went through the country northward, by Roman camps at Pennal, Cefn-Caer, Castell-Prysor, Maentwrog, and Rhyd-ar-Helen, to Tommen-y-Mur, anciently called Hereri-Mons; and the Sarn Hir way, or Southern-Watling-street, went thence, by Caer-Gal near Bala, and through the Bwlch-y-Barrh pass, into Montgomeryshire. An interesting medieval castle is at Harlech; and remains of four others are at Castell-Prysor, Castell-y-Beri, Caradochdon, and Marnaston. Curious old mansions are at Llys-Bradwen, Towy, Sychant, and some other places. An old abbey is at Crymner, and was the only edifice of its class in the county at the Reformation.

MERKJEW. See MARAZON.

MERKSHALL. See MATTISHALL-HEATH.

MERLIN'S HILL. See ABERGWILLY.

MERRIDGE, a hamlet in Spaxton parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bridgewater. Acres, 160. Real property, £1,631. Pop., 102.

MERRIFIELD, a place in the E of Cornwall; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Liskeard.

MERRIFIELD, a place in Devon parish, Cornwall; near Tor point, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Devonport. A church was erected here in 1836, at a cost of about £3,000; is a handsome edifice in the pointed style; and, though finished without a tower, was designed soon to have one.

MERRIL-GRANGE, a place in the NW of Leicester; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S of Castle-Domington.

MERRINGTON, a village and a township in Auckland district, and a parish partly also in Durham and Stockton districts, Durhamshire. The village stands on an eminence, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Spennymoor r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Bishop-Auckland; adjoins the ground on which the English forces encamped 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-office, of the name of Kirk-Merrington, under Darlington.—The township comprises 1,934 acres. Real property, £3,331; of which 2275 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 504; in 1861, 923. Houses, 160.—The parish contains also the townships of Ferryhill, Chilton, and Hett. Acres, 8,024. Real property, £12,165; of which 44,172 are in mines, and 117 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,673; in 1861, 4,648. Houses, 767. The property is much subdivided. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The old church was Norman, and of interesting character; and was the scene, in 1144, of a furious fray between W. Comyn, who had usurped 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 60 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 Brown. The vicarage of Ferryhill is a separate benefice. There are a national school, and charities £19.

MERRINGTON, a township in Preston-Gubbals parishes, Salop; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 188. The manor belonged to the Mucklestones.

MERRIOTT, a village and a parish in Chard district, Somerset. The village stands 2 miles N of Crewkerne r. station, and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish comprises 1,698 acres. Real property, 27,335. Pop., 1,413. Houses, 294. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to J. R. Rodbard and E. Rodbard, Esqs. Canvas works adjoin the parish, and employ about 200 of its inhabitants. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, 2,077.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is early and later English; was restored and enlarged in 1861; and consists of nave, aisles, and triple chancel, with porch and tower. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Plymouth Brethren, an enclosed national school with 49 a-year, and charities £11.

MERROW, a village and a parish in Guildford district, Surrey. The village stands under downs of its own name, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ENE of Guildford r. station; and has a post-office under Guildford. The parish comprises 1,693 acres. Real property, £2,394. Pop. in 1851, 278; in 1861, 363. Houses, 69. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of several good houses. Part of the land was once royal demesne; and most belongs now to Earl Onslow. A large portion is open down; and one part has Guildford race-course, long disused. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £250. Patron, Earl Onslow. The church was rebuilt in 1842; consists of nave, S aisle and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains the burying-place of the Onslow family. There is a national school.

MERRYHILL-GREEN, a place in the E of Berks; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Wokingham.

MERRY-LEES, a place in the W of Leicester; on the Midland railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Market-Bosworth.

MERRY MAIDENS, a Druidical circle in St. Buryan parish, Cornwall; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

MERRYLN (ST.), a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall; on the coast, 2 miles WSW of Padstow, and $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Bodmin-Road r. station. It has a post-office under Padstow, Cornwall, and a fair on the Monday before 22 June. Acres, 3,928; of which 130 are water. Real property, £5,012. Pop., 570. Houses, 109. The property is subdivided. Harlyn was, till recently, the seat of the Peter family, and 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 Exeter. Value, £257. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is ancient and pretty good; was partly rebuilt of Catacluse stone; and contains a curiously carved trap-rock font. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians. A church formerly stood near Harlyn, and has left some remains.

MERSEA, an island in Lexden district, Essex; on the right side of the mouth of the river Colne, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Brightlingsea r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ S by E of Colchester. It has an oval form, 5 miles long and $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 prevalently 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.

MERSEA (EAST), a parish in Lexden district, Essex; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles WSW of Brightlingsea r. station, and 8 S by E of Colchester. It comprises the eastern part of Mersea island, and has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 3,857; of which 1,900 are water. Real property, £2,836. Pop., 305. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £400.* Patron, the Crown. The church 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. There are a national school, and charities 477.

MERSEA (WEST), a parish in Lexden district, Essex.

5½ miles WSW of Brightlingsea r. station, and 8 S by W of Colchester. It comprises the western part of Mersea island, and has a post-office under Colchester, and a coast-guard station. Acres, 4,415; of which 1,050 are water. Real property, £5,402. Pop., 944. Houses, 197. The property is subdivided. A Benedictine priory was here, a cell to St. Audouin's in Rouen; and passed to the D'Arcies of St. Oysth. Two islets, one of them called Colman's, lie adjacent in Salcott creek. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £330. Patrons, the Trustees of the late F. May, Esq. The church consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and is good. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, an income of £90 a-year for church and causeway repairs, and charities £12.

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 semi-circular bend to the sea a little below Liverpool; and 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 fluvial course from the confluence of the Goyt and the Etherow to the decided expansion into estuary below Runcorn, measured in straight lines, without including sinuosities, is about 32 miles.

MERSEY AND IRWELL CANAL, a series of short cuts and of deepenings on the S border of Lancashire, for improving and extending the navigation of the rivers Mersey and Irwell, between Warrington and Manchester; and a cut, 8 miles in length, on the N border of Cheshire, adjacent to the Mersey, between Runcorn and Warrington. The cuts and deepenings on the Lancashire side were begun so early as 1712-20; and figured as initial works in the system of canal navigation.

MERSEY-HEATON. See HEATON-MERSEY.

MERSEY-ROAD, a railway station on the S border of Lancashire; on the Warrington and Liverpool railway, between Garston and Otterspool.

MERSHAM, a village and a parish in East Ashford district, Kent. The village stands adjacent to the Tunbridge and Dover railway, 1½ mile NNW of Smeeth r. station, and 3¼ SE of Ashford; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office under Ashford and a fair on Whit-Friday. The parish comprises 2,675 acres. Real property, £5,154. Pop., 752. Houses, 143. The property is much subdivided. Mersham Hatch is the seat of Sir N. J. Knatchbull, Bart.; has belonged to his family since the time of Henry VIII.; and is a red brick mansion, rebuilt in the last century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £632.* Patron, Oriel College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good; comprises nave, aisles, and two chancels; and contains monuments of the Hatch family. There are an endowed school with £10 a-year, and charities £61.

MERSTHAM, a village and a parish in Reigate district, Surrey. The village stands on the London and Brighton railway, 3 miles NE of Reigate; contains some curious old cottages; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Red Hill. The parish comprises 2,535 acres. Real property, £3,771. Pop., 846. Houses, 173. The property is divided among a few. 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 Hytton, made a peer in 1860.

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 tram railway, for the conveyance of the chalk, was constructed so early as 1805; belongs now to the London and Brighton company; and is still, in some parts, in working order. A tunnel of the London and Brighton railway, 1,820 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 Winchester. Value, £615.* 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 Norman font, four brasses from 1472, and some handsome monuments to the Jolliffe family. A spring, similar to the Keutish nailbourne, breaks out in wet seasons in a pool at the foot of the church-kuoll; and very deep wells, one of them 210 feet deep, occur in various parts. The parish shares in the charities of Reigate.

MERSTON, a hamlet in Shorne parish, Kent; 2 miles NW of Strood r. station. It consists only of a few labourers' cottages; and it formerly was politically, and is still ecclesiastically, a parish. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £90. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There is no church. Bishop Hildesley was a native.

MERSTON, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, 1 mile S of Brayton r. station, and 2½ SE of Chichester. Post-town, Chichester. Acres, 710. Real property, £1,446. Pop., 79. Houses, 19. The manor belongs to J. Godman, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £263. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly early English, and consists of nave and chancel.

MERSTON, Somerset. See MARSTON-MAGNA.

MERTHEA, a place in the SW of Cornwall; 4½ miles E of Helston.

MERTHER, a parish in Truro district, Cornwall; on St. Clement's creek, an inner offshoot of the Fal river, 6 miles E by S of Truro r. station. Post-town, Tresilian, under Probus, Cornwall. Acres, 1,726. Real property, £2,688. Pop., 334. Houses, 79. The manor and most of the land belong to Viscount Falmouth. Tresawen, now a farm-house, 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, at the boundary with Probus parish; and a commerce up to that point is carried on in coal, lime, and timber. The gate-house of Tregothnan, the seat of Viscount Falmouth, adjoins the bridge. Here was the place where the royal army surrendered to Fairfax in 1646. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £32. 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 an endowed school with £20 a-year.

MERTHYR, a Welsh word signifying "a martyr," and used in topographical nomenclature.

MERTHYR, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; on the river Cowin, near the South Wales railway, 4 miles W of Carmarthen. Post-town, Carmarthen. Acres, 2,218. Real property, £2,055. Pop., 237. Houses, 41. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £158.* Patron, not reported.

MERTHYR, a hundred in the centre of Brecon; extending from the W boundary to within 2 miles of the

E boundary; and containing Merthyr-Cynog parish, six other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 63,109. Pop. in 1851, 3,439; in 1861, 3,174. Houses, 637.

MERTHYR, Pembroke. See MATURV.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Brecon. The parish lies on the river Honddu, 8 miles NNW of Brecon r. station; and comprises the hamlets of Lower Dyffryn-Honddu, Uffer Dyffryn-Honddu, Ysacirraw, and Ysacirvechan. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 21,278. Real property, £4,997. Pop., 500. Houses, 154. The property is much subdivided. The surface is mountainous. An ancient camp is at Altarnog; and two pillar crosses are at Mynachry. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £90. Patron, J. L. V. Watkins, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 as bad. The p. curacy of Dyffryn-Honddu is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 34,651. Pop., 1,593. Houses, 318.

MERTHYR-DOVAN, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the coast of the Bristol channel, 5 miles S by W of St. Fagans r. station, and 6½ SW of Cardiff. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 1,396; of which 55 are water. Real property, £297. Pop., 143. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £109. Patron, R. F. Jenner, Esq. The church is good.

MERTHYR-MAWR, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Ogmor, near its influx to the Bristol channel, 2 miles SW of Bridgend r. station. It has a post-office under Bridgend. Acres, 2,590; of which 499 are water. Real property, £1,616; of which £40 are in fisheries. Pop., 174. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Swards and the Strallings. Merthyr-Mawr House is the seat of the Nicholls; and its grounds contain two fine sculptured crosses. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £92. Patron, Mrs. Nicholl. The church is good.

MERTHYR, TREDEGAR, AND ABERGAVENNY RAILWAY, a railway in Glamorgan and Monmouth; from Merthyr-Tydvil, east-north-eastward, to Abergavenny. It was authorized in 1859, on a capital of £150,000 in shares, and £49,900 in loans; it consists of two parts, respectively 9½ and 4½ miles long; it was leased in 1892, for 1,000 years, at 5 per cent., to the Northwestern, with special facilities to the Great Western; and it was amalgamated in 1867 with the Northwestern. It was originally single, and the company was authorized in 1892, with additional capital of £7,000 in shares and £23,000 in loans, to double it, and to make some deviations and new works, all to be completed in Aug. 1866.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, a town, a parish, two sub-districts, and a district, 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 Brecon, 4 W of the boundary with Monmouth, and 21 NNW of Cardiff. It takes its name from a noble lady, called Tudyf, 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 last century; and it had, at one period in that century, so remarkably few as only 7 houses. It owed its origin as a town, and has owed immense increase of population and immense prosperity, entirely to great wealth of minerals around it, together with the establishment and extension of iron-works. It began to emerge from obscurity about 1765, when Mr. Anthony Bacon established the iron-works of Cyfartha, 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 impor-

tance by the establishment of the iron works of Dowlais, Pen-y-darren, 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 it is surrounded by lofty mountains, affording it considerable shelter, embosoming reaches of picturesque scenery, and inviting its inhabitants to athletic exercise. Both its site and its environs were naturally bleak and wild; and they have undergone vast artificial change, partly in the introducing of amenities, and still more in the features and accompaniments of iron-works and mines.—The view of the place from neighbouring vantage-grounds, on a cloudy day or in the dusk, luridly emblazoned with the flames of the numerous furnaces, is both weird-like and sublime.

The town grew in a very irregular manner, rather in detached groups of offices and of labourers' cottages around the several iron-works, than as a compact or continuous town; it lay, and in a measure still lies, in scattered pieces, with rambling branches, about the valley and on the hills; and it long was at once dingy, dirty, and unhealthy, without order, without drainage, and without so much as a fair supply of clean water. Disease was prevalent; fever, small-pox, and cholera readily broke in; and so few as 2-6 per cent. of the inhabitants reached an age of 80 or upwards, while 12-1 per cent. in some other parts of Wales reached that age. Great improvements have latterly been made; many good dwellings have been erected; a suburb of neat villa-like houses, on the S, has sprung up; an ample supply of pure water was obtained in 1865; and sewerage-works, at a cost of about £30,000, were constructed in 1866. The public buildings include a market-house, barracks, a theatre, four churches, about twenty-four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institute, four public schools, and a workhouse; but they do not present any feature of interest. The parish church is a very plain structure; and has, in the outer wall, an inscribed slab, supposed to refer to a brother of St. Tudyf. St. David's church was built in 1846, and is a neat edifice. The workhouse is a large building; and, at the census of 1861, had 310 inmates. The town has a head post-office, 7 railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place. Railways go from it in four directions, toward Cardiff, Neath, Brecon, and Abergavenny; and give it ample communication with great seaports, and with all parts of the kingdom. The railway down the Taff to Cardiff was originally a tramway; and the first locomotive engine ever run, was launched on that tramway from Merthyr in 1805, and went pretty well as far as Pontypridd, but there came to a stand. The Glamorgan canal is likewise of value to the town, and was long a highly important medium of conveyance. The aggregate trade is enormous, nearly all mineral, but has been fluctuating. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs are held on 18 March, 18 July, and 18 Nov. Members of temperance societies are very numerous; fraternities of Odd Fellows frequently parade the streets in holiday attire; and there are several book clubs. A stipendiary magistrate superintends the police administration; and a local board of health manages the cleaning and the lighting. The town was made a parliamentary borough by the reform act of 1832; it got one representative then, and got another by the act of 1867; and, as a borough, it comprises most of Merthyr-Tydvil parish, all Aberdare parish, and chief part of Vainor parish, the last electorally in Brecon. Area, 45-1 square miles. Electors in 1833, 502; in 1863, 1,387. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £13,104. Pop. in 1851, 63,050; in 1861, 83,875. Houses, 16,114. Pop. in 1861, of the part in Merthyr-Tydvil parish, 49,119; of the part in Vainor parish, 2,457.

The parish includes the hamlets of Forest, Garth, Gellileg, Hoelwermood, Taff, and Cynon; several of which

meet in the interior of the town. Acres, 17,744. Real property of Forest, £4,678,—of which £900 are in mines; of Garth, £48,976,—of which £31,670 are in iron-works, £2,854 in quarries, and £400 in railways; of Gellideg, £11,410,—of which £2,328 are in quarries, and £75 in railways; of Heolwerwood, £99,859,—of which £10,752 are in mines, £31,595 in iron-works, £422 in railways, and £1,400 in gas-works; of Taff and Cynon, £2,275. Pop. of the whole in 1801, 7,705; in 1821, 17,404; in 1841, 34,977; in 1861, 49,794. Houses, 9,855. Cyfartha Castle is the seat of R. Crawshay, Esq.; stands above Cyfartha iron-works, in a good position, backed by wooded hills; is a modern edifice, in the castellated style, with a very fine round tower; and has neatly kept grounds. Dowlais House was formerly the seat of Sir John Guest, Bart., and is now the residence of G. Clarke, Esq. 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 Brecon; is now a shattered ruin, comprising portions of several towers; and includes a chamber, cleared out in 1846, and about 90 feet in circumference, with a groined roof supported by a central pillar. The coal, in the worked mines, is of excellent quality; and the iron accompanies the coal strata in veins of argillaceous ore, so rich as to yield about 35 per cent. of its weight in metal. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of St. David, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £675.* Patron, the Marquis of Bute. The chapelries of Cyfartha and Penrebach are separate benefices. The first dissenting congregation in Wales was formed in this parish in 1620; two Presbyterian congregations were formed in 1749 and 1821; three Independent, in 1810 and 1831; a Baptist, in 1807; and two Wesleyan Methodist, and a Calvinistic, in 1812. Charities, £44.

The two sub-districts are Lower Merthyr-Tydvil and Upper M.-T. Lower M.-T. consists wholly of part of M.-T. parish, and comprises 15,244 acres. Pop., 25,300. Houses, 5,028. Upper M.-T. contains the rest of M.-T. parish, and all Vainor parish, the latter electorally in Brecon. Acres, 9,097. Pop., 27,478. Houses, 5,476.—The district gave off the parishes of Llanfabon and Llanwonno, and all the parish of Ystradfydwg, except Rhigos hamlet, in July 1863, to form part of the new district of Pontypridd; and, till then, it comprehended also the sub-district of Gelligaer, containing the parishes of Gelligaer, Llanfabon, and Llanwonno; and the sub-district of Aberdare, containing the parishes of Aberdare, Ystradfydwg, and Penderyn, the last electorally in Brecon. Acres, 112,886. Poor-rates in 1863, exclusive of the Pontypridd portion from July, £32,625. Pop. in 1851, 76,804; in 1861, 107,105. Houses, 20,408. Marriages in 1863, exclusive of the Pontypridd portion from July, 952; births, 4,254,—of which 239 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,641,—of which 1,337 were at ages under 5 years, and 36 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 10,062; births, 23,955; deaths, 26,311. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 4,894 sittings; 26 of Independents, with 9,451 s.; 30 of Baptists, with 12,928 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 461 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,961 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 702 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 120 s.; 15 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 6,841 s.; 1 undefined, with 305 s.; 7 of Latter Day Saints, with 1,760 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 400 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 2,956 scholars; 51 private day schools, with 1,466 s.; 97 Sunday schools, with 15,716 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 253 s.

MERTON, a village and a parish in Torrington district, Devon. The village stands on the river Meer, an affluent of the Torridge, 5 miles NNW of Hatherleigh, and 14 SW of Eggesford r. station; is a pleasant place, with picturesque environs; and has a post-office under Beaford, North Devon. The parish contains also the

hamlets of Potheridge and Smithacott. Acres, 3,738. Real property, £3,647. Pop., 820. Houses, 150. The manor of Merton belonged to a family of its own name from the time of Henry II. till that of Edward III. The manor of Potheridge belongs to the Hon. Mark Rolle. 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 last century; and is now represented chiefly by its stables. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £388.* Patron, Lord Clinton. The church is a splendid edifice, with a tower; and was, not long ago, restored and beautified. There is a national school.

MERTON, a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk; on the Bury-St. Edmunds, Thetford, and Watton railway, 2 miles S of Watton, and 10 NNE of Thetford. Post-town, Watton, under Thetford. Acres, 1,362. Real property, £1,503. Pop., 194. Houses, 35. The property, with Merton Hall, belongs to Lord Walsingham. The Hall was 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 containing an ancient oak which measures fully 23½ feet in girth at 6 feet from the ground. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £174.* Patron, Lord Walsingham. The church stands in the park, about 300 yards NE of the Hall; is decorated English, with very beautiful windows; comprises nave, S aisle, and chancel, with early Norman circular tower; and contains a font with lofty carved oak canopy. The charities consist of 5 acres of town land and 5 cottages.

MERTON, a parish, with a village, in Bicester district, Oxford; on the river Kay, near the Oxford and Bletchley railway, 4 miles SSW of Bicester. Post-town, Bicester. Acres, 1,990. Real property, £3,317. Pop., 204. Houses, 42. The manor belonged formerly to the Harringtons, and belongs now to Sir Edward Turner, Bart. 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 farm-house. 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. Value, £240.* Patron, Exeter College, Oxford. The church is chiefly decorated English; and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There is a parochial school.

MERTON, a village and a parish in Croydon district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Wandie, ½ a mile S of the junction of the lines of the Southwestern railway toward Gullford and toward Croydon, and 5 E of Kingston-upon-Thames; was known to the Saxons as Merendun and Meretun; is a scattered place, on low ground; carries on industry in a copper mill, several silk printing-works, and an extensive bleachery; has access to railway stations at the junction, Lower Merton, and Merton-Abbey; has a post-office; under London S, a police station, and two annual fairs; and gives the title of Viscount to Earl Nelson. The parish comprises 1,780 acres. Real property, £9,006. Pop., 1,822. Houses, 353. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings; was probably the deathplace of Cynewulf of Wessex, murdered in 784 by Ætheling Cynehard; and was the place where Ætheling himself and 84 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 1803; 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 Wandie, which is described by Isaac Walton as having "fishful qualities," but has almost wholly lost them through the effects of mills and factories; and he is commemorated by "Nelson-Place" in the village. An August

tinian abbey was founded at Merton in 1115, by Gilbert le Norman, "Vicecomes" of Surrey; obtained a grant of the manor of Merton from Henry I.; educated Thomas à Becket and Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford; gave sanctuary to Hubert 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 £1,039; 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 the walls and the E window. Walter de Merton was a native; and, on resolving to found a college, he at first designed to place it at Maldon, in the vicinity of Kingston. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £145.* Patron, the Rev. S. Dawes. 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 a N aisle, and generally repaired, in 1866; and contains a painting by Luca Giordano, and some old dilapidated tombs. The churchyard contains the tomb of Francis Nixon, who introduced calico printing to the neighbourhood. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, an apprenticeship endowment of £96 a-year, and charities £37.

MERTON, Wilts. See MARDEN.

MESHAW, a parish, with a village, in South Molton district, Devon; 5 miles SE by S of South Molton, and 8 NE of Eggesford r. station. Post-town, South Molton, North Devon. Acres, 1,751. Real property, £1,191. Pop., 250. Houses, 55. The property is subdivided. The manor also is divided. Meshaw House, or Barton, was anciently the seat of the Courtenays, and is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £197. Patron, the Rev. W. Karslake. 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 several monuments of the Courtenays. There are a chapel for Bible Christians and a national school.

MESSING, a village and a parish in Witham district, Essex. The village stands 2 miles E of Blackwater river, 2½ ENE of Kelvedon r. station, and 3½ 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 post-office under Kelvedon, and a fair on the first Tuesday of July. The parish comprises 2,549 acres. Real property, £4,217. Pop., 813. Houses, 164. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Luckyns, and belongs now to the Earl of Verulam. An ancient camp was on Harborough Ifall farm; and Roman pottery has been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £370.* Patron, the Earl of Verulam. The church is an ancient edifice, founded by Sir William de Messing; has been modernized and considerably enlarged; includes two new transepts, and a red brick and compo tower; and contains oak-panelling of the time of James I., a finely carved font, a piscina, and two brasses. There are a national school, and charities £4.

MESSINGHAM, a village, a township, and a parish in Glanfort-Brigg district, Lincoln. The village stands 3½ miles E of the river Trent, 4 NW by N of Kilton-in-Lindsey r. station, and 7½ W by S of Glanfort-Brigg; is large and well built; and has a post-office under Kilton-Lindsey, and a fair on Trinity Monday.—The township comprises 5,450 acres. Real property, £7,922. Pop., 1,686. Houses, 247.—The parish contains also the larger portion of East Butterwick township. Acres, with the rest of East Butterwick, 6,150. Real property, with the rest of E. B., £10,319. Pop., exclusive of the rest of E. B., 1,392. Houses, 391. The property is

subdivided. The manor belongs to W. Smith, Esq. About 1,000 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 Bottesford, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £650.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a neat structure, with a tower; and was partly rebuilt in 1818, at a cost of nearly £2,000. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a reading-room and library, and a recently erected national school.

METFIELD, a village and a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk. The village stands 2¼ miles SE of the river Waveney, at the boundary with Suffolk, and 4¼ NE by E of Harleston r. station; and has a post-office under Harleston. The parish comprises 2,162 acres. Real property, £3,762. Pop., 663. Houses, 141. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Metfield Hall, belongs to Mrs. Rayley. The living is a donative in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £80.* Patrons, the Parishioners. The church is old but good; and consists of nave and chancel with a tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, an endowed national school with £26 a-year, and some small charities.

METHAM, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Humber, near Ermine-street, 4½ miles SE by E of Howden. Acres, 920. Real property, £1,121. Pop., 91. Houses, 11. Roman urns and pottery have been found.

METHERINGHAM, a village and a parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The village stands near a navigation to the river Witham, 5 miles E of the railway from Lincoln to Sleaford, 6 miles WSW of Stixwold r. station, and 8½ SE of Lincoln; and has a post-office under Sleaford, and a Saturday evening market around an ancient reconstructed cross. The parish contains also the hamlet of Tantrats. Acres, 4,500. Real property, £8,206. Pop., 1,532. Houses, 339. The manor belongs to H. Chaplin, Esq. Metherringham drain goes hence to the river Witham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £460.* Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. The church is old. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £5.

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 Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near a station of its own name on the Leeds and Normanton line of the Midland railway, between the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder, 5¼ miles NE by N of Wakefield; dates from some period before Domesday; is a large, well-built, pleasant place, amid rich and finely-wooded environs; and has a post-office under Leeds. The parish comprises 3,240 acres. Real property, £13,204; of which £4,000 are in mines, and £140 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 1,926; in 1861, 2,472. Houses, 501. The property is not much divided. The manor and most of the land belong to the Earl of Mexborough. Methley Hall, a stately mansion, also belongs to the Earl. Coal of excellent quality is largely mined. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £903.* 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 contains some ancient and beautiful monuments of the Watertons and Saxilles. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists, a national school for boys, and a national school for girls.

METHLEY JUNCTION, a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; at a junction of lines of the Midland and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, 1¼ mile SE of Methley village.

METHOP AND ULPHA, a township in Beetham parish, Westmoreland; on Morecambe bay, at the mouth of the river Kent, 4 miles ENE of Cartmel. Acres, 3,561; of which 1,716 are water. Pop., 76. Houses, 13. The area includes Holme island.

METHWOLD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Thetford district, Norfolk. The village stands 2½ miles SSW of the river Wissey, 2¼ WNW of the Devil's dyke, and 5¼ NW by N of Brandon r. station; was once a market-town; has still a cattle market on Mondays, and a cattle fair on 23 April; and has a post-office under Brandon. The parish contains also the hamlet of Methwold-Hithe, situated 1 mile W by N of the village. Acres, 13,192. Real property, £11,433. Pop. in 1851, 1,669; in 1861, 1,509. Houses, 332. The property is much subdivided. An extensive tract was formerly leath, 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 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. Value, £340.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with pinnacled tower and octagonal lantern and spire; and is large, good, and beautiful. There are a large Wesleyan chapel, chiefly of flint; a daily school, supported by the duchy of Lancaster; and charities £50.—The sub-district contains also eleven other parishes, and three extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 63,693. Pop., 8,869. Houses, 1,978.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY. See LONDON.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY. See LONDON.

METROPOLITAN AND ST. JOHN'S-WOOD RAILWAY, a railway in Middlesex; from the Baker-street station of the Metropolitan, 2½ miles, through St. John's Wood, to the Hampstead Junction, near Finchley-Road station; together with an extension, 1 mile, to Hampstead. The original line was authorized in 1864, on a capital of £300,000 in shares, and £100,000 in loans; the extension, in 1865, on a capital of £200,000 in shares, and £68,000 in loans; and both were completed in 1868.

METTINGHAM, a village and a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk. The village stands near the river Waveney, at the boundary with Norfolk, 2 miles E of Bungay r. station; is a scattered place; and has a post-office under Bungay. The parish comprises 1,336 acres. Real property, £3,101. Pop., 387. Houses, 80. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from the time of Edward I. till that of Edward III., to the family of De Norwich; passed to the Uffords; and belongs now to the Rev. J. C. Safford. 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. The residence of the Rev. J. C. Safford 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. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. J. C. Safford. The church stands on an eminence, commanding fine views of the Waveney's valley; and is an old but good building, with a round tower. There is a town estate yielding upwards of £100 a-year; and £20 of the income are given to a school, and £30 in coals to the poor.

METTON, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 3¼ miles S by W of Cromer, and 17 NE of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Boughton, under Norwich. Acres, 660. Real property, £897. Pop., 73. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to John Ketton, Esq. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Felbrigg, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was recently in disrepair.

MEUX. See MEAUX.

MEVAGISSEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in St. Austell district, Cornwall. The village stands on a beautiful bay of its own name, 5½ miles S of St. Austell r. station; took its name from two saints, St. Mevan and St. Issey; is a sub-port to Fowey, with a pier and a capacious harbour; conducts so extensive a

pilchard fishery that 16,000 hogsheds have been taken in one year in its bay,—though the quantity of late has very greatly declined; carries on also an import trade in coal, timber, salt, and other things; has long had a bad name for dirt and fishy maledour; was so fearfully scourged by cholera in 1849 that its inhabitants moved into tents till it was cleansed; and has a post-office; under St. Austell, a good inn, a coast-guard station, a market on Saturdays, and a fair on St. Peter's day. The parish contains also the hamlets of Penwarne, Tregiskey, and Trelaven. Acres, 1,344. Real property, £4,829. Pop. in 1851, 2,022; in 1861, 1,914. Houses, 450. Penwarne and Pentuan belong to the Tremaynes; Tregiskey and Trelaven belonged formerly to the Grenvilles, but belong now also to the Tremaynes; and Porthilly belongs to the Hoblyns. The surface is hilly. The bay measures 3 miles across the entrance, and 1¼ mile there 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 15 feet within the village-pier at high water of spring tides. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Representatives of J. Benbow, Esq. The church is ancient, and has lost its tower. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 12,874. Pop., 4,575. Houses, 1,003.

MEW (THE). See MEAVY (THE).

MEWAN (ST.), a village and a parish in St. Austell district, Cornwall. The village stands near the Cornwall railway, 1½ mile SW by W of St. Austell r. station; and is a considerable but primitive place. The parish contains also the hamlets of Burguilo and Treowan. Post-town, St. Austell. Acres, 2,632. Real property, £2,954; of which £540 are in quarries. Pop., 1,227. Houses, 238. St. Mewan's Beacon is a hill of greenstone rock, rising 335 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 Exeter. Value, £284.* Patron, R. Taylor, Esq. The church has lost the uppermost stage of its tower.

MEWSTONE, a slaggy sandstone sea-rock off the SW coast of Devon; near Wembury Point, 2½ 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 Devon; at the mouth of Salcombe harbour.

MEXBOROUGH, a village, a township, and a parish, in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Dearne and Dove canal, near the river Don, and near the junction of the Doncaster and Sheffield and the Sheffield and Kealey railways, 5¼ miles NE by N of Rotherham; sprang suddenly into note, from an obscure condition, about the beginning of the present century; is a large and rapidly increasing place; has a post-office; under Rotherham, a station with telegraph at the railway junction, a large hotel, and several good inns; and gives the title of Earl to the family of Sarville. The township comprises 1,233 acres. Real property, £5,102; of which £30 are in quarries, £80 in mines, and £126 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,500; in 1861, 2,462. Houses, 525. The increase of pop. was caused mainly by proximity to the South Yorkshire Railway company's works at Swinton.—The parish contains also the township of Denaby, and comprises 2,323 acres. Real property, £6,853. Pop. in 1851, 1,652; in 1861, 2,665. Houses, 562. The property is subdivided. The manor of Mexborough belongs to A. W. Montague, Esq.; and that of Denaby to J. Fullerton, Esq. Mexborough House is the residence of Mrs. Barker. Mexborough Common has been enclosed; and it commands very fine views. There are ironworks, a famous pottery, glass works, a large sanitary pipe manufactory, an extensive brewery, boat-building establishments, several stonework quarries, and some fine beds of coal. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron,

the Archdeacon of York. The church is ancient; was recently repaired and beautified; consists of nave, S aisle, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire; and contains monuments of the Savilles. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists, a national school, and almshouses with £6 a-year. The national school was built in 1866, at a cost of about £1,600: is in the early English style; and has a slated bell-tower and spirelet 46 feet high.

MEYARTH, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merioneth; 2 miles N of Corwen.

MEYLLTEYRN. See MYLTYEYRN.

MEYNELL-LANGLEY. See LANGLEY-KIRK.

MEYSEY-HAMPTON. See HAMPTON-MAISEY.

MIAWST, a hamlet in Llanaarthur parish, Carmarthenshire; 7½ miles E of Carmarthen.

MICHAEL-BEDWARDINE (Str.). See BEDWARDINE-ST. MICHAEL.

MICHAEL-CARHAYES, a parish in St. Austell district, Cornwall; on Verran bay, 3 miles SE by E of Tregony, and 6 S by E of Grandpound-Road r. station. Post-town, St. Austell. Acres, 870. Real property, £294. Pop., 173. Houses, 34. All the property, except the glebe, belongs to J. M. Williams, Esq. 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 and a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £189.* Patron, the Hon. G. M. Fortescue. 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 recently restored.

MICHAELCHURCH, a hamlet in Tretire parish, Hereford; on the Garraun brook, 5 miles NW of Ross. It once was a parish; and it still ranks, ecclesiastically, as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Tretire, in the diocese of Hereford.

MICHAELCHURCH, Isle of Man. See KIRK-MICHAEL.

MICHAELCHURCH, Somerset. See MICHAELCHURCH (Str.).

MICHAELCHURCH-ESKLEY, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Hereford; on the river Eskley, an affluent of the river Monnow, under the Black mountains, 3½ miles E of the boundary with Brecon, 7 miles NW of Pontirlas r. station, and 7½ SE of Hay. Post-town, Abergavenny. Acres, 4,567. Real property, £3,043. Pop., 448. Houses, 87. The property is much subdivided. 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 recently in disrepair. There are an endowed school with 25 a-year, and charities £18.

MICHAELCHURCH-ON-ARROW, a parish in Presteigne district, Radnor; on the river Arrow, near the boundary with Hereford, 6 miles SW by W of Kingston r. station. Post-town, Kington. Acres, 1,936. Real property, £1,449. Pop., 188. Houses, 23. A castle was built here 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.

MICHAEL (Str.), a place in the N of Cornwall; on the river Alan, 2 miles E of Padstow.

MICHAEL (Str.), Mid-Cornwall. See MITCHELL.

MICHAEL (Str.), Herts and other counties. See ALBANS (Str.), BATH, BRISTOL, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTER, COLCHESTER, COVENTRY, DERRY, ELMHAM (SOUTH), GLOUCESTER, HASTINGS, LEWES, LICHFIELD, LINCOLN, LONDON, NORWICH, OXFORD, SOTHTHAMPTON, STAMFORD, WINCHESTER, WORCESTER, YORK, &c.

MICHAELCHURCH (Str.), a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; on the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 5 miles S of Bridgewater. Post-town, Bridgewater. Acres, 43. Real property, £516. Pop., 29. Houses, 5. The property belongs to Sir Alfred Slade, Bart. The living is a p.

curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £60. Patron, Sir P. Acland, Bart. The church consists of nave, with a low tower; and contains monuments of the Slades.

MICHAEL-ON-WYRE (Str.), a village and a sub-district in Garstang district, and a parish partly also in Fylde and Preston districts, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Wyre, 3 miles W by N of Brock r. station, and 3½ SW of Garstang; is in the township of Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarnacre; and has a neat stone bridge over the river.—The sub-district comprises the St. Michael townships of Out-Rawcliffe, Upper-Rawcliffe-with-Tarnacre, Great Eccleston, and Inskip-with-Sowerby, the Lancaster township of Myerscough, and the Garstang township of Bilsborrow. Acres, 15,965. Pop., 3,359. Houses, 638.—The parish, in addition to its four townships in the sub-district, contains the townships of Elswick and Wood-Plumpton. Post-town, Garstang, Lancashire. Acres, 18,114; of which 180 are water. Real property, £29,570. Pop. in 1851, 4,683; in 1861, 4,500. Houses, 879. The property is much subdivided. The manors of Upper Rawcliffe and Inskip belong to the Earl of Derby; that of Out-Rawcliffe belongs to the representatives of the late R. W. France, Esq.; and that of Wood-Plumpton belongs to C. Birley, Esq. Rushcutting is largely carried on in Great Eccleston; and tiles and drain-pipes are extensively made in Wood-Plumpton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £580.* Patron, the Rev. W. Hornby. 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. The chapels of Copp or Great Eccleston, Out-Rawcliffe, Inskip, and Wood-Plumpton are separate benefices. There are, in the several townships, a Baptist chapel, three Wesleyan chapels, two Primitive Methodist chapels, two Roman Catholic chapels, two endowed schools and three national schools. There are also, in Wood-Plumpton, a police-station and a small workhouse.

MICHAEL-PENKEVIL (Str.), a village and a parish in Truro district, Cornwall. The village stands 1½ mile from Mopas ferry on St. Clement's creek, and 4 SE of Truro r. station; and has a post-office, under Probus, Cornwall. The parish comprises 1,189 acres. Real property, £984. Pop., 194. Houses, 35. The manor belonged to the Penkevils; passed to the Courtenays, the Carninnows, and the Boscawens; and belongs now to Viscount Falmouth. Tregonian and Nancarrow are old seats. The rocks are slaty, and have traces of copper. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £156.* Patron, Viscount Falmouth. The church was originally a fine structure of the 13th and the 14th centuries; was partly restored, partly rebuilt, subsequent to 1859; 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 Boscaawen.

MICHAEL'S-MOUNT (Str.), an extra-parochial place in Penzance district, Cornwall; in Mounts bay, ¾ of a mile S of Marazion. Acres, 70. Real property, £408. Pop., 132. Houses, 34. It is an island, about 1 mile in circumference, and 250 feet high; and is connected with the main land by a causeway 400 yards long, flooded 8 hours in every 12 by the tide. It probably formed part of an ancient forest, continuous with the main land, 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, Caradlowse-in-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 six 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 pasture, 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 Phenicians. A poet says respecting it,—

"Mountain, the curious muse might love to gaze
On the dim record of thy early days;
Oft fancying that she heard, like the low blast,
The sounds of mighty generations past.

Here the Phenician, 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 murrain at thy feet."

Some heathen worship, in emulation or in substitution of Phenician 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. Keyna, 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:—

"O whether thou, to our moist vows deny'd,
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old,
Where the great vision of the guarded mount,
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 Pericula, 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 St. John's; went, at the dissolution, to the Arundells; passed to the Millingtons, the Harrisses, the Cecils, and the Bassetts; and was sold, about 1660, to the St. Aubins. 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. Hamond, 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. A draw-well about 6 fathoms deep, is at the foot of the ascent; and a tank, called the Giant's well, is a short way up. A cross wall with embrasures, terminated by a picturesque ruin of a quondam sentry-box, commands the approach above the tank. A platform, with two batteries, is beyond the cross wall; and an open flight of steps leads thence to a small saluting battery, and to the portal of the castle. The hall, the chapel, the dwelling-rooms, and the tower of the castle all possess interest. The hall was the refectory of the monks; is entered by a door of later English date; has, at its upper end, the royal arms of date 1660; and, being embellished with a cornice representing the chase of boar, stag, bull, fox, ostrich, hare, and rabbit, is now called the Chevy Chase room. The chapel is partly decorated English, partly perpendicular; and has a tower on the N side. The drawing-rooms were erected on the site of the conventual buildings by the late Sir John St. Aubin; they contain two pictures by Opie, and some family portraits; they are surrounded by a broad high terrace, with an open granite parapet; and they command impressive views of the coast and the sea. 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,—the name of St. Michael's Chair. Sir Humphrey Dyve 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
Beat 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."

MICHAELSTONE - LE - PIT, or LLANFANGEL-YNYGVAELOD, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; near the coast, 3½ miles SW of Cardiff r. station. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 790. Real property, £672. Pop., 73. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. Limestone abounds, and lead ore is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £65. Patron, T. B. Rouse, Esq. The church is good.

MICHAELSTONE (LOWER). See MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-AVON.

MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-AVON, a village and a parish in Neath district, Glamorgan. The village stands on the river Avon, 1½ mile NE of Port Talbot r. station, and 4½ SE by S of Neath; and is a considerable but much scattered place. The parish consists of the hamlets of Lower Michaelstone and Upper Michaelstone; part of the former of which is within the borough of Aberavon. Post-town, Talbach. Acres of Lower M., 915. Real property, £7,344; of which £277 are in mines, and £50 in gas-works. Pop., 5,323. Houses, 351. Pop. of the part within Aberavon borough, 1,647. Acres of Upper M., 4,120. Real property, £776. Pop., 861. Houses, 172. The property is not much divided. The surface is hilly; and the rocks include coal, iron ore, and fire-clay. Some of the inhabitants are employed in tin works, collieries, and other works. The living is a vicarage,

united with a chapelry of All Saints, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £120.* Patron, the English Copper Company. The church is good.

MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-ELY, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the river Ely, and on the South Wales railway, near St. Fagans r. station, 5 miles W of Cardiff. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 299. Real property, £433. Pop., 49. Houses, 8. The property is divided among a few. 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 has been recently restored.

MICHAELSTONE (UPPER). See **MICHAELSTONE-SUPER-AVON**.

MICHAELSTONE-Y-VEDW, a hamlet and a parish in the district of Newport; the hamlet in Monmouth, the parish partly also in Glamorgan. The hamlet lies on the river Rumey, at the boundary with Glamorgan, 2½ miles NW of Marshfield r. station, and 5 SW of Newport. Acres, 1,134. Real property, £1,110. Pop., 203. Houses, 43. The parish contains also the hamlet of Llanvedw, which is its Glamorgan portion. Acres of that hamlet, 2,299. Real property, £1,962. Pop., 309. Houses, 62. Post-town, Newport, Monmouth. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £500.* Patron, Col. C. K. K. Tynte. The church is good. There are an endowed school with £64 a-year, and charities £11.

MICHAELSTOW, a parish in Camelford district, Cornwall; on the river Camel, ¾ miles SSW of Camelford, and 10 N by W of Bodmin-Road r. station. It contains the hamlet of Treveighan; and its post-town is Camelford. Acres, 1,617. Real property, £1,756. Pop., 219. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. An ancient quadrangular entrenchment is on Michaelstow beacon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £270.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is a stone structure, with a tower; was reported in 1859 as not good; and contains monuments of the Lowers. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and United Free Methodists, and a national school.

MICHAEL-TROY. See **MITCHEL-TROY**.

MICHELDKAN. See **MITCHELL-DEAN**.

MICHELDEVER. See **MITCHELDEVER**.

MICHELHAM, a farm 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 farm-house; are surrounded by a wide moat, tenanted by water lilies, and frequented by the otter; are entered through a square, three-story, gateway tower; include a crypt, now used as a dairy, with an interesting ancient apartment above it; and show features of early English architecture.

MICHELL. See **MITCHELL**.

MICKELTHWAITE. See **MICKLETHWAITE**.

MICKFIELD, a parish, with a village, in Bosmere district, Suffolk; 3 miles WSW of Debenham, and 6 NE of Needham r. station. Post-town, Stonham. Acres, 1,290. Real property, £2,344. Pop., 259. Houses, 53. The property is much divided; and it includes parts of two manors, belonging to Miss Broke and Sir Robert S. Adair, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. M. Simpson. The church is good; and has a tower, faced with flints. Charities, £25.

MICKLEKING, a hamlet in Braithwell township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles ENE of Rotherham.

MICKLEBY, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles W of Whitby. Acres, 1,340. Real property, £1,356. Pop., 177. Houses, 45.

MICKLE-FELL, a mountain at the NW extremity of N. R. Yorkshire; contiguous to Westmoreland, 9 miles W of Middleton-in-Teesdale. It has an altitude of 2,600 feet above sea-level; and commands a very extensive view.

MICKLEFIELD, a township-chapelry in Sherburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Selby railway, 8½ miles E by N of Leeds. It has a station on the railway; and a new line was in course of formation from it to Church-Fenton in 1867. Post-town, Milford Junction. Acres, 1,755. Real property, £2,553; of which £500 are in mines, and £180 in quarries. Pop., 435. Houses, 88. The manor belongs to T. D. Blaud, Esq. There are collieries and limestone quarries. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Sherburn, in the diocese of York. The church was built in 1861, at a cost of £1,100; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. There is a national school.

MICKLEGATE, a sub-district in the district of York; partly within York city; and containing three parishes and parts of three others electorally in E. R. Yorkshire, and three parishes and parts of five others electorally in W. R. Yorkshire. Acres, 9,861. Pop. in 1851, 11,317; in 1861, 13,790. Houses, 2,768. See York.

MICKLEHAM, a village and a parish in Dorking district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, adjacent to the Leatherhead and Horsham railway, 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-office, ‡ under Dorking. The parish contains also the hamlet of West Humble, and includes part of the chapelry of Rammore. Acres, 2,849. Real property, £3,965. Pop., 721. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Bishop Odo. Norbury Park was held, in the time of Edward II., by the family of Husee, 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 Anthony Chapman, Esq.; was sold by him in 1774 to Mr. Lock, the friend of Madame D'Arbly; and belongs now to T. Grissell, Esq. 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. Juniper Hill is the seat of W. H. Lambton, Esq.; Juniper Hall, of Miss F. Beardmore; the Grove, of E. Arnold, Esq.; Mickleham Hall, of J. Smith, Esq.; Bell-dawe House, of E. Smith, Esq.; Cleveland Lodge, of J. Johnstone, Esq.; and Burford Lodge, of J. Matthews, Esq. 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 picnic 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. Value, £440.* Patrons, Misses Talbot. The church is chiefly transition Norman; was restored, but at the same time defaced, in 1823; has a low massive square tower with spire, and a remarkable chancel-arch; includes a cross-aisle and a "Norbury" or N chancel; and contains an oak screen dividing the chancel from the nave, a richly carved oak-pulpit, an altar-tomb of the time of Henry VIII., and some brasses. There are a national school, almshouses, and charities 24. The almshouses were rebuilt in 1865; consist of a centre two stories high, and two wings; contain accommodation for eight families; and adjoin, and harmonize with, the national school.

MICKLEHURST, a village in Mottram parish, Cheshire; near the boundary with Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1 mile E of Mossley r. station, and 3 NNE of Staleybridge. It occupies a pleasant situation among hills; is well-built; has large cotton and woollen mills; and, in common with a tract around it, is governed, under the local government act, by a board of 18 commissioners. Pop. in 1851, 619; in 1861, 800. Houses, 160. The increase of pop. arose from the prosperity of the cotton trade. Richmond House, T. Schofield, Esq.; Breeze Hill, S. Shaw, Esq.; Tudor Cottage, J. Lawton,

Esq.; and Marle House, Mrs. J. Lawton, are adjacent; and remains of an ancient fortification, called Bucton Castle, are on an acclivity overlooking the village.

MICKLEOVER, a village, a township, and a parish in Derbyshire; the village and the township in the district of Burton-upon-Trent, and the parish partly also in the district of Shardlow. The village stands near Ryknield-street, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Derby r. station; and has a post-office under Derby. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £5,550. Pop. in 1851, 791; in 1861, 1,101. Houses, 165. The increase of pop. was caused by the erection of the County lunatic asylum.—The parish contains also the townships of Findern and Littleover. Acres, 5,330. Real property, £13,086. Pop. in 1851, 1,809; in 1861, 2,104. Houses, 386. The property is much subdivided. The Pastures is the seat of Sir Hugh S. Blane, Bart.; the Limes, of Mrs. Wright; the Manor House, of C. E. Newton, Esq.; the Lodge, of the Hon. and Rev. A. L. Powys; and Mickleover House, of M. Harvey, Esq. The County lunatic asylum stands on an estate of 79 acres, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile SW of the village; was built in 1851, and extended in 1862; has capacity for 350 patients; and is a splendid structure. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Findern and Littleover, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £562.* Patron, Lord Scarsdale. The church is geometric decorated English; was restored in 1859; and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There are churches also in Findern and Littleover, chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists in Mickleover, and a Wesleyan chapel and a free school in Findern. Charities, £87.

MICKLETHWAITE, a township, conjoint with Par-ton, in Thursty parish, Cumberland; 2 miles NE of Wigton.

MICKLETHWAITE, a hamlet in Bingley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile N of Bingley. The cotton and worsted manufactures are carried on.

MICKLETHWAITE-GRANGE, an extra-parochial tract in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; contiguous to Collingham parish, and sometimes deemed a township of that parish. Pop., 68.

MICKLETON, a village and a parish in the district of Shipston-on-Stour and county of Gloucester. The village stands 2 miles W of the boundary with Warwick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Chipping-Campden r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Shipston-on-Stour; and has a post-office under Moreton-in-Marsh. The parish contains also the hamlets of Clotton and Hidcote-Bartrim. Acres, 3,766. Real property, £9,082. Pop., 743. Houses, 163. The manor belongs to Sir John M. Steele-Graves, Bart.; and the Manor House, a noble building in the Tudor style, is Sir John's seat. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £200.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Norman, partly pointed; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains monuments to the Steele and the Graves families. There are an endowed school with £50 a-year, and charities £209. Graves, the author of the "Spiritual Quixote," and Keck, the lawyer, were natives.

MICKLETON, a township in Ronald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Tees river and Tees Valley railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Barnard-Castle. It has a post-office under Darlington, a r. station, a chapel of ease, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a free school. Acres, 4,890. Real property, £3,169. Pop., 688. Houses, 122. Most of the surface is high moorland.

MICKLE-TRAFFORD, a township in Plemonstall parish, Cheshire; adjacent to the Chester and Manchester railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Chester. Acres, 1,143. Real property, £2,513. Pop., 265. Houses, 52. The Manor House is the seat of John Reece, Esq.; and Trafford Lodge is the seat of T. Hoggins, Esq. The church of Plemonstall is here; and a garrison, for Charles I., was here during the siege of Chester.

MICKLEY, a township and a chapelry in Ovingham parish, Northumberland. The township lies near a side-station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles

E by S of Hexham; and contains the village of Mickley-Square, which has a post-office under Stocksfield. Acres, 1,188. Pop. in 1851, 566; in 1861, 1,208. Houses, 216. The increase of pop. arose from extension of collieries. The manor belongs to W. B. Wrightson, Esq. Coal-mining and coking are largely carried on by the Mickley Coal company.—The chapelry contains also six other townships. Pop., 2,800. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £90. Patron, W. B. Wrightson, Esq. The church was built in 1824. There is an endowed school, with capacity for 200 children.

MICKLEY, a township in Prees parish, Salop; near the river Tern, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Market-Drayton. Pop., 36.

MICKLEY, a village and a chapelry in Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ure, amid romantic environs, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ripon r. station; has a post-office under Ripon; and is in the township of Azerley. The chapelry is less extensive than the township. Rated property, £530. Pop., 210. The property is subdivided. There is a large mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £110.* Patron, the Vicar of Masham. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and a Church of England school.

MICKLEY-SQUARE. See **MICKLEY**, Northumberland.

MIDDLE, a hamlet in Ystradvfodwg parish, Glamorgan; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £6,818; of which £3,950 are in mines, and £35 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 247; in 1861, 1,203. Houses, 226. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining.

MIDDLE, a township and a parish in Ellesmere district, Salop. The township lies 3 miles E by N of Baschurch r. station, and 7 N by W of Shrewsbury; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury. The parish contains also the townships of Alderton, Hadnall, Haston, Hardwick, Shotton, Smethcott, Baldurton, Marton, Newton, and part of Sleep,—the first six of which constitute the chapelry of Hadnall. Acres, 6,909. Real property, £6,008; of which £37 are in quarries. Pop., 1,253. Houses, 271. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Earl Brownlow. Ruins exist of a castle which belonged to the L'Estranges and to "Wild" Kynaston; and the cave of "Wild" Kynaston is shown in Nescliffe rock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £1,003.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is ancient, with a tower; was partially restored in 1835; and has a stained window, and an old brass. The p. curacy of Hadnall is a separate benefice. There are a parochial school, and charities £92. The history of the parish was written by Gough of Middle.

MIDDLE-ASTON. See **ASTON** (MIDDLE).

MIDDLE-BARTON, a township in Barton-Steeple parish, Oxfordshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Deddington. It has a post-office under Oxford.

MIDDLEBERE, a hamlet in Holy Trinity parish, Dorset; near Wareham.

MIDDLE CHINNOCK. See **CHINNOCK** (MIDDLE).

MIDDLE CLAYTON. See **CLAYTON** (MIDDLE).

MIDDLECOTT, a hamlet in Elack Torrington parish, Devon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Black Torrington village.

MIDDLE DROVE, a railway station in the W of Norfolk; on the Wisbeach and Magdalen-Gate branch of the Great Eastern railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Wisbeach.

MIDDLE FELL, a mountain in the SW of Cumberland; overhanging the middle of the NW side of Wastwater.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth; and is nearly dry at low water.

MIDDLEHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Leyburn district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the slope of an eminence, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of the river Ure, and under Middleton moor, 2 miles SSE of Leyburn r. station; was once a market-town; is a seat of

pretty sessions; and has a post-office, under Bedale, three inns, and fairs on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and 5 Nov. The parish comprises 2,108 acres. Real property, £5,704. Pop., 522. Houses, 199. The manor belonged to Kildarick the Dane; went, after the Conquest, to Robert Fitz-Ranulph, grandson to Ribald, who came over with the Conqueror; passed, in the 13th century, to the Nevilles; and belongs now to Col. J. Wood. A great castle was founded on a commanding site, above the village, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph; was much enlarged by Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, 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 much and often inhabited by Richard III., and was the birth-place 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 on Middleham moor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £499. Patron, the Crown. The church is of the latter part of the 15th century, and in good condition; was made collegiate by Richard III., for a dean, a sub-dean, and six canons; 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. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a church of England school, and charities £38.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 43,071. Pop., 4,230. Houses, 914.

MIDDLEHAM - BISHOP. See BISHOP - MIDDLEHAM.

MIDDLE HANDLEY, a hamlet in the N of Derby; 4 miles ESE of Dronfield. It has a post-office under Chesterfield.

MIDDLE HERRINGTON. See HERRINGTON (EAST and MIDDLE).

MIDDLE HILL, a hamlet in Box parish, Wilts; 4½ miles WSW of Corsham.

MIDDLE HILL, the seat of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., in the SE of Worcester; 3½ miles SW of Chipping-Campden. It contains about 4,000 volumes of manuscripts, and a collection of paintings.

MIDDLEHOPE, a township in Diddlebury parish, Salop; under Wenlock-Edge, 4½ miles SE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 100.

MIDDLEHOPE, a rocky headland on the coast of Somerset; 3 miles N of Weston-Super-Mare.

MIDDLE HUTTON. See HUTTON (MIDDLE).

MIDDLE LITTLETON. See LITTLETON (MIDDLE).

MIDDLEMARSH, a tything in Mintern-Magna parish, Dorset; 3½ miles N of Cerne-Abbas. A seat of the abbots of Cerne, and of the Napiers, was here.

MIDDLE MEAD. See MEAD (MIDDLE).

MIDDLE MILL, a place on the W border of Dorset; in a cove, 1 mile NNW of Lyme-Regis. Old Colway House and Hay Farm—the head-quarters of Prince Maurice when besieging Lyme—are in its neighbourhood.

MIDDLE NEATH. See NEATH (MIDDLE).

MIDDLENEY, a tything in Drayton parish, Somerset.

set; on the river Isle, 2 miles S of Langport. Real property, £987. Pop., 31.

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, KIRK-ANDREWS, KIRKBY-IRELTHU, and KIRK-LINTON.

MIDDLE RASEN. See RASEN (MIDDLE).

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a town, a township, and a parish, in the district of Stockton, and N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Tees, at the boundary with Durham, and on the Darlington, Stockton, and Redcar railway, at the junction of the line to Guisbrough, immediately above the Tees' expansion into estuary, and 3½ miles ENE of Stockton. A Benedictine priory of St. Hilda, a cell to Whithy 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 W. Chilton, Esq., 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 entrepot 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 pop. of only 40 in 1821, and only 154 at the census of 1831; but had so many as 5,463 in 1841, and 18,714 in 1861. 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. 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 ¼ of a mile in length from the middle channel of the Tees, was completed in 1842. The entrance lock is 132 feet long, and 30 feet wide; and has 15 feet of water on the sill at neap tides, and 19 feet at spring tides. Such mutual connexion between the railway and the harbour likewise was formed, through platform and staiths, as enables vessels to be loaded and unloaded irrespective of the fluctuation of the tide. A bill also was introduced to parliament, in 1858, to enable the corporation to construct two landing-places on the N side of the river, to establish a public passage between these and the public wharf at Middlesborough, and to vest powers for other improvements in both the corporation and the local board of health. 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 aggregate of handsome houses; and, for a commercial town, presents a remarkably good appearance. The town-hall stands in the central square. The exchange was erected in 1866-63; is in the Italian style, after designs by Mr. Adams; has, at the W end, a tower 21 feet square and 130 feet high, with main entrance underneath; includes a hall 140 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 56 feet 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 50 offices and other rooms; and cost about £30,000. The theatre was built in 1866, at a cost of more than £3,000. A beautiful park, about 72 acres in extent, and worth upwards of £20,000, was given to the town by Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, and opened in Aug. 1863. There are a custom house, an inland revenue office, two banking-offices, and a literary institution. St. Hilda's church was built in 1840, at a cost of £5,000; St. John's, in 1865, at a cost of £4,000; and both are in the pointed style. The U. Presbyterian church was built in 1865, and is in the early English style. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1862, at a cost of £4,400; and is chiefly in the Byzantine style. The U. Free Methodist chapel was built in 1863. There are chapels also for Independents, Quakers, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. There are also national schools, in the Gothic style, built in 1860, a British school, and several respectable private academies. An hospital was early erected, but became close and unquiet in consequence of the erection of new streets in front of it; and a new hospital was erected in 1860 at North Ormesby.

The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, and some good inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and industry is carried on in iron foundries, rolling-mills, brass-works, engine-works, ship-building-yards, chemical works, earthenware and bottle-works, a tannery, breweries, saw-mills, flour-mills, repe-walks, and other establishments. Iron manufacture is the chief department; and is conducted by one firm to the extent of employing about 7,000 hands. Only 45 blast furnaces were at work in the N of England in 1845; but so many as 36 have, since the commencement of the mining of the Cleveland ores, been built in and around Middlesborough alone. The quantity both of iron and of coals shipped at this port is very great. A salt bed, 112 feet thick, at a depth of 1,300 feet below the surface, was struck in 1863, at the sinking of a well for the supply of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan's immense iron-works; and was thought likely to prove a valuable addition to the local sources of wealth and traffic. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1864, were 9 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 285 tons; 49 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 9,199 tons; 19 small steam-vessels, of aggregate 400 tons; and 5 large steam-vessels, of aggregate 1,802 tons. The vessels which entered in 1863, were 3 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 886 tons, from British colonies; 453 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 56,393 tons, from foreign countries; 453 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 33,762 tons, from foreign countries; 35 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 6,812 tons, from foreign countries; 1 foreign steam-vessel, of 153 tons, from foreign countries; 200 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 13,706 tons, coastwise; and 93 steam-vessels, of aggregate 32,693 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared in 1863 were 3 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 319 tons, to British colonies; 602 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 81,345 tons, to foreign countries; 703 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 66,499 tons, to foreign countries; 50 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 12,483 tons, to foreign countries; 1 foreign steam-vessel, of 153 tons, to foreign countries; 1,773 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 144,042 tons, coastwise; and 117 steam-vessels, of aggregate 35,075 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £1,861. The town, as a borough, includes all M. township, part of Linthorpe township, and a small part of Ormesby parish. Pop. in 1861, 18,992. Houses, 3,117. Pop. of the part of Linthorpe township, 266; of the part of Ormesby parish, 12. Pop. of the town in 1867, about 37,000.

The parish consists of the townships of M. and Linthorpe. Acres, 2,300. Real property in 1860 of M. township, £104,485; of which 261,234 were in iron-works, and 2600 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 7,631; in 1861, 18,714. Houses, 3,070. Real property in 1860, of Linthorpe township, £4,135; of which, £250 were in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 262; in 1861, 702. Houses, 133. A large section of the parish, under the name of

M.-St. John, was, in 1864, constituted a separate charge. Both the head-living and the living of St. John are vicarages in the diocese of York. Value of each, £300.* Patron of both, the Archbishop of York.

MIDDLESEXUGH-WITH-BRAITHWAITE, a hamlet in St. Mary-Carlisle parish, Cumberland; on a branch of the river Caldew, 10 miles S of Carlisle. Acres, 2,010. Real property, £1,664. Pop., 160. Houses, 29.

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; 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 23 miles; the greatest breadth is 17½ miles; the circuit is about 104 miles,—40 of which are along the course of the Thames; and the area is 130,136 acres. 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 ornament; 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 eocene, chiefly London clay; and they are extensively overlaid or mixed with alluvial gravel, and have been found to contain great numbers of fossils. Mineral springs are at Acton, Hampstead, Clerkenwell, and other places.

About 150,000 acres are either arable land, meadow, or pasture. The soil is variously clayey, sandy, and gravelly; and has, in most parts, been worked into a fertile loam, by manuring and culture. Most farms average about 100 acres, but many comprise from 200 to 600 acres; and they are usually held on lease of 14 or 21 years. Meadow lands form a large aggregate, usually yield two crops of good hay, and are let from £4 to £6 an acre. The chief crops on the ploughed lauds are wheat, with good returns; barley, about 20 bushels per acre; green pease, 10 to 50 sacks; grey pease, 30 bushels; beans, 30 bushels; potatoes, turnips, and clover. About 15,000 acres are disposed in market-gardens; and about 3,000 acres, chiefly around Twickenham, in orchards. Osiers and willows are grown, in some parts, for basket-makers. 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 connexion 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. 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 southwestward from the metropolis, and noticed in our account of London.

The county contains about 194 parishes, and 25 extra-parochial places, liberties, or precincts,—105 of the parishes being in London city and Westminster; and it is divided into the City of London, and the hundreds of Edmon-ton, Elthorne, Gore, Isleworth, Spelthorne, and Ossulstone,—the last cut into the divisions of Finsbury, Holborn, Kensington, Tower, and Westminster. The registration county gives off 32,437 acres to the West, North, Central, and East districts of the registration

metropolis, and the parishes of Hampton and Teddington to Surrey; takes in the parish of Waltham-Abbey from Essex, and the parishes of Elstree, Shenley, Ridge, Chipping-Barnet, East Barnet, Totteridge, and Chestnut, from Hert; comprises 176,555 acres; and is divided into the districts of Staines, Uxbridge, Brentford, Hendon, Barnet, and Edmonton. Vastly the greatest seat of population, of course, is the part within the metropolis. The only towns with upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, besides London and its suburbs, are Brentford, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge. Some of the chief seats are Buckingham Palace, Kensington Palace, Busby Park, Sion House, Rose-Bank, St. Margaret's, Caen Wood, Laleham, Osterley, Flambrards, Holland House, Norwood Lodge, Southall, Fulham Palace, Gunnersbury, Camden Hill, Fulwell Lodge, Cullnals Grove, Hillingdon, Edmonton House, Isleworth House, Mill Hill, Pinner Grove, Stanwell, Tottenham House, Whiston Dean, Hanworth, Beech Hill, Belsize, Breakspars, Clapton, Drayton, Dyrlham Park, Hanwell, Harefield, Heston, Kempton, Littleton, Paradise House, Shepperton, Stanmore Hall, Stanmore Grove, Swakeleys, Teddington House, Trent Park, Twickenham Park, Twyford, Arnos Grove, Ealing Park, Cranford Park, Hanger Hill, Wembley, Wrotham, and Wyke House. Real property, in 1815, £5,675,374; in 1843, £11,343,315; in 1850, £17,682,265,—of which £53,180 were in canals, £4,005,052 were in railways, and £219,185 were in gas-works.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant and custos, 33 deputy lieutenants, 2 sheriffs, and about 320 magistrates; is within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police, and that of the central criminal court; and is in the Home military district, and in the diocese of London. The sessions are held at Clerkenwell; the county-house of detention is there; county houses of correction are at Westminster and Coldbath Fields; the county-jail, in common with that of London city, is in Newgate, London; and the county debtors' jail, in common with that of the city, is in Whitecross-street, London. The statistics of police and of crime form a main portion of those of the metropolitan police district, as noted in our article LONDON. Four members are sent to parliament by the City of London, two each by the metropolitan boroughs of Westminster, Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, and Chelsea, and two by the rest of the county. The place of election for the co. is Brentford; and the polling-places are Brentford, Uxbridge, Bedford, Enfield, Edgware, Hampstead, Hammersmith, Westminster, Kings-Cross, London city, Bethnal-Green, and Mile-End. Electors in 1833, 6,939; in 1865, 14,817,—of whom 10,542 were freeholders, 773 were copyholders, and 2,430 were occupying tenants. The poor rates of the registration county, in 1861, amounted to £102,927. Marriages in 1863, 1,002,—of which 95 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 6,190,—of which 271 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,328,—of which 1,554 were at ages under 5 years, and 104 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 8,792; births, 49,787; deaths, 34,147. The places of worship within the political county, in 1851, were 419 of the Church of England, with 314,487 sittings; 5 of the Church of Scotland, with 3,866 s.; 10 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 7,389 s.; 4 of United Presbyterians, with 4,280 s.; 155 of Independents, with 84,514 s.; 84 of Particular Baptists, with 34,123 s.; 1 of Seventh Day Baptists, with 290 s.; 1 of General Baptists, with 250 s.; 3 of New Connexion General Baptists, with 1,180 s.; 13 of Baptists not defined, with 2,540; 10 of Quakers, with 3,265 s.; 7 of Unitarians, with 2,600 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 1,100 s.; 81 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 33,887 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 312 s.; 15 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,596 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 400 s.; 9 of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, with 1,667 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,400 s.; 2 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with 700 s.; 8 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 5,058 s.; 1 of Sandemanians, with 200 s.; 3 of the New Church, with 880 s.; 5 of Brethren, with 417 s.; 34 of isolated congregations, with 7,130 s.; 6 of Lutherans, with 2,172 s.; 1 of

French Protestants, with 280 s.; 1 of the Netherlands Reform Church, with 350 s.; 1 of German Protestant Reformers, with 200 s.; 1 of Italian Reformers, with 150 s.; 6 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 2,400 s.; 16 of Latter Day Saints, with 2,108 s.; 2 of the Greek Church, with 205 s.; 32 of Roman Catholics, with 15,480 s.; 1 of German Catholics, with 300 s.; and 9 of Jews, with 3,492 s. The schools were 772 public day schools, with 138,108 scholars; 2,655 private day schools, with 62,140 s.; 589 Sunday schools, with 111,595 s.; and 76 evening schools for adults, with 1,733 s. Pop. in 1801, 818,129; in 1821, 1,145,057; in 1841, 1,576,636; in 1861, 2,206,485. Inhabited houses, 279,153; uninhabited, 13,379; building, 3,451. Pop. of the registration county in 1851, 150,606; in 1851, 137,326. Inhabited houses, 34,061; uninhabited, 1,790; building, 592.

The territory now forming Middlesex, was inhabited, by the ancient Britis Trinobantes; fell readily under the Roman power, at the second invasion by Cæsar; was included, by the Romans, in their Flavia Casariensis; was traversed by their Watling-street, their Ermine-street, and their road to Staines; formed, for about 3 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.

MIDDLESMOOR, a village and a chapelry in Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a hill, near the river Nidd, 8½ miles NW of Pateley-Bridge r. station; is in the township of Upper Stonebeck; and has a post-office under Leeds, and a lamb and cattle fair on 14 Sept.—The chapelry extends beyond the township. Rated property, £5,917. Pop., 666. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Upper Stonebeck belongs to J. Yorke, Esq. The land is partly hilly, and is used chiefly for grazing. There are lead mines, many subterranean passages, and some stalaclitic caverns. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £137.* 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 recently restored. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

MIDDLESTONE, a township in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; 3¼ miles ENE of Bishop-Auckland, Acres, 879. Real property, £2,859; of which £1,600 are in mines, and £25 in quarries. Pop., 497. Houses, 95. Coal is worked by the Black Boy Coal company.

MIDDLESTOWN, a village in Shilington township, Thornhill parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Calder, 3 miles SE by S of Dewsbury. It has a post-office under Wakefield.

MIDDLE-STREET, a place in the W of Essex; 4¼ miles NW of Epping.

MIDDLE-TEMPLE. See LONDON.

MIDDLETHORPE, a hamlet in West Ashby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles N of Horncastle.

MIDDLETHORPE, a place in the E of Notts; 4¼ miles NE of Louthwell.

MIDDLETHORPE, a township in St. Mary-Bishopshill-Senior parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 3¼ miles S of York. Acres, 607. Pop., 135. Houses, 11. Middlethorpe Hall is a chief residence. The township ranks as a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Bishopthorpe, in the diocese of York.

MIDDLETON, a township, conjoint with Smerril, in Youlgreave parish, Derby; 5 miles SSW of Bakewell. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £3,115. Pop., 241. Houses, 50. Lombardale Hall is the seat of the Batemans; and was the residence of the late T. Bateman, Esq., who investigated the antiquities of the county, and formed a large museum. Arborlowes King is a complete Druidical circle; and there are many barrows, in which Celtic relics have been found. A chapel of ease was built

in 1855; and there is a dissenting chapel, built by the late T. Bateman, Esq.

MIDDLETON, a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; on the river Stour at the boundary with Suffolk, 1 mile S of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 875. Real property, £1,839. Pop., 138. Houses, 31. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £557.* Patron, the Rev. O. Raymond. The church is partly Norman, with a wooden spire; was recently restored; and has fine stained glass windows, and an altar-piece by Schiavone.

MIDDLETON, a tything in Freshwater parish, Isle of Wight; 9 miles WSW of Newport.

MIDDLETON, a tything in Long parish, Hants; on the river Anton, 4½ miles ESE of Andover. Pop., 251.

MIDDLETON, a town, a township, a sub-district, and a parish, in Lancashire. The town stands in a fertile vale, on the river Irk, at the terminus of a short branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, near the Rochdale canal, 6 miles N by E of Manchester; took its name from being situated in the centre of several circumjacent towns; was only a village of 20 houses in 1770; has risen, since 1780, into a populous seat of manufacture; is now an important place, nearly a mile in length, well supplied with water, thoroughly drained, and under the management of a local improvement board by act of 1861; is so conjoined with Tonge in both proximity and trade as practically to include or absorb that town; carries on industry in extensive silk factories, in numerous large cotton factories, in calico-printing, bleaching, and dyeing establishments, in iron foundries, and in machine-making establishments; publishes a weekly newspaper; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Manchester, a railway station with telegraph, several good inns, a police station, a market-house, public baths, two churches, five dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, two national and infant schools, a free library, a church reading-room and library, an agricultural society, and a floral and horticultural society. St. Leonard's church is of the 15th century; comprises nave, three aisles, and chancel, with a low square tower; has a very fine E window, with stained glass brought from Old Middleton Hall; and contains a fine wood screen, 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 thirteen scholarships at Brasenose college, Oxford. The dissenting chapels are for Independents, Baptists, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Wesleyans, and Swedenborgians. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs are held on the Thursday after 10 March, the Thursday after 15 April, and the second Thursday after 29 Sept.; wakes are held on the last Monday but one in Aug.; and a horticultural show is held on the day after the wakes. Acres of the town, 1,908. Real property, £24,083; of which £1,800 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 8,717; in 1861, 9,876. Houses, 2,090.

The township is conteminate with the town.—The sub-district contains also the Prestwich township of Alkington, and is in Oldham district. Acres, 2,696. Pop., 10,299. Houses, 2,167.—The parish includes also Thornham township in Oldham district, Great Lever township in Bolton district, and the townships of Hopwood, Pilsforth, Ashworth, and Birtle-cum-Bamford in Bury district. Acres, 11,703. Real property, £67,499; of which £10,703 are in mines, and £15 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 16,796; in 1861, 19,635. Houses, 3,915. The manor belonged anciently to the Bartons; passed, in the 15th century, to the Asshetons; went afterwards to Lord Suffield; and was sold, about 1835, to J. Peto, Esq. Hebers House, 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 is a vicarage, in the diocese of Manchester. Value of the former, £950; of

the latter, £135. Patron, of the former, W. Wagstaff, Esq.; of the latter, the Rector. The chapelries of Ainsworth, Ashworth, Birch, Birtle, Great Lever, and Rhodes, are separate benefices. Three dissenting chapels are in Birtle, and three in Rhodes. The workhouse of Bury district also is in Birtle; and, at the census of 1861, had 266 inmates. Charities, £91.

MIDDLETON, a township in Lancaster parish, Lancashire; on Morecambe bay, N of the river Lune, 4½ miles WSW of Lancaster. Acres, 1,229. Real property, £1,801. Pop., 182. Houses, 32. Middleton Tower is the seat of T. Fielden, Esq.

MIDDLETON, a hamlet in Winwick parish, Lancashire; 4 miles NE of Warrington.

MIDDLETON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands 1½ mile S of the East Anglian railway, 1½ N of the river Nar, and 3½ SE of Kings-Lynn; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lynn. The parish comprises 3,029 acres. Real property, £5,872; of which £80 are in quarries. Pop., 894. Houses, 190. The property is divided among a few. Middleton manor, with Middleton Tower and much of the land, belongs to L. W. Jarvis, Esq. The Tower was built, in the time of Henry VI., by the Lords Scales; was recently restored and enlarged; and has an old brick turreted gate-way, 54 feet by 27. Middleton Hall is the seat of Major E. Hutton; and Valleyfield is the seat of S. A. Gurney, Esq. Blackborough manor, with the largest estate in the parish, belongs to the see of Norwich, and is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Blackborough 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, surrounded by a deep fosse, is near the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £315.* Patron, W. Durst, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a fuel allotment.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 10,848. Pop., 2,239. Houses, 473.

MIDDLETON, a township in Cottingham parish, Northampton; near the river Welland, 6 miles N by E of Rothwell. Real property, £3,052. Pop., 421. Houses, 96. It has a post-office under Leicester, and a dissenting chapel.

MIDDLETON, a township in Belford parish, Northumberland; 1½ mile NNW of Belford. Pop., 112. Houses, 19.

MIDDLETON, a railway station in Northumberland; on the Wansbeck Valley railway, 10½ miles W of Morpeth.

MIDDLETON, a township-chapelry in Bitterley parish, Salop; on an affluent of the river Teme, 2 miles NE of Ludlow r. station. It has a post-office under Ludlow. Real property, £2,251. Pop., 421. Houses, 198. The manor belongs to Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart. The living is a p. cursey, annexed to the rectory of Bitterley, in the diocese of Hereford.

MIDDLETON, a township in Chirbury parish, and a chapelry partly also in Church-Stoke parish, Salop. The township lies under Stapley Hill, adjacent to Montgomeryshire, 5 miles ESE of Forden r. station, and 7 NNW of Bishops-Castle. The chapelry includes also the townships of Priest-Weston, Rorington, and Wilnington; and was constituted in 1845. Post-town, Chirbury, Salop. Pop., 740. Houses, 145. Pop. of the Chirbury portion, 604. Houses, 119. The manor belongs to Miss Stokes. 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. Value, £132.* Patron, the Vicar of Chirbury. The church is a neat edifice, with a bell-turret. There is a national school.

MIDDLETON, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop; 1 mile E of Oswestry. Pop., 93.

MIDDLETON, a village and a parish in Blything district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Radingham, 2 miles SE of Darsham r. station, and 4 NE of

Saxmundham; and has a post-office under Saxmundham. The parish contains also the hamlet of Fordley. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £3,941. Pop., 559. Houses, 131. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Fordley, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £162.* Patron, the Rev. E. Holland. The church is an old building, with a thatched roof; was recently restored; and has a tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a church school.

MIDDLETON, a parish in Westhamppnett district, Sussex; on the coast, 2½ miles E of Bognor r. station. It includes the hamlet of Elmer; and its post-town is Bognor. Acres, 859; of which 213 are submerged every tide. Real property, £665. Pop., 89. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. Much land has been removed by encroachment of the sea. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £180. Patron, George H. Roe, Esq. The old church was swept away by the sea; and the present church was built in 1849.

MIDDLETON, a village and a parish in the district of Tamworth and county of Warwick. The village stands near the boundary with Staffordshire, 1¼ mile W of the Faseley canal, 2 W of the river Tame, 2½ S of Watling-street, 3 NW of Kingsbury r. station, and 4½ SSW of Tamworth; has a postal letter-box under Tamworth; and gives the title of Baron to the family of Willoughby. The parish comprises 3,510 acres. Real property, £5,293. Pop., 454. Houses, 99. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Middleton. Middleton Hall is the seat of John Peel, Esq. The living is a p. curacy 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 a very ancient and curious one to Lord Kidgway. There are an endowed school with £46 a-year, and charities £29.

MIDDLETON, a township-chapelry in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lune, and on the Ingleton branch of the Northwestern railway, 2¼ miles W of the boundary with Yorkshire, and 5 N by E of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office, designated Middleton-in-Lonsdale, Westmoreland. Acres, 7,503. Real property, £3,567. Pop. in 1851, 275; in 1861, 366. Houses, 55. Middleton Hall belonged to the Askses, and became ruins. Grimes Hill is a recent mansion and a chief residence. Much of the land is moor and mountain. A battle is said to have been fought between the English and the Scotch near the old bridge. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The church was built in 1634. There are an endowed school with £10 a-year, and charities £26.

MIDDLETON, a village and a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Wolds, 5½ miles WNW of Lockington r. station, and 8¼ NW of Beverley; and has a post-office, of the name of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, under Beverley. The parish comprises 3,340 acres. Real property, £5,733. Pop., 701. Houses, 150. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Londesborough. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £917.* Patron, the Rev. H. D. Blanchard. The church has a tower, and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

MIDDLETON, a sub-district in the district of Teesdale; containing Middleton-in-Teesdale parish, electorally in Durham, and six townships of Romald-Kirk parish, electorally in N. R. Yorkshire. Acres, 88,727. Pop., 7,679. Houses, 1,286.

MIDDLETON, a township and a parish in Pickering district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the Whithy railway, 1¼ mile SW of Pickering. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £1,409. Pop., 253. Houses, 59. The parish contains also the townships of Aislaby, Wretton, Cawthorne, Hartoft, Cropton, and Roselife-

East-Side, and the chapelry of Loekton. Post-town, Pickering, under York. Acres, 25,450. Real property, £10,535; of which £100 are in mines, and £4 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,949; in 1861, 2,100. Houses, 430. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to T. Mitchelton, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £100.* Patrons, the Rev. A. Cayley and T. Smith, Esq. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. There are chapels of ease at Cropton and Loekton, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a parochial school, and charities £52.

MIDDLETON, a township in Ilkley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 5½ miles NW by W of Otley. Acres, 2,763. Real property, £1,336. Pop., 167. Houses, 41. 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 a chapelry in Rothwell parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, 4 miles S of Leeds r. station; and commands extensive views. The township contains also the hamlet of Belle-Isle. Post-town, Leeds. Acres, 1,797. Real property, £9,261; of which £4,400 are in mines, and £30 in quarries. Pop., 902. Houses, 207. There are several extensive collieries; and a tram road goes to the Bradling wharf at Leeds.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1849. Pop., 1,369. Houses, 292. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £140.* 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.

MIDDLETON, a place in the E. of Durham; 1 mile from West Hartlepool. It has a post-office under West Hartlepool.

MIDDLETON, S. Durham. See MIDDLETON-SR. GEORGE.

MIDDLETON, W. Durham. See MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE.

MIDDLETON AND DINSDALE, a railway station in Durham; on the Darlington and Stockton railway, 4 miles E by S of Darlington.

MIDDLETON AND STOCKHILL. See MIDDLETON, Ilkley, W. R. Yorkshire.

MIDDLETON-BIRCH. See BIRCH, or BIRCH-ST. MARY.

MIDDLETON-BY-WIRKSWORTH, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Wirksworth parish, Derby. The village stands 1 mile NW by N of Wirksworth r. station, and 2 WSW of Cromford; is a considerable place; and has a post-office under Wirksworth. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £2,129; of which £252 are in quarries, and £34 in mines. Pop., 964. Houses, 221. Ash-Hill is the seat of W. Wheatcroft, Esq. Excellent marble is quarried, and lead ore is mined.—The chapelry includes also Ible, Griff-Grange, Ivenbrook-Grange, and parts of Wirksworth, Cromford and Hopton townships; and was constituted in 1847. Pop., 1,133. Houses, 259. Most of Griff-Grange belongs to the trustees of the late P. Gell, Esq.; and all Ivenbrook-Grange belongs to Lord Scarsdale. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Wirksworth. The church was built in 1839 at a cost of £1,200; and contains 413 sittings. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a neat new school, in M. township; a chapel for Primitive Methodists in Ible township; and a school church in Ivenbrook-Grange. Charities, £25.

MIDDLETON-CHENEY, a village and a parish in the district of Banbury and county of Northampton. The village stands 2 miles E of the river Cherwell at the boundary with Oxfordshire, and 2½ E by N of Banbury r. station; is divided into two parts, called Lower and Upper; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Banbury, and a recently erected police court and station. The parish comprises 1,730 acres, and is some-

times called M.-Chenduit. Real property, £6,380. Pop. in 1851, 1,390; in 1861, 1,250. Houses, 301. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Miss Horton. 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. Value, £423.* Patron, Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is decorated English; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with lofty pinnacled tower and graceful spire; has a porch of fine decorated stone work, with lofty ogee roof; was restored in 1865, at a cost of about £3,000; and contains a well-preserved cinquefoil-headed piscina. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; national schools, built in 1850; nine alms-houses, built and endowed by Miss Horton in 1863-7; 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 (DIRTY), a place in the N of Hereford; 3½ miles WNW of Tenbury.

MIDDLETON-GRANGE, a place sometimes deemed extra-parochial in Aston-by-Sutton chapelry, Cheshire; on the river Weaver, 2 miles E of Frodsham.

MIDDLETON-GREEN, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Stafford; 5½ miles W of Uttoxeter.

MIDDLETON-HALL, a township in Ilderton parish, Northumberland; 1½ mile S by W of Wooler. Acres, 1,101. Pop., 73. Houses, 10. The property belongs to Greenwith hospital.

MIDDLETON HALL, a seat in the E of Carmarthenshire; near the river Teifi, 6½ miles E of Carmarthen. It was built by Cockerell for Sir W. Paxton; it passed to W. Adams, Esq.; and it stands in extensive grounds, containing the old mausoleum of the Myddletons, and a pillar to the memory of Nelson, commanding a very fine view.

MIDDLETON-IN-LONSDALE. See MIDDLETON, Westmoreland.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, a small town, a township, and a parish, in Teesdale district, 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 r. station with telegraph; 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 the Duke of Cleveland, and mostly let to companies for one-sixth of the ore extracted; is a polling-place for South Durham; and has a post-office at near Darlington, two good inns, a town-hall, a market-house, a church, three dissenting chapels, an endowed school, a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on the third Thursday of April, 7 July, and the second Thursday of Sept. The church is ancient, and presents the peculiarity of having a detached bell-tower. The dissenting chapels are for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. 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 10,434 acres. Real property, £7,093; of which £1,676 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,849; in 1861, 2,266. Houses, 415. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of lead-mining.—The parish contains also the townships of Egglestone, Newbiggin, and Forest and Frith. Acres, 40,250. Real property, £39,713; of which £27,858 are in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,972; in 1861, 4,557. Houses, 801. The surface on the S border, along the course of the Tees, is picturesque. Wynch bridge, 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 hushings. So much as about 4,000 tons of pig-lead is sent annually from Teesdale for shipment at the mouth of the Tees. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelries of Forest and Harwood, in the diocese of Durham. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Crown. The p. curacy of Egglestone is a separate benefice. Charities, £33.

MIDDLETON-JUNCTION, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, at the junction of the short branch to Middleton, 5½ miles NNE of Manchester.

MIDDLETON-MALZOR. See MILTON, Northampton.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), a township in Ilderton parish, Northumberland; 2 miles S by E of Wooler. Acres, 2,102. Pop., 113. Houses, 20. The property belongs to the Earl of Tankerville.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; near the river Wansbeck, and the Wansbeck Valley railway, 1½ mile ENE of Middleton r. station, and 9 W by N of Morpeth. Pop., 94. Houses, 16. There is a United Presbyterian church.

MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW. See MIDDLETON-ST. GEORGE.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Leominster district, Hereford; near the boundary with Salop, 3 miles SE of Woolferton-Junction r. station, and 5 NE by N of Leominster. Post-town, Leominster. Acres, 2,921. Real property, £3,304; of which £23 are in quarries. Pop., 445. Houses, 79. The property is much subdivided. Moor Abbey and Withers are chief residences. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Kimbolton, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-WOLDS. See MIDDLETON, E. R. Yorkshire.

MIDDLETON-PRIORS, a township in Priors-Ditton parish, Salop; 6½ miles S of Wenlock.

MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW, a township in Wath parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles N by E of Ripon. Acres, 735. Real property, £1,326. Pop., 129. Houses, 28.

MIDDLETON-ST.-GEORGE, or MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW, a village and a parish in Darlington district, Durham. The village stands on the river Tees, at the boundary with Yorkshire, near Dinsdale spa, 1 mile S of the Darlington and Stockton railway, and 4½ ESE of Darlington; consists of a row of well-built houses, extending over a line of nearly ¼ a mile, together with two good hotels; was erected chiefly for the accommodation of visitors to Dinsdale spa; bears properly the name of Middleton-One-Row, while the parish properly bears that of Middleton-St. George; has a post-office, of its own proper name, under Darlington; and communicates by omnibus with the r. station of Middleton and Dinsdale. The parish contains also the hamlet of Oak-Tree, and some houses recently erected by the Middleton Iron Company. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £2,999. Pop., 294. Houses, 63. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to H. A. W. Cox, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £100. Patron, H. A. W. Cox, Esq. The church stands near the village, is small and plain, and consists of nave and chancel. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a slightly endowed school.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN, a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; 4 miles WNW of Hampton-Lode r. station, and 4½ SW of Bridgnorth. Post-town, Bridgnorth. Acres, 786. Real property, £2,419. Pop., 111. Houses, 25. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £170.* Patron, T. Walker, Esq. The church is good, and has several stained glass windows.

MIDDLETON (SOUTH), a township in Ilderton parish,

Northumberland; 3½ miles S by W of Wooler. Acres, 1,609. Pop., 75. Houses, 13.

MIDDLETON (SOUTH), a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; on the river Wansbeck, and on the Wansbeck Valley railway, at Middleton r. station, 10½ miles W of Morpeth. Acres, 609. Pop., 22. Houses, 3.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a village and a chapelry in Hathersage parish, Derby. The village stands at the entrance of Middleton dale, on an affluent of the river Derwent, 3½ miles N by E of Hassop r. station, and 4½ N by E of Bakewell; is a very picturesque place, with some houses at the foot of cliffs, and others on successive ledges of steep rock; and has a post-office under Sheffield, and a warm spring with baths. The spring is supposed to have been known and used by the Romans; was covered by erections of old date; and is now enclosed in baths rebuilt by the late Lord Denman. The chapelry comprises 1,210 acres. Real property, £2,191. Pop., 603. Houses, 132. The property is much subdivided. Stoner-Middleton House is the seat of Lord Denman. Middleton dale is a highly romantic glen. The rocks are chiefly limestone, and they abound in lead ore. Several lime-kilns are in the dale; and there are places for smelting ore and manufacturing barytes. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £110. Patron, the Vicar of Hathersage. The church was rebuilt in 1767; retains a tower of more ancient date; and has the form of an octagon. There are chapels for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, an endowed school, and charities £20.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a village and a parish in Bicester district, Oxford. The village stands 3 miles E by S of Heyford r. station, and 3½ W by N of Bicester; is a very pretty place; was once a market town; and has a post-office under Bicester. The parish comprises 1,834 acres. Real property, £2,191. Pop., 259. Houses, 66. The manor belonged anciently to W. Longsword; passed to the Lacy and others; and belongs now to the Earl of Jersey. Middleton House is the Earl's seat; succeeded a previous mansion, destroyed by fire in 1753; contains some interesting portraits; and stands in a beautiful park. 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. Value, £400. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church stands in the middle of the park; is transition Norman, in good condition; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; has a good early English arcade outside the tower; and includes, on the N side, a recent and beautifully decorated mortuary chapel of the Earl of Jersey.

MIDDLETON-TYAS, a village, a township, and a parish in Richmond district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 3½ miles NNW of Scorton r. station, and 5½ NE of Richmond; and has a post-office under Richmond, Yorkshire. The township bears the name of Middleton-Tyas-with-Kneeton, and comprises 3,154 acres. Real property, £5,238. Pop., 531. Houses, 106.—The parish contains also the township of Moulton, and comprises 4,103 acres. Real property, £8,235. Pop., 775. Houses, 155. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to L. L. Hartley, Esq. Middleton Lodge, Morris Graze, Gatherley Castle, Moulton Hall, West Hall, and East Hall are chief residences. The parish is a meet for the Babay hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £705.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is very ancient, has a tower, and was restored in 1867. A handsome schoolhouse was built in 1850.

MIDDLETON-UPON-LEVEN, a township-chapelry in Rudby-in-Cleveland parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Leven, 4½ miles ESE of Yarm r. station. Post-town, Yarm. Acres, 1,129. Real property, 1,368. Pop., 105. Houses, 19. The manor belongs to Viscount Falkland. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rudby, in the diocese of York. The church is a small building, with a bell turret.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Alberbury parish, Montgomery; on the Shrewsbury and Walspool railway,

under Breidden Hill, adjacent to Salop, 5½ miles NE of Welshpool. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 736. Pop. in 1851, 102; in 1861, 216. Houses, 37.

MIDDLEWICH, a small town, a township, and a sub-district in Northwich district, and a parish partly also in Nantwich district, Cheshire. The town stands on the Grand Trunk canal, at the junction of the Middlewich branch, on the river Dane, at the influx of the Wheelock or Croco, and on the Sandbach, Middlewich, and Northwich branch of the Northwestern railway, 2 miles E of Winsford station on the main line of the Northwestern, 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. The town retains an antique appearance; its streets, till lately, were badly paved; has recently undergone considerable improvement; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a head post-office, a railway station, a town-hall, a police station, a church, Independent, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, a literary and scientific institution, a temperance society's reading-room, a grammar-school, national schools, a new ultra-matral cemetery, and charities £11. The town-hall is a neat modern edifice; the lower part fitted as a market-house, the upper part containing a public hall, a court-house, a news-room, and the meeting-place of the literary institution. The church is large, handsome, and has been recently repaired and beautified. It consists of chancel, and nave divided from the aisles by five arches. The pillars are octagonal, of the decorated period, but the pillar and respond next the chancel are semi-Norman. The aisles are terminated by two chapels, the north anciently belonging to the Venables—Barons of Kinderton, but now the property of the Rev. Thomas France. The south has been a Lady chapel. The patronage belongs to I. Moreton Wood, Esq., whose ancestors purchased the advowson from Sir Wm. Brereton, A. D. 1663. The Roman Catholic chapel was rebuilt in 1865. The national schools adjoin the church; were erected in 1854; and are a handsome and commodious structure, in the pointed style. 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, not on any great scale; and there is a silk-mill. The limits of the town are understood to comprise all Middlewich township, and parts of Newton and Kinderton-with-Hulme townships. The town is governed, 1870, by a local board. Pop. in 1861, 3,146. Houses, 717. Pop. of the Newton portion, 1,659; of the Kinderton portion, 384. Real property of Middlewich township, £2,316. Pop., 1,203. Houses, 279.

The sub-district contains eleven townships of Middlewich parish, *several* of Darsulham, one of Great Budworth, and one of Sandbach. Acres, 15,140. Pop., 5,644. Houses, 1,150.—The parish contains the townships of Middlewich, Newton, Kinderton-with-Hulme, Sutton, Oclestone, Sproston, Ravenscroft, Croxton, Stublach, Moorsbarrow-with-Parme, and Byley-with-Yatehouse, in Middlewich sub-district, the townships of Weaver, Wimboldsley, and Clive, in another section of Northwich district, and the township of Minshull-Vernon, in Nantwich district. Acres, 13,110. Real property, £27,811; of which £110 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1551, 4,493; in 1861, 4,752. Houses, 978. The manors of Middlewich, Kinderton, Stublach, and Croxton, belong to Rev. Thomas France; that of Byley-with-Yatehouse, to Sir Charles W. Shakerley, Bart.; those of Clive and Weaver, to G. Wilbraham, Esq.; that of Oclestone, to E. Vernon, Esq.; that of Wimboldsley, to John Chapman, Esq.; that of Minshull-Vernon, to L. Loyd, Esq.; and that of Newton, to W. R. Court, Esq., Newton Manor. 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. Value, £150. The rectory of Byley-cum-Lees is a parish, and in the gift of the Vicar. Minshull-Vernon, another separate benefice taken out of the parish, is in the gift of the Bishop of Chester; an Independent chapel is at Cross-Lanes; United Free Methodist chapels are in Clive and Weaver; and a national school is at Brad-

field-Green. 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.

MIDDLEWICH CANAL, a canal in Cheshire; branching from the Grand Trunk canal at Middlewich; and going 9 miles south-south-westward, past Church-Minshull, into junction with the Birmingham and Liverpool canal at Wardle.

MIDDLEWOOD, a hamlet in Dawlish parish, Devon; 6½ miles SE of Chudleigh. Pop., 72.

MIDDLEZOY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Bridgewater district, Somerset. The village stands on a rising-ground, about 2 miles from the river Parret, 4 N of Athelney r. station, and 6 SE of Bridgewater; and has a post-office under Bridgewater. The parish contains also the hamlets of Long-Aere and Thorngrove. Acres, 2,520. Real property, £5,787. Pop., 725. Houses, 153. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to K. M. King, Esq. Moorland House is the seat of T. Perratt, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £138.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is chiefly later English, in fair condition; has a very fine tower; and comprises nave, S aisle, transept, porch, and chancel. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes, and small parts of two others. Pop., 2,737. Houses, 599.

MIDDOP, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to Lancashire, 3¼ miles NW by N of Colne. Acres, 1,090. Pop., 67. Houses, 12.

MIDDRIDGE, a township in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; 4 miles SE of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 1,118. Real property, £1,723; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop., 313. Houses, 63. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school.

MIDDRIDGE-CRANGE, a township chiefly in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, and partly in Heighington parish, Durham; 4 miles SE by S of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 923. Real property, £1,133; of which £30 are in quarries. Pop., 56. Houses, 8.

MIDFORD, a village in the NE of Somerset; in a pretty valley, 3¼ miles S of Bath. It has a post-office under Bath. Midford Castle, on the terraced slope of an adjacent hill, is the seat of C. T. Conolly, Esq., has a picture gallery, and commands a fine view.

MIDGE-HALL, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Liverpool and Preston railway, 5 miles SW by S of Preston.

MIDGEHOLM, an extra-parochial tract in Brampton district, Cumberland; 7½ miles E of Brampton. Pop., 82. Houses, 16.

MIDGHAM, a chapelry in Thatcham parish, Berks; on the river Kennet, the Kennet and Avon canal, and the Great Western railway, near Woolhampton r. station, and 7 miles E of Newbury. Post-town, Woolhampton, under Reading. Acres, 1,730. Real property, £2,498. Pop., 233. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. Midgham House is the seat of R. B. Green, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £105.* Patron, not reported. The church is ancient.

MIDGHAM, a tything in Fordingbridge parish, Hants; 1 mile SW of Fordingbridge. Real property, £1,207. Pop., 54.

MIDGLEY, a village and a township in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a lofty eminence, ¼ of a mile NW of Luddenden-foot r. station, and 4½ W by N of Halifax. The township contains also parts of the villages of Luddenden, Luddenden-foot, and Mytholmroyd. Acres, 2,110. Real property, £6,797; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,393; in 1861, 2,842. Houses, 535. The manor belongs to T. Riley, Esq. Ewood Hall, Brearley Hall, Brearley House, Ellenroyd, Middlefoot, Brierhey, Dean House, White Lee, and Upper White Lee are chief residences. The surface is chiefly a mountainous tract on the N side of the vale of Calder. There are extensive cotton and worsted mills, a paper-mill, the church of Luddenden chapelry,

an Independent chapel, a New Connexion Methodist chapel, and charities £39.

MIDGLEY, a village in Shitlington township, Thornhill parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7¼ miles NW of Barnesley. Pop., 252.

MID-HANTS RAILWAY, a railway in Hants; from the Alton branch of the Southwestern at Alton, south-west-by-westward, to the main line of the Southwestern at Winchester, together with branches to the Petersfield and Bishops-Waltham. The main line was authorized in 1860, on a capital of £150,000 in shares, and £50,000 in loans; bore the name of the Alton, Alresford, and Winchester till 1864, when it took its present name; was opened in Oct. 1865; and is 18½ miles long. The branches were authorized in 1864, on a new capital of £130,000 in shares, and £39,900 in loans; and are 9 miles long. The railway was leased, in 1861, to the Southwestern.

MIDHOPE, a chapelry, containing the small villages of Midhope-Stones and Upper Midhope, in Ecclesfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Little Don, 2½ miles SW by S of Penistone r. station. Post-town, Penistone, under Sheffield. Rated property, £730. Pop., about 340. The property is divided among a few; but the Bosville estate is far the largest. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £64. Patron, G. W. B. Bosville, Esq. The church is ancient. There is a slightly endowed school.

MIDHURST, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Sussex. The town stands on a gentle eminence, adjacent to the river Rother, at an intersection of railways eastward from Southampton to Pulborough, and southward from Haslemere to Chichester, 12 miles N by E of Chichester; 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 a polling-place; and has a head post-office, † a railway station, a banking-office, three chief inns, a town-hall, a church, Calvinistic and Baptist chapels, a mechanics' institution with a good library, a national school, and charities £179. The church is later English; was recently repaired and enlarged; consists of nave, S aisle, 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 some years ago into insignificance, and is now defunct. A weekly corn market is held on Thursday; and cattle fairs are held on 6 April, 29 Oct., and Whit-Tuesday. The town is a borough by prescription. It is governed by a bailiff, chosen at the court-baron of the manor; it sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward the IV. till the passing of the act of 1832, and it now sends one. Its old borough limits were not quite co-extensive with Midhurst parish; but its borough limits, under the act of 1832, describe a circle upon a radius of 4 miles, and include the entire parishes of Midhurst, Easebourne, Chithurst, Cocking, Didding, Graffham, and Heyshot, the tything of South Ambersham, parts of the parishes of Bepton, Bignor, Iping, Linch, Lodsworth, Selham, Stedham, Trotton, Woolavington, and Woolbeding, and part of the tything of North Ambersham. Acres, 22,183. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £1,965. Electors in 1833, 252; in 1863, 362. Pop. in 1851, 7,021; in 1861, 6,405. Houses, 1,232. Dunford House, the seat

of the late R. Coblen, Esq., 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 parish includes the liberty of St. John of Jerusalem, and comprises 671 acres. Real property, £4,668. Pop. in 1551, 1,451; in 1861, 1,340. Houses, 287. 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £170. Patron, the Earl of Egmont.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Easebourne, Cocking, Selam, Lodsworth, Tillington, Woolavington, and Woolbeding, and the tithing of South Ambersham. Acres, 29,213. Pop., 5,258. Houses, 1,057.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Fernhurst, containing the parishes of Fernhurst, Linchmere, Linch, North Chapel, and Lurgashall, and the tithing of North Ambersham; and the sub-district of Harting, containing the parishes of Harting, Elsted, Treyford, Dilling, Bepton, Stehnam, Iping, Trotton, Chithurst, Terwick, and Regate. Acres, 65,720. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,399. Pop. in 1551, 13,599; in 1861, 12,581. Houses, 2,474. Marriages in 1863, 89; births, 361,—of which 27 were illegitimate; deaths, 248,—of which 74 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 808; births, 3,731; deaths, 2,380. The places of worship, in 1851, were 25 of the Church of England, with 4,178 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 739 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 375 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 129 s.; 1 undefined, with 30 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 100 s. The schools were 17 public day-schools, with 1,094 scholars; 8 private day-schools, with 423 s.; 12 Sunday schools, with 708 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 10 s. The workhouse is in Easebourne; and, at the census of 1831, had 100 inmates.

MID-KENT RAILWAY. See KENT (Mid) RAILWAY.

MIDLAND AND SOUTHWESTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY, a railway in Middlesex; from the North and South Western Junction at Acton, 4 miles north-north-eastward, to the London Extension of the Midland at Hendon. It was authorized in 1864, on a capital of £90,000 in shares, and £30,000 in loans; and was to be worked by the Midland, which might subscribe £30,000, and intended to guarantee 5½ per cent. on the outlay.

MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY, a railway in the counties of Derby, Leicester, and Warwick; from Derby, in continuation of the North Midland, southward, to a junction with the Northwestern and the Trent Valley at Rugby. It was incorporated in 1836; is 49½ miles long; and was amalgamated with the North Midland and the Birmingham and Derby, in 1844, to constitute the Midland.

MIDLAND (North) RAILWAY, a railway in Yorkshire and Derbyshire; from Leeds southward to Derby. It was incorporated in 1836; is 7¼ miles long; and was amalgamated with the Midland Counties and the Birmingham and Derby, in 1844, to constitute the Midland.

MIDLAND RAILWAY, a railway system from London, through the midland counties, to the northern ones. 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 Northwestern 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, 95½ miles, the Sheffield and Rotherham, 9¼ miles, the Leicester and Swannington, 16 miles, and the Leeds and Bradford, 43 miles; it likewise expanded by the extensions of the Syston and Peterborough, 48½ miles, the Nottingham and Lincoln and Southwell, 36 miles, the branchings of the Leicester and Swannington, 21½ miles, the Erewash Valley, 21½ miles, the Nottingham and Mansfield, 12½ miles, and the Mansfield and Pinxton, 7½ miles; and, in 1853–8, it was extended, in a direct line

toward London, from Leicester to the Great Northern at Hitchin, 62 miles, with a branch to the Wellingborough station of the Northwestern, 1 mile. The company was authorized in 1853, to extend the Erewash Valley line to Clay Cross on the main line, and to construct certain branches in and near Burton-on-Trent; in 1860, to construct a line of 15 miles from the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands at Rowsley to Buxton, together with three short branches from that line,—to construct a station in St. Pancras parish, London, to enjoy a renewal of running powers over the southern part of the Great Northern, and to effect arrangements with the Great Northern, the North London, and the Regents' canal,—to have running powers over the South Leicestershire, from Leicester to Coventry,—and to enter into contracts with the North London, the Eastern Counties, the Blackwall, and the Tilbury and Southend, for the use of any of their works; 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, aggregately 28 miles 13 chains long,—to construct a line, 12 miles 50 chains long, in extension of the Leeds and Bradford to Otley and Ilkley, and to construct new works and acquire additional land in Derbyshire, Lancashire, Notts, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, and Yorkshire, and also to acquire certain hotels; in 1862, to extend the Rowsley and Buxton into connexion with the Marple and New Mills, by a length of 14 miles, giving access to Manchester,—and to construct some other new works and some small branches; in 1863, to construct a line, 51 miles long, from Bedford to London,—to construct a connecting link with the Bristol and Exeter,—and to construct several small new lines, aggregately 21½ miles long, and other works, in the counties of York, Leicester, Warwick, and Gloucester, and in the towns of Nottingham, Northampton, and Worcester; in 1864, to construct a line, 17¼ miles long, from Mangotsfield to Bath and Thornbury,—to construct a line, 13½ miles long, from Chesterfield to Sheffield,—to make arrangements with the Metropolitan in connexion with the forming of a branch 1 mile long in the parish of St. Pancras,—and to construct several other short branches, aggregately 11½ miles long; and, in 1865, to construct a line, 33½ miles long, from Mansfield to Southwell and Worksop,—and to construct, in connexion with various parts of its system, fifteen short lines, aggregately 31½ miles long. The Midland railway has connexion also, by lease, subscription, or otherwise, with the Little Northwestern, the Dursley and Midland Junction, the Worcester and Hereford, the Tewkesbury and Malvern, the Bristol Joint Station, the Cheshire Midland, the Garston and Liverpool, the Liverpool Central Station, the West Cheshire, the Stockport and Woodley Junction, and the Stockport, Timperley, and Altrincham Junction. The company likewise was carrying on negotiations in 1867, for an amalgamation with the Glasgow and Southwestern, which itself was previously an amalgamated system, extending from Carlisle to Glasgow, and largely ramified in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. The capital account of the Midland system, at 30 June, 1865, showed an expenditure till that date of £25,129,886, and receipts of £21,136,009 in stock and shares, and £4,098,273 in debentures.

MIDLANDS JUNCTION RAILWAY. See MANCHESTER, BUXTON, MATLOCK, and MIDLANDS JUNCTION RAILWAY.

MID-LAVANT. See LAVANT (Mid).

MIDLEY, a parish in Romney Marsh district, Kent; 2½ miles WSW of New Romney, and 5½ SE of Appledore r. station. Post-town, New Romney, under Folkestone. Acres, 2,163. Real property, £5,785. Pop., 42. Houses, 6. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £129. Patron, Sir J. T. Tyrrell, Bart. There is no church.

MIDLOE, an extra-parochial tract in St. Neots district, Huntingdon; near the river Kyn, 3½ miles NW of St. Neots. Acres, 850. Real property, £349. Pop., 47. Houses, 7. About two-thirds belong to J. Duberly, Esq., and the rest to Lord Overstone.

MIDNEY, a hamlet in Somerton parish, Somerset; near Somerton.

MIDRIDGE. See **MIDDRIDGE**.

MIDSOMER-NORTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Clutton district, Somerset. The village stands in a valley between two branches of the rivulet Somer, 2 miles W of Radstock r. station, and 10 SW of Bath; is a pleasant place, with a handsome market-hall and a few good shops; carries on a large trade in malt and brewing, and a considerable trade in coals; and has a post-office under Bath, a corn and cattle market on the first Tuesday of every month, and a cattle fair on 25 April. The parish contains also the hamlets of Clapton, Downside, Welton, and Clandown. Acres, 3,922. Real property, £10,671; of which £950 are in mines. Pop., 3,836. Houses, 753. The property is much subdivided. The manor of Midsomer-Norton belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall, and that of Welton to Christ Church, Oxford. Norton-Hill, Norton House, Lynch House, and Glenview are chief residences. Coal is largely worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £275.* 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 p. curacies of Downside and Clandown are separate benefices. There are Wesleyan chapels in M.-N. village, Downside, Clapton, and Clandown; a Primitive Methodist chapel in Clandown; a Roman Catholic college, with attached chapel, in Downside; an endowed school with £50 a-year, and a reading room and library, in M.-N. village; and national schools in Downside and Clandown. The M.-N. Wesleyan chapel was built in 1859, at a cost of about £2,800; and is a handsome edifice, in the decorated English style. The Roman Catholic college was established in 1814, and has averagely about 60 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.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 10,205. Pop., 9,074. Houses, 1,812.

MID-SUSSEX RAILWAY, a railway in Sussex; from the London, Brighton, and South Coast at Horsa-ham, south-westward to Pulborough, with a branch westward to Petworth. It is 17 miles long. It was authorized in Aug., 1857, and opened in Oct., 1859; and was sold to the London, Brighton, and South Coast in May, 1860.

MID-SUSSEX AND MIDHURST JUNCTION RAILWAY, a railway in Sussex; from the end of the Petworth branch of the Mid-Sussex, 5½ miles westward to Midhurst. It was authorized in 1859, at a capital of £70,000 in shares and £20,000 in loans; and the company, in Aug., 1862, obtained leave till 1863 to complete it, and power to sell or lease it to the London, Brighton, and South Coast.

MIDVILLE, a parochial township in Spilsby district, Lincoln; near Old Leake r. station, and 7 miles S by W of Spilsby. Post-town, Boston. Acres, 3,450. Real property, £4,154. Pop., 152. Houses, 29. The property is chiefly divided among five. The surface is part of the East Fen, was formerly marsh, and has been drained. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £81. Patrons, the Bishop of Lincoln and Trustees. The church is a plain brick building with a bell-turret.

MID WALES RAILWAY, a railway in Wales; from a junction with the Central Wales line at Llanidloes, southward to Newbridge, together with extensions to the Manchester and Milford. The original line was from Llanidloes to Newbridge; is 52 miles long; and was authorized in Aug., 1859, and opened in Sept., 1864. A line of seventeen chains, to connect with the Central

Wales line, was authorized in 1864; another line of 9½ miles, to communicate with the Central Wales line, was authorized in June, 1865; and extensions 26½ miles, to the Manchester and Milford, were authorized in July, 1865. The receipts on capital account, at 30 June, 1865, amounted to £291,464.

MIDWAY, a place in the W of Wilts; 2 miles W of Trowbridge.

MILBORNE-CHURCHSTONE, a tything in Milborne-St. Andrew parish, Dorset; on an affluent of the river Puddle, 3½ miles NW by W of Bere-Regis. Real property, £380.

MILBORNE-PORT, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wincanton district, Somerset. The town stands at the foot of a hill, on a small affluent of the river Yeol, ¾ of a mile WNW of the boundary with Dorset, 1 SE of the Salisbury and Yeovil railway, and 2½ NE by E of Sherborne; 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 bailiffs; sent two members to parliament in the time of Edward III., and from that of Charles I., till the passing of the reform act, 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 town's people to rise against them, and drive them from the town; consists now chiefly of detached houses; and has a post-office under Sherborne, a railway-station, a good inn, a church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, national and British schools, and charities £39. The church is Norman; was recently restored; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a large tower; and contains monuments of the Medleycotts. Fairs are held on 5 June and 23 Oct.; a manufacture of cloth, dowlas, and stockings was formerly considerable; and glove-making, leather-dressing, and shoe-making are now carried on.—The parish contains also the tything of Kingsbury-Regis and the hamlet of Milborne-Wick. Acres, 3,277. Real property, £7,368. Pop., 1,814. Houses, 351. Venn House, a red brick mansion of somewhat unique appearance, built by Inigo Jones, is the seat of Sir William Medleycott, Bart. An ancient camp is at Milborne-Wick. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £233.* Patron, Sir W. Medleycott, Bart.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 17,606. Pop., 5,395. Houses, 1,159.

MILBORNE-ST. ANDREW, a village and a parish in Blandford district, Dorset. The villages stand on an affluent of the river Puddle, near the Via Iceniana, 5½ miles N by E of Moreton r. station, and 8 SW of Blandford; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Blandford, a reading-room and temperance hall built in 1863, and a fair on 30 Nov. The parish contains also the tything of Milborne-Churchstone, and comprises 1,717 acres. Real property, £1,632. Pop., 327. Houses, 73. The manor was given by Athelstano to Milton abbey; and passed to the Mortons, the Pleydells, and others. There is an oblong, double-trenched, ancient camp, of 7 acres. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Dewlish, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £234.* Patron, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Michel. The church is ancient, has a Norman doorway, was recently restored, and contains monuments of the Mortons, the Pleydells, and others. There is a parochial school. Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native.

MILBORNE-STILEHAM, a hamlet in Bere-Regis parish, Dorset; adjacent to Milborne-St. Andrew, 4 miles NW of Bere-Regis. Real property, £1,652. Pop., 290.

MILBORNE-WICK. See **MILBORNE-PORT**.

MILBOURN, a tything in Malbury parish, Wilts; 1 mile NE of Malmesbury. Pop., 117. Houses, 26.

MILBOURNE, a township-chapelry in Kirkby-Thora

parish, Westmoreland; on the Maidenway, adjacent to Cumberland, 3 miles N of Kirkby-Thore r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Appleby. It contains the hamlets of Milbourne-Grange and Gullom-Holme; and its post-town is Kirkby-Thore, under Penrith. Acres, 5,282. Real property, with Newbiggen, £3,603. Pop. of M. alone, 324. Houses, 53. A large portion of the surface is moorish mountain, called Milbourne fells or Milbourne 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 was found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £95. Patron, Sir R. Tafton, Bart. The church is of the early part of the 14th century. Charities, £5.

MILBOURNE GRANGE. See preceding article.

MILBROOK. See MILBROOK.

MILBURN and MILBURN GRANGE, two townships in Ponteland parish, Northumberland; on the river Pont, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 1,215 and 629. Pop., 86 and 39. Houses, 16 and 7. The manor was given by Simon de Dives to Hexham priory; went, at the dissolution, to the Horsleys; and, with Milburn Hall, belongs now to R. Bates, Esq. Limestone and coal are found.

MILBURN GRANGE, a place $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Coventry in Warwick.

MILBY, a township in Aldborough and Kirby-on-the-Moor parishes, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Ure, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile N of Boroughbridge. Pop., 108. Houses, 22.

MILCOMBE, a chapelry in Bloxham parish, Oxford; near the river Swere, 4 miles WNW of Deddington, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W of Aynor r. station. Post-town, Banbury. Acres, 1,350. Real property, £2,277. Pop., 241. Houses, 56. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £136.* Patron, the Vicar of Bloxham two turns, and the Rector of Wigginton one turn; subsequently, Eton College three turns, and the Rector of Wigginton one turn. The church is chiefly of the 13th century, has a tower, and was recently restored. There are a Baptist chapel, and town-lands, £37.

MILCOTE, a lordship in Weston-on-Avon parish, Warwick; on the river Avon, and on the Stratford-on-Avon railway, at the boundary with Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Stratford. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 430. Real property, £1,122. Pop., 57. Houses, 9. Traces exist of an ancient seat of the Grevilles.

MILDEN, a parish in Coston district, Suffolk; on the river Brett, 4 miles SE of Lavenham r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Haldigh. Post-town, Monks-Eleigh, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,339. Real property, £1,935. Pop., 159. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £340.* Patron, J. Gudon, Esq. The church is Norman; was recently restored; has a new bell-turret; and contains an ancient monument to J. Allington. Charities, £10.

MILDENHALL, a small town, a parish, and a district, in Suffolk. The town stands on the river Lark, 3 miles E of the boundary with Cambridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Icknield-street, $5\frac{1}{2}$ N of Kennet r. station, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Brandon; 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-office; under Soham, a banking-office, a police station, a church, three dissenting chapels, an ultra-mural cemetery, a literary institute, two national schools, a workhouse, almshouses with £49 a-year, and charities £106. The church is early English, large and handsome; was repaired in 1851, and its tower restored in 1855; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with fine porch, and with a tower 120 feet high; has a roof of richly-carved woodwork; and contains sedilia, an ancient font, and numerous monuments of the Norths, the Warners, the Haunners, the Bunburys, and the Wichfordes. The dissenting chapels are for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The cemetery is on the E side of the town, and contains a neat small chapel. The workhouse is for M. district; and, at the census of 1861, had 57 inmates. A weekly market is

held on Friday; a fair, for the sale of wood, is held on 11 Oct.; and there is a large corn-mill, worked by water and steam power. Pop. in 1851, 1,760; in 1861, 1,615. Houses, 326.—The parish contains also the watches or hamlets of Beck Row, Holywell Row, and West Row. Acres, 13,710. Real property, £21,293; of which £110 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,374; in 1861, 4,046. Houses, 841. The manor was given in part, by Edward the Confessor, to the monks of Eury-St. Edmunds, to afford them wheat and bread; and, with the Manor House, belongs now to Sir Charles J. F. Bunbury, Bart. The Manor House was built, in the time of Charles I., by Sir Henry North, Bart.; is in Tudor architecture; and stands amid pleasant grounds. Beck Row Lodge is the residence of Mr. G. Wing; and Aspal Hall, an ancient building, is the residence of Mr. J. Webb. 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. Value, £600. Patron, Sir C. J. F. Bunbury, Bart. Chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists are in Beck Row; and chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and national schools, are in West Row.

The district comprehends the sub-district of Lakenheath, containing the town of Mildenhall, the watches of Beck Row and Holywell Row, and the parishes of Lakenheath, Eriswell, Wangford, Elveden, and Icklingham; and the sub-district of Worlington, containing the watch of West Row, and the parishes of Worlington, Barton-Mills, Freckenham, Kentford, Herringswell, Tuddenham, and Cavenham. Acres, 61,244. Poor rates in 1863, £5,995. Pop. in 1851, 10,354; in 1861, 9,595. Houses, 2,051. Marriages in 1863, 67; births, 312,—of which 21 were illegitimate; deaths, 235,—of which 79 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 690; births, 3,380; deaths, 1,992. The places of worship, in 1851, were 14 of the Church of England, with 2,424 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 250 attendants; 5 of Baptists, with 1,200 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,159 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 413 s.; and 1 undefined, with 60 s. The schools were 14 public day-schools, with 815 scholars; 16 private day-schools, with 349 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 1,510 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 41 s.

MILDENHALL, a parish in Marlborough district, Wilts; on the river Kennet, 2 miles ENE of Marlborough r. station. It contains the tythings of Poulton and Stitcheomb, and has a post-office under Marlborough. Acres, 4,025. Real property, £4,295. Pop., 466. Houses, 96. The property is divided among a few. The surface is hilly, and consists partly of chalk downs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £756.* Patron, C. Soames, Esq. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. There are an endowed school with £100 a-year, and charities £5.

MILDENHALL-ROAD, a railway station on the E border of Cambridgeshire, near the meeting-point with Suffolk and Norfolk; on the Ely and Lowestoft railway, 7 miles ENE of Ely, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Mildenhall.

MILDRED (St.). See CANTERBURY and LONDON.

MILE-END, a railway station in the eastern suburbs of London; on the Great Eastern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the old terminus at Bishopsgate.

MILE-END, or MILE-END-ST. MICHAEL, or MYLAND, a parish in Colchester district, Essex; on the river Colne and on the Great Eastern railway, chiefly N of Colchester r. station, within Colchester borough, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the centre of Colchester town. Post-town, Colchester. Acres, 2,350. Real property, returned with the borough. Pop., 850. Houses, 195. Abbots Hall manor belonged once to the abbots of St. Osyth, and belongs now to Countess Cowper; and Mile-End-Common was given, by Henry I., to the freemen of Colchester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £520.* Patron, Countess Cowper. The church is a recent structure, in the early English style; and consists of nave, N aisle, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire.

MILE-END-NEW-TOWN, a quondam hamlet, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Whitechapel district,

Middlesex. The quondam hamlet is now a compact portion of the metropolis; lies N of Whitechapel-road, on the Eastern Counties railway, between Bishopsgate and Mile-End r. stations, contiguous to Whitechapel, Spitalfields, and Bethnal-Green parishes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of St. Pauls; was once a part of the ancient parish of Stepney, but is now a distinct parish for the relief of the poor; and has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under London NE. Acres, 42. Real property, £16,373. Pop. in 1851, 10,183; in 1861, 10,845. Houses, 1,178.—The chapelry is confederate with the quondam hamlet; was constituted in 1841; and bears the name of All Saints. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church stands in Spicer-street, and was built in 1839. There are an Independent chapel in Church-street, rebuilt in 1860; a Roman Catholic of St. Ann, with monastery and nunnery attached; national schools adjoining the church, and built in 1840; ragged schools, called King Edward's schools, in Albert-street; a refuge for destitute girls, called King Edward's refuge, and connected with the ragged schools; and one of the two workhouses of Whitechapel district, occupied, at the census of 1861, by 638 inmates.—The sub-district contains also parts of Whitechapel and Spitalfields parishes; and comprises 64 acres. Pop. in 1851, 14,543; in 1861, 15,392. Houses, 1,634.

MILE-END-OLD-TOWN, a quondam hamlet, three chapelries, parts of two other chapelries, and two sub-districts, in Stepney district, Middlesex. The quondam hamlet now forms a suburban portion of the metropolis; lies on the Eastern Counties railway and on the Regents canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of St. Pauls; was once a part of the ancient parish of Stepney, but is now a separate parish for the relief of the poor; contains Mile-End r. station; and has post-offices $\frac{1}{2}$ and postal pillar-boxes under London E and London NE. Acres, 681. Real property, £242,691; of which £1,300 are on the railway, and £31,000 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 56,602; in 1861, 73,064. Houses, 10,758. 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 Parliamentary general Essex. The present suburb includes some open or semi-rural ground, and some thoroughfares not entirely paved or lighted; and 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 is a polling-place for Middlesex; it has extensive breweries, a large distillery, floor-cloth manufactories, a tobacco pipe manufactory, and rope-walks; it shares in the traffic of the Regents canal, and has docks, timber wharfs, and corn wharfs, for conducting it; and it contains public offices, the court-house of the K.-police, Beaumont's philosophical institution, the Commercial gas-works, the West Ham waterworks reservoir, one of the three Stepney workhouses, part of the City of London workhouse, an industrial school, the German Jews' hospital, the Portuguese Jews' hospital, the East London lying-in institution, Fisher's Trinity alms-houses, Judge Fuller's alms-houses, the Skinners', the Vintners', the Sailmakers', and the Drapers' alms-houses, Cooke's seamen's alms-houses, the Stepney Meeting charity school, another charity school, the East London cemetery, part of Tower Hamlet's cemetery, and three Jewish burial-grounds. The philosophical institution was built in 1841, by J. Beaumont, Esq., at a cost of £6,000; and has an endowed income of about £600 a-year. The City of London workhouse stands on a plot of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; was built in 1849, after designs by K. Tress; is an H-shaped brick edifice, in the Italian style; and has a chapel, and a campanile tower 90 feet high. The Drapers' alms-houses are called also Bancroft's alms-houses, include a chapel and a school, and have an endowed income of £4,078. Judge Fuller's alms-houses have £50; the two charity schools have £188 and £144; and there are other charities £354.—The three chapelries are St. Philip-the-Apostle, St. Peter-Globe-road, and Holy Trinity, constituted

in respectively 1836, 1839, and 1841; and the two parts of chapelries are St. Thomas-Arbour-square and St. Paul-Bow-Common, constituted in 1839 and 1858. Pop. of St. Philip, 14,805; of St. Peter, 12,139; of Holy Trinity, 10,473; of the part of St. Thomas, 12,783; of the part of St. Paul, 11. The livings are all p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of St. Philip, £200; of St. Peter, £350; of Holy Trinity and of St. Thomas, each £300;* of St. Paul, £150.* Patron, of the first four, the Bishop of London. There are seven dissenting chapelries, and a Jews' synagogue. Two of the dissenting chapelries are Independent; one of them old and large, the other built in 1866.—The two sub-districts are M.-E.-O.-T.-Western and M.-E.-O.-T.-Eastern; they jointly constitute a parochial poor-law union, under the poor-law amendment act; and they are divided by an imaginary line drawn from Old Stepney church westward, along Stepney-Green and Redman's Row, to the Mile-End turnpike. Acres, of the Western sub-d., 191. Pop. in 1851, 29,532; in 1861, 33,747. Houses, 4,829. Acres, of the Eastern sub-d., 490. Pop. in 1851, 27,020. In 1861, 39,317. Houses, 5,929. The Mile-End workhouse and the part of the City of London workhouse are in the latter sub-district; and, at the census of 1861, had respectively 404 and 369 inmates. Poor-rates of the union in 1863, £26,353. Marriages in 1863, 802; births, 3,033,—of which 97 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,761,—of which 820 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85.

MILE-END-ST. MICHAEL. See MILE-END, Essex. MILEHAM, a parish in Mifflord district, Norfolk; at the sources of the river Nar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Litcham, and 4 NNE of Fransham r. station. Post-town, Litcham, under Swaffham. Acres, 2,851. Real property, £4,806. Pop., 546. Houses, 117. The manor of Mileham was given by William the Conqueror to Alan, son of Flaald; and belongs now to the Rev. C. B. Barnwell. 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. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £650.* Patron, the Rev. C. B. Barnwell. The church is ancient; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains a brass of 1526, and monuments to the Stranges, the Barnwells, and the Davys. There are an endowed school with £12 a-year, and charities £53. Lord Chief Justice Coke was a native.

MILEHOUSE, a suburb of Plymouth, in Devon; 1 mile from the centre of the town. It has a post-office under Plymouth.

MILES-PLATTING, a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire; on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Victoria station in Manchester. It consists of a suburb in Manchester city; has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester; and was constituted in 1856. Pop., 5,153. Houses, 1,035. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £239.* Patron, Sir T. P. Heywood, Bart. The church is in the Italian style, and contains about 750 sittings. A Wesleyan chapel, in the pointed style, with 700 sittings, at a cost of £2,611, was built in the neighbourhood, in Oldham-road, in 1866. A noted Wesleyan school, known as Ryder's school, was for years the only place of religious instruction in the suburbs.

MILFIELD, a village and a township in Kirknewton parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the river Till, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wooler; is the Maelmain of Bede; was a seat of the kings of Northumbria; and has a post-office under Alnwick. The township comprises 1,471 acres. Pop., 225. Houses, 49. Milfield Hall is a chief residence. Milfield Plain was the scene of a discomfiture of the Scots, by Bulmer, before the battle of Flodden. Roman relics have been found. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

MILFORD, a village and a chapelry in Duffield parish, Derby. The village stands on the river Derwent, adjacent to the Midland railway, 1 mile N of Duffield r. station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S of Belper; is a considerable place; car-

ries on extensive business in a large cotton factory, in bleaching and dyeing works, and in a foundry for the manufacture of machinery; and has a post-office under Derby.—The chapelry contains also the hamlet of Makeney, and was constituted in 1846. Pop., 1,770. Houses, 349. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1848, at a cost of £2,000, on a site given by the Messrs. Strutt; and is a neat edifice of nave and chancel, in the pointed style. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists. There are also large schools, connected with the cotton factory.

MILFORD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Lynton district, Hants. The village stands on the coast, opposite the Needles, 3½ miles SW by S of Lynton r. station; and has a post-office under Lynton, and a coast-guard station. The parish comprises the tythings of Milford, Lyford, Efford, and Keyhaven. Acres, 5,286; of which 750 are water. Real property, £7,168. Pop., 1,784. Houses, 380. Milford Lodge is the seat of W. Broadwood, Esq. Efford House, Newlands, Kivernells, and Rook Cliff also are chief residences. 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, £279.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church has Norman portions; is chiefly early English and early decorated; recently underwent thorough restoration; 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 p. curacy of Pennington is a separate benefice. There are a national school, and charities £62.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes and part of Wilverley-Walk. Acres, 17,902. Pop., 4,024. Houses, 857.

MILFORD, a town, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The town stands on the N side of Milford-Haven, between two small creeks, at the terminus of the Milford railway, and in connexion with the Milford-Haven railway, 5½ miles ENE of the entrance of Milford-Haven, and 7 SSW of Haverfordwest. 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 dock-yard 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 dock-yard 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 capacious anchorage for the entire British navy, but had been found, or was thought to have been found, incapable of acquiring sufficient defences against hostile attacks; it stood for many years, after 1814, in a half-deserted state, dull and desolate, with many houses shut up and many let at little more than a nominal rent; it eventually re-acquired repute as an eminently eligible entrepot, 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 connexion with new 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 speedily into very high commercial importance. The Milford railway to it is a line of 3½ miles south-south-westward from a junction with the Neyland extension of the South Wales line at Johnstone; was authorized in 1859, on a capital of £50,000 in

shares, and £20,000 in loans; was opened in Sept., 1863; and is worked by the Great Western. The Milford-Haven railway was authorized in 1860, for a railway 1½ mile long, and for docks and other works, on a capital of £140,000 in shares, and £46,000 in loans; and was completed in 1866.

The town comprises—has comprised since 1811—three parallel streets, ranged along a hill-side, and commanding fine views of the harbour; and it has a head post-office; of the name of Milford-Haven, a railway station, a market-house, a custom-house, a spacious hotel called the "Lord Nelson," an observatory, a church, Independent and Baptist chapels, and a quondam chapel of ease now used as a powder-magazine. The church stands on a spot designed to be the centre of the town; was erected and endowed in 1808, by the Hon. C. F. Greville; 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. The whale fishery was formerly carried on, but has entirely ceased. An oyster fishery has always been prominent; suffered serious injury by the depleshing of its grounds to supply foreign beds; and was recently placed under such protection as is likely to render it one of the most productive fisheries in the kingdom. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1864, were 73 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 2,010 tons; 57 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 7,262 tons; and 1 steam-vessel, of 28 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1863, were 7 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 2,928 tons, from British colonies; 4 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,796 tons, from British colonies; 15 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 2,164 tons, from foreign countries; 19 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,165 tons, from foreign countries; 640 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 24,024 tons, coastwise; and 522 steam-vessels, of aggregate 167,967 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in 1863, were 1 British sailing-vessel, of 629 tons, to British colonies; 1 foreign sailing-vessel, of 525 tons, to British colonies; 2 British sailing-vessels, of jointly 413 tons, to foreign countries; 4 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,375 tons, to foreign countries; 1,012 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 37,525 tons, coastwise; and 371 steam-vessels, of aggregate 104,826 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1862 was £902. The town was made a parliamentary borough by the reform act; and it unites with Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston in sending a member to parliament. Its area, as a borough, is three-fifths of a square mile; and lies chiefly within Steynton parish, and partly within Hubberston. Pop. in 1851, 2,387; in 1861, 3,007. Houses, 605. Pop. of the Steynton portion, 2,171. Houses, 443.—The chapelry has no specific limits, and bears the name of Milford-Haven. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £80. Patron, the Hon. F. R. Greville.—The sub-district contains all Steynton and Hubberston parishes, thirteen other parishes, and an extra-parochial island. Acres, 36,186. Pop., 9,971. Houses, 1,887. See MILFORD HAVEN.

MILFORD, a township in Little Ness chapelry, Great Ness parish, Salop; 7½ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 34.

MILFORD, a township in Baswick parish, Staffordshire; on the Worcester canal, 3½ miles SE of Stafford.

MILFORD, a village and a chapelry in Witley parish, Surrey. The village stands adjacent to the Guildford, Godalming, and Portsmouth railway, 1¼ mile SSW of Godalming; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Godalming. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Pop., 717. Houses, 142. The property is divided among a few. Milford House, Monschill Manor House, and Milford Cottage are chief residences. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £90.* Patron, the Rev. J. Chandler. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel and a national school.

MILFORD, a hamlet in Frithelstock parish, Devon; 2 miles W of Great Torrington.

MILFORD, a hamlet in Hartland parish, Devon; near

the coast, 13½ miles W of Bileford. A rivulet runs through it to the beach, and makes a series of falls.

MILFORD, a tithing in St. Martin parish, Wilts; adjacent to the E side of Salisbury. Acres, 1,336. Real property, with Laverstock and Ford, £9,798. Pop. of M. alone, 631. Houses, 141.

MILFORD, a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Milford Junction railway, adjacent to South Milford chapelry, 12 miles W of Leeds.

MILFORD HAVEN, the estuary of the river Cleddau in Pembroke. It begins in the southern vicinity of Haverfordwest; extends in a southerly direction, with considerable width, to a distance of about 5½ 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 roadsteads, 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; it 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 sea-board 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 road, 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 Pennarmouth creek, the last leading to Pembroke. Fortifications have recently been constructed by the government at various points,—Popton, South Hook, Blockhouse, Dale Point, Stack Rock, and Thorn island; See MILFORD, Pembroke.

MILFORD-JUNCTION, a railway station with telegraph in W. R. Yorkshire; at the intersection of the railway from Leeds to Hull with that from Wakefield to York, 14½ miles W of Leeds. It has a head post-office.

MILFORD (NEW), or NEYLAND, a seaport-village in Llanstadwen parish, Pembrokeshire; on a creek of Milford Haven, at the terminus of the Neyland extension of the South Wales railway, opposite Paterchurch and Hobbs Point, 3½ miles NW of Pembroke. It is mainly of recent growth; it took the name of New Milford, in lieu of the old name of Neyland, in rivalry of Milford, situated 4½ miles to the WNW; and it has a post-office; of the name of Neyland, under Pembroke, a railway station with telegraph, of the name of New Milford, a railway pier, bringing down the railway to the water's edge, and a good hotel. The steamers to Waterford started formerly from Hobbs Point, and start now from New Milford railway pier. The appearance of the village is very fine.

MILFORD (NORTH), a hamlet in Kirkyby-Wharfe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile SE of Tadcaster.

MILFORD (SOUTH), a village and a township in Sherburn parish, and a chapelry partly also in Monk-Frystone parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands within 1½ mile of Milford and Milford-Junction r. stations, and 7½ S of Tadcaster. The township comprises 2,240 acres. Real property, £3,800. Pop., 823. Houses, 183. The manor belongs to Lord Ashtown. Milford House is the seat of B. Crossland, Esq.—The chapelry was constituted in 1859. Post-town, South Milford. Pop., 1,037. Houses, 234. Pop. of the Monk-Frystone

portion, 33. Houses, 9. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £170.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was built in 1846, and is in the early English style. There are a mission chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

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, to an intersection with the Canterbury and Hastings railway; and proceeding south-westward and south-south-westward, past Appledore and Rye, to Cliffe-End. It was cut, in connexion 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.

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; 4 miles NW of Midhurst r. station. Post-town, Midhurst. Pop., 200. Milland House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £108.* Patron, the Rev. J. M. Heath.

MILLAND, a ville or extra-parochial place within Winchester city, Hants. Real property, £1,362; of which £198 are in a canal. Pop., 211. Houses, 49.

MILLARS-DALE. See MILLER'S-DALE.

MILLATON, a seat in the W of Devon; in the western vicinity of Brideston, 7 miles SW of Okehampton. It belongs to J. G. Newton, Esq.; and contains a fine collection of stuffed birds, including rare specimens obtained on Dartmoor.

MILLBANK, a hamlet in Thornhill township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Dewsbury.

MILLBANK, Middlesex. See JOHN-RUN-EVANGELIST (ST.).

MILLBECK, a farm-house in Great Langdale, Westmoreland; near the junction of Millgill and Mickleden. It offers refreshment to tourists visiting the circumjacent sublime scenery.

MILL BECK, a rivulet in Bassenthwaite parish, Cumberland; under Skiddaw, and commanding a good view of Derwent-water.

MILLBRIDGE, a hamlet in Liversedge chapelry, Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NNW of Huddersfield. It has a post-office under Leeds; and carries on industry in iron-founding, in card-making, and in Turkey carpet and rug and wollen mills.

MILLBROOK, a village and a parish in Ampthill district, Beds. The village stands on an eminence, 1½ mile W of Ampthill, and 1½ SSE of Ampthill r. station; commands a fine view of the vale of Bedford; and has a postal letter-box under Ampthill. The parish comprises 1,450 acres. Real property, £2,446. Pop., 430. Houses, 84. The property belongs to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £295.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is later English, with a tower; was restored in 1857; and contains two busts and a handsome monument to the family of Lord Holland. There are a national school, and charities £6. A Benedictine priory, a cell to St. Alban, was here, but was removed in 1119 to Beaulieu.

MILLBROOK, a fishing-village and a chapelry in Maker parish, Cornwall. The village stands on an inlet of the Tamar, 2 miles, across the Hamoaze, S of Devonport r. station; has a post-office under Devonport, and fairs on 1 May and 29 Sept.; was once a market-town and a borough; and has a pop. of about 1,500. The chapelry has no definite limits; and its statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £160.* Patron, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. A battery, for the defence of Plymouth sound, has been erected on heights near the village.

MILLBROOK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in South Stouham district, Hants. The village stands at the mouth of the river Test or Anton, on the quodam Andover canal, and on the Andover, Romsey, Red-

bridge, and Southampton railway, 2 miles WNW of Southampton; was known, at Domesday, as Melebroc; had formerly, by means of the Andover canal, a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, and timber; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Southampton. The parish contains also the hamlets of Hill and Sidford, and the chapel of Shirley. Acres, 3,646; of which 630 are water. Real property, £17,319; of which £125 are on railways. Pop. in 1851, 6,121; in 1861, 10,107. Houses, 2,015. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the purchase of an estate by Building societies. A ship-building yard, iron-works, and an edge-tool manufactory are at Shirley; and brass and iron foundries, and works for the manufacture of marine and locomotive engines, are at Mill Place. Traces of an ancient five-arched-bridge, and of a causeway, on the river Test, are at Red-bridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £487.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church, 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 here in 1829. The rectory of Freerantle is a separate benefice. Ruins of a chapel are at Shirley. A national school, a neat building in the Tudor style, stands behind the parish church. Charities, £16.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 10,056. Pop., 11,246. Houses, 2,215.

MILLBROOK, a place 2 miles from St. Helier, in Jersey; with a post-office under St. Helier.

MILL DALE, a gorge or narrow pass on the NE border of Stafford; between Allstonefield and the river Dove, 7 miles N by W of Ashborne. It is flanked by limestone cliffs, about 150 feet high.

MILL-END, a hamlet on the SW border of Herts; 1 mile WSW of Rickmansworth. It has a post-office under Watford.

MILL-END, a hamlet in Sandon parish, Herts; 5 miles SW of Royston.

MILLENHEATH, a township in Prees parish, Salop; on the river Tern, 4½ miles SE of Whitechurch.

MILLER-BROW, an eminence in the W of Westmoreland; on the E side of Windermere lake, near Elteray. It commands a very fine view of the lake, with the backgrounds of the Langdale Pikes and other summits.

MILLER'S BRIDGE, a railway station in Lancashire. See DOORLE-CUM-LISACE.

MILLER'S DALE, an upland vale in the NW of Derby; 4½ miles NW by W of Bakewell. It is traversed by the river Wye, and by the Derby and Buxton railway; it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bakewell; and it may be described, in regard to scenery, as a rich spot in the midst of desolation.

MILLFIELD, a railway station in Durham; on the Sunderland, Leamside, and Bishop-Auckland railway, 1 mile W of Sunderland.

MILLFIELD, a place near the meeting-point of Northampton, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; 1 mile from Peterborough. It has a post-office under Peterborough.

MILLFIELD, Northumberland. See MILFIELD.

MILLGILL. See LANGDALE (GREAT).

MILL-GREEN, a place 2 miles from Ingatestone, in Essex; with a post-office under Ingatestone.

MILL-HAY, a place in the N of Stafford; 4½ miles NNE of Burslem.

MILL-HILL, a village and a chapel in Hendon parish, Middlesex. The village stands near the boundary with Herts, 1½ mile ENE of Edgware station, and 2½ N of Hendon; and has a post-office under Hendon, London, NW. The chapel was constituted in 1836. Pop., 1,188. Houses, 192. Part of the surface is high, and commands fine views. The old seat of the Nicolls of Copthall is here. The house of Collinson, the botanist, at which Linnaeus planted some trees, also is here. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £150. Patron, the Rev. T. Williams. The church was built about 1832, by W. Wilberforce, Esq.; is in the early English style; and contains 400 sittings. There are a national school and the Dissenters' grammar-school; and the latter was originally established in 1866 at the

house of Collinson the botanist, but is now a building of 1825, with capacity for about 70 boys between 10 and 17 years of age.

MILL-HOUSE, a village in Darfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Dearne, 5½ miles SE of Barnsley. Pop., 106.

MILLHOUSES, a hamlet in Thurlstone township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; ¼ a mile W of Thurlstone village.

MILLICHOPE, a township in Munslow parish, Salop; 5½ miles SE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 57.

MILLICHOPE (URREN), a township in Eaton parish, Salop; under Wenlock Edge, 4½ miles SE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 94.

MILLINGTON, a township in Rostherne parish, Cheshire; 4 miles SW of Altrincham. Acres, 736. Real property, £1,728. Pop., 338. Houses, 57. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and two good boarding-schools.

MILLINGTON, a village and a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Wolds, near Ermieu-street, 2½ miles NNE of Pocklington r. station. The parish contains also the hamlet of Little Givendale; and its post-town is Pocklington, under York. Acres, 2,750. Real property, £2,314. Pop., 275. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. A place about ¼ a mile NE of the village contests, with Lodesbrough and other places, the claim of having been the Dolgoritia of the Romans; and it has yielded coins, tiles, tessellated pavements, foundations of a circular temple, and other relics of Roman date. Vast earth-works, from 60 to 90 feet high, enclosing an area of 4,185 acres, are in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Great Givendale, in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient but good, and has a small tower. There are a slightly endowed school, and charities £25.

MILLMEECE, a township in Eccleshall parish, Stafford; near Eccleshall. Acres, 710. Real property, £1,201. Pop., 114. Houses, 23.

MILL-O, a hamlet in Duntun parish, Beds; 3½ miles ESE of Biggleswade. Pop., 63.

MILLOM, a village and a parish in Bootle district, Cumberland. The village stands on the W side of the Duddon estuary, near the Whitehaven and Furness railway, 2½ miles from the sea, and 6 SSW of Broughton-in-Furness; is a sub-port to Whitehaven; was formerly a market-town; and has a station on the railway. The parish contains the townships of Millom-Above, Millom-Below, Chapel-Sucken, and Birker and Austwaite, and the chapels of Thwaite and Ulpha. Post-town, Holborn-Hill, under Ulverston. Acres, 36,418; of which 5,692 are water. Real property of Millom-Above, £2,573; of Millom-Below, £2,875; of the entire parish, £12,626. Pop. of Millom-Above, 508; of Millom-Below, 392; of the entire parish, 2,015. Houses of Millom-Above, 104; of Millom-Below, 79; of the entire parish, 390. The property is much subdivided. 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 farm-house; and is now represented only by a tower. Part of the land is hilly, and much is picturesque. Slate, limestone, iron ore, and copper ore exist, but have not been much worked. There are several saline springs. Some fishing is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £200.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition, with a bell-gable; has been much disfigured by modern alterations; 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. The p. curacies of Thwaite and Ulpha are separate benefices. There are a parochial school, and charities £11.

MILLSHAW, a hamlet in Beeston township, Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSW of Leeds. It is a seat of woollen-cloth manufactory.

MILLSHIELDS, a village in Espershelds township,

Bywell-St. Peter parish, Northumberland; 7½ miles SE of Hexham.

MILLSTONE-GREEN, a hamlet in Butterton township, Trencham parish, Stafford; near the Northwestern railway, 2 miles S of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

MILL-STREET, a place in the N of Glamorgan; on the Taft valley railway, 1 mile NW of Aberdare.

MILL-STREET, a place in the SE of Surrey; 3¼ miles E of Reigate.

MILLTHORPE, a hamlet in Aslackby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles E of Aslackby village. Pop., 87. Houses, 16.

MILLTIR-GERRIG, a mountain-pass on the mutual border of Montgomery and Merioneth; 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, Devon; 3 miles NNW of Barnstaple.

MILLTOWN, a place 3¼ miles ENE of Matlock, in Derby.

MILNESS, a hamlet in Preston-Patrick township, Burton-in-Kendal parish, Westmoreland; near Milnthorpe.

MILNETHORPE, a hamlet in Norton-Cuckney parish, Notts; 4½ miles S of Worksop.

MILNHOUSES, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SW of Sheffield.

MILNROW, a village and a chapelry in Batterworth township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Beil, near the Rochdale canal, and near the Oldham and Rochdale branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2 miles ESE of Rochdale; is a seat of extensive manufacture, doing large business in the woollen trade; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office, under Rochdale. John Collier, better known as "Tim Bobbin," author of poems in the Lancashire dialect, was for 57 years a schoolmaster in the village; and the Rev. Canon Raines, distinguished for antiquarian knowledge and research, has thrown lustre upon it. The acreage of the chapelry is returned with the parish. Rated property, £22,245. Pop., 6,200. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The church was built in 1798, and was about to be rebuilt in 1867. There are several dissenting chapels, a national school, and a British school.

MILNSBRIDGE, a chapelry partly in Longwood township, chiefly in Linthwaite township, Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Huddersfield, Sheffield and Holmfirth railway, in the southern vicinity of Huddersfield. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Huddersfield. The acreage is returned with the parish. Rated property, £7,667. Pop., 2,903. Houses, 631. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church has a bell turret. There are a Baptist chapel, a mechanics' institution, and a national school.

MILNTHORPE, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Kendal district, Westmoreland. The village stands on the river Kent, at the influx of the river Beetha, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 2½ miles N of the boundary with Lancashire, and 8 S of Kendal; consists chiefly of one long well-built street, with some handsome houses in the environs; has undergone extensive modern improvement; is a small seaport, the only one in the county, carrying on commerce chiefly in a coasting trade; is also a seat of petty sessions; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a good inn, a church, an independent chapel, and a national school. The church was built in 1837; and is a handsome edifice, in the lancet style. One of two work-houses of the Kendal district stands a short distance to the NE; and was built in 1813, at a cost of £5,000. Dallam Tower, the seat of the Wilson family, stands adjacent on the left bank of the Beetha. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs, for cattle, sheep, and horses, are

held on 12 May and 17 Oct.; the manufacture of twine, sheeting, sacking, sailcloth, and coarse woollens, and the working of paper mills and flax mills are carried on; and there are, in the neighbourhood, extensive quarries of limestone and marble.—The chapelry includes the village, is in Heversham parish, and was constituted in 1838. Rated property, £3,979. Pop., 1,073. Houses, 213. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £120. Patron, the Vicar of Heversham.—The sub-district contains six townships of Heversham, four of Beetham, and two of Kendal. Pop., 5,994. Houses, 1,139.

MILSHALL PARK. See MELCHET PARK.

MILSON, a parish in Cleobury-Mortimer district, Salop; on a small affluent of the river Rea, at the boundary with Worcester, 1½ mile W by N of Neen-Sollars r. station, and ¾ SW of Cleobury-Mortimer. Post-town, Cleobury-Mortimer, under Bewdley. Acres, 1,025. Real property, £1,069. Pop., 157. Houses, 28. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Northwick. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Neen-Sollars, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower.

MILSTEAD, a village and a parish in Milton district, Kent. The village stands 3½ miles S of Sittingbourne r. station, and has a post-office under Sittingbourne. The parish comprises 1,216 acres. Real property, £1,626. Pop., 245. Houses, 43. The property is subdivided. The manor, with the Manor House, belongs to Rev. William Tylden. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £250.* Patron, the Rev. H. Hilton. The church is mainly early English, includes transition Norman portions, and is in good condition. Charities, £25.

MILSTON, a village and a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts. The village stands on the river Avon, 3 miles N by E of Amesbury, and 6½ N by W of Porton r. station; and consists of a small group of very pretty cottages, the parish church, and a gabled old parsonage, the birth-place of Joseph Addison, and now a farm-house. The parish contains also the hamlet of Brignerston; and its post-town is Amesbury, under Salisbury. Acres, 2,243. Real property, with Bulford and Durrington, £7,235. Rated property of M. alone, £1,246. Pop., 130. Houses, 25. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Brignerston, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £344.* Patron, C. Rendall, Esq. The church is ancient and tolerable. Launcelot Addison, the father of Joseph Addison, was rector.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet in Weedon-Loys parish, Northampton; 6½ miles W by S of Towcester. A Church of England school was built here in 1843.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet in Sandal-Magna township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles S of Wakefield.

MILTON, a Saxon topographical name, corrupted in most cases from "Mill town," in others from "Middle town."

MILTON, a village and a parish in Abingdon district, Berks. The village stands near a small affluent of the river Thames, 1 mile NE of Stevenon r. station, and 3 S by W of Abingdon; and has a post-office under Stevenon. The parish comprises 1,431 acres. Real property, £3,246. Pop., 429. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Milton House, belongs to J. B. Barrett, Esq. 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 the seat of J. S. Bowles, Esq. The parish is a meet for the old Berkshire hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £560.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church has lately been thoroughly restored, and has a good decorated porch and a tower. There are an endowed school with £67 a-year, and charities £34.

MILTON, a village and a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridge. The village stands near the river Cam and the Cambridge and Ely railway, 1½ mile N by E of Cam-

bridge-Junction r. station, and 3¼ NNE of Cambridge; and has a post-office under Cambridge. The parish comprises 1,373 acres. Real property, £4,367. Pop., 494. Houses, 113. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £550.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is decorated English, 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 Chantrey. There are a national school and charities £64. Cole the antiquary, who left 100 volumes of manuscripts to the British museum, was a resident.

MILTON, a hamlet in Weaverham parish, Cheshire; on the river Weaver, 3¼ miles W of Northwich.

MILTON, a hamlet in Repton parish, Derbyshire; 6¼ miles SSW of Derby.

MILTON, a hamlet in the NW of Derbyshire; 1 mile N of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

MILTON, a place in the N of Dorset; on the river Stour. 5½ miles NW of Shaftesbury.

MILTON, a hamlet in Prittlewell parish, Essex; close to Southend. Real property, £7,650; of which £570 are in fisheries. It was anciently a separate parish; but ceased to be so in consequence of part of it being swallowed up by the sea. Its church continued to be visible at low-water mark in the last century.

MILTON, a district and a hundred in the N of Kent. The district contains the parishes of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Bapchild, Rodmersham, Kingsdown, Milstead, Bredgar, Tunstall, Borden, Sittingbourne, Tong, Murston, Bobbing, Newington, Hartlip, Rainham, Upchurch, Lower Halstow, and Iwade. Acres, 35,409. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,860. Pop. in 1851, 12,026; in 1861, 14,775. Houses, 2,844. Marriages in 1863, 115; births, 653,—of which 17 were illegitimate; deaths, 416,—of which 225 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 965; births, 4,933; deaths, 2,778. The places of worship, in 1851, were 18 of the Church of England, with 5,849 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 940 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 30 s.; 3 of Wesleyans, with 1,014 s.; and 3 of Bible Christians, with 370 s. The schools were 14 public day-schools, with 1,201 scholars; 31 private day-schools, with 553 s.; and 23 Sunday schools, with 1,435 s. The workhouse is in Milton-next-Sittingbourne; and, at the census of 1861, had 93 inmates.—The hundred is in the lathes of Scray, and is nearly conteminate with the district.

MILTON, a parish in Lymington district, Hants; on Christchurch bay, 7 miles W by S of Lymington r. station. It comprises the tythings of Ashley and Chewton, and has a post-office under Lymington. Acres, 6,416; of which 100 are water. Real property, £6,277. Pop., 1,295. Houses, 275. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Milford. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1831. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £4.

MILTON, a hamlet and a chapelry in Portsea parish, Hants. The hamlet lies on Langston harbour, 2 miles E of Portsmouth r. station; and has a post-office under Portsmouth. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Pop., 3,895. Houses, 352. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Portsea.

MILTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Hardingstone district, Northamptonshire. The village stands near the Northampton canal, 1 mile NE of Blisworth-Junction r. station, and 3¼ SSW of Northampton; is sometimes called Middleton-Malzor; and has a post-office, of the name of Milton, under Northampton. The parish comprises 1,190 acres. Real property, £3,763. Pop., 663. Houses, 144. The manor belongs to J. Blake, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £340.* Patron, the Rev. T. A. Kershaw. The church is good, and has a spire. There

are a Baptist chapel and charities £52.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 7,930. Pop., 2,857. Houses, 621.

MILTON, a hamlet in West Markham parish, Notts; on the river Maun, 2 miles NW of Tuxford.

MILTON, a hamlet-chapelry in Adderbury parish, Oxford; on an affluent of the river Cherwell, 2¼ miles NNW of Deddington, and 3 WNW of Aynho r. station. Post-town, Adderbury, under Oxford. Acres, 1,160. Real property, £1,735. Pop., 172. Houses, 43. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Adderbury, in the diocese of Oxford. The church was built in 1856.

MILTON, a village and a township in Shipton-under-Wychwood parish, Oxford. The village stands 1¼ mile WSW of Shipton r. station, 3 E of the boundary with Gloucester, and 4 N by E of Burford; is a considerable place; and has a post-office, of the name of Milton-under-Wychwood, under Chipping-Norton. The township comprises 2,130 acres. Real property, £3,266. Pop. in 1851, 799; in 1861, 895. Houses, 200. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ducie. A church and a national school-house were built in 1854; and there are three dissenting chapels.

MILTON, a tything in Wells parish, Somerset; 1 mile N of Wells. Pop., 41. Milton Lodge is the seat of the Hon. W. L. H. A. Court.

MILTON, a hamlet in Martock parish, Somerset; 3¼ miles WSW of Ilchester. Pop., 124.

MILTON, a hamlet in Weston-super-Mare parish, Somerset; 7½ miles NW of Axbridge.

MILTON, a village and a chapelry in Norton-in-the-Moors parish Stafford. The village stands on the Caldon canal, near the Burslem or Longport station of the Potteries, Biddulph, and Congleton railway, 2 miles E of Burslem; and has a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent. The chapelry was constituted in 1865. Pop., about 1,200. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the potteries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported. Patron, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley. A Wesleyan chapel, in memorial of the late Rev. S. Lee, a native of the village, and the first missionary to New Zealand, was built in 1865; is in a foreign pointed style; and contains 300 sittings.

MILTON, a hamlet in the W of Stafford; on an affluent of the river Trent, 2¼ miles WNW of Penkridge.

MILTON, a hamlet in Preston-Richard township, Heversham parish, Westmoreland; 3¼ miles NE of Milnthorpe.

MILTON, a tything in East Knoyle parish, Wilts; 2 miles SW of Hindon. Pop., 358.

MILTON, a hamlet in Buckland-Monachorum parish, Devon; 4 miles S by E of Tavistock.

MILTON, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 10 miles E by N of Carlisle. It has a post-office under Carlisle, and a telegraph office; and it serves for Brampton.

MILTON, a place 3 miles from Pembroke, in Pembrokeshire; with a post-office under Pembroke.

MILTON, or MILTON-CHAPEL, a parish in Bridge district, Kent; on the river Stour, adjacent to the Ramsgate and Hastings railway, 1 mile NE of Chartham r. station, and 2¼ SW of Canterbury. Post-town, Canterbury. Acres, 399. Pop., 11. House, 1. All the property, except 6 acres, belongs to M. Bell, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £70.* Patron, M. Bell, Esq.

MILTON-ABBAS, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Blandford district, Dorset. The village stands along a steep road, between two wooded hills, adjacent to an affluent of the river Puddle, 6 miles SW by W of Blandford r. station; was originally called Middleton; took the latter part of its name from a neighbouring Benedictine abbey; 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-office under Blandford, and a fair on the Tuesday after 25 July. The parish contains also

the hamlet of Holworth. Acres, 2,420. Real property, £4,746. Pop. in 1851, 915; in 1861, 1,014. Houses, 154. The property belongs to Baron Hambro. A Benedictine abbey was founded here after 938, by King Athelstan; went, at the dissolution, to Sir John Tregouwell; 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 Baron Hambro. 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 monks' hall or refectory, of date 1498; and stands on a natural terrace, at the convergence of three deep vales, 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, two rude old paintings supposed to represent Athelstan and his queen, an old marble monument to Sir John Tregouwell, a monument of 1775 by Carlini to Lord and Lady Milton, and a Jesse window of 1849 by Pugin; and underwent restoration in 1863, under the superintendence of Scott of London, at a cost of about £4,500. 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, £127.* Patron, Baron Hambro. The village church was rebuilt by the first Earl of Dorchester, and has a pinnacled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an almshouse with £19 a-year, and an endowed school with £181.—The sub-district contains also fourteen other parishes and part of another. Acres, 26,201. Pop., 6,253. Houses, 1,181.

MILTON-ABBEY, Northampton. See MILTON PARK.

MILTON-ABBOT, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Tavistock district, Devon. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of the river Tamar, at the boundary with Cornwall, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Tavistock r. station; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office under Tavistock, and a fair on the Wednesday after 20 July. The parish contains also the hamlets of Chillaton, Edgumbe, Foghanger, and Quithor. Acres, 6,617. Real property, £8,540; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,242; in 1861, 1,062. Houses, 220. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Tavistock abbey; went, at the dissolution, to Lord Russell; and belongs now to the Duke of Bedford. 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. Value, £557.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is later English, and has a pinnacled tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, a boys' free school, a girls' free school, and charities £6.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes and part of another. Acres, 22,746. Pop., 4,723. Houses, 927.

MILTON-BRYANT, a village and a parish in Woburn district, Beds. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Woburn, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Woburn-Sands r. station; and has a post-office under Woburn. The parish comprises 1,480 acres. Real property, £2,118. Pop., 345. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. Two manors here belonged, at Domesday, to Hugh de Beauchamp and the Bishop of Balieux; went to Sir Francis Bryan and Woburn abbey; and passed to Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. The Manor-House is the seat of Lady Inglis. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £252.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a white tower and a painted window; and contains a monument, by Chantrey, to Sir H. Inglis. There is a parochial school.

MILTON-CHAPEL. See MILTON or MILTON-CHAPEL.

MILTON-CLEVEDON, a parish, with a village, in

Shepton-Mallett district, Somerset; on the Glastonbury and Bruton railway, 1 mile S of Evercecech, and 2 NW of Bruton. Post-town, Evercecech, under Bath. Acres, 1,221. Real property, £2,299. Pop., 210. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ilchester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £263.* Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church is later English; was restored in 1760, and the chancel rebuilt in 1780; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a national school, and charities £17.

MILTON-COUNT, 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 is now a farm-house. It was long the residence, till his death, of Jeremiah Markland, known for his labours on Euripides and Statius; and is said to have been visited by Porson, out of respect for Markland. A tumulus, marked by a clump of firs, is on an adjacent heath; and a considerable part of Stane-street, here called Milton-street, is in the neighbourhood.

MILTON-DAMEREL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Holsworthy district, Devon. The village stands on the river Waldon, 5 miles NNE of Holsworthy, and 12 SSW of Bideford r. station; was anciently known as Middleton; and has a post-office under Brandis-Corner, North Devon. The parish contains also the hamlets of Whitebears, East Wonford, and West Wonford. Acres, 4,252. Real property, £2,661. Pop., 684. Houses, 132. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Courtenay. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Cookbury, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £378.* Patron, the Rev. W. D. Anderson. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and transept, with porch and tower; and was reported in 1859 as not good. There is a national school.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 21,281. Pop., 2,542. Houses, 502.

MILTON-ERNEST, a village and a parish in the district and county of Bedford. The village stands on the river Ouse, 2 miles N of Oakley r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Bedford; and has a post-office under Bedford. The parish comprises 2,070 acres. Real property, £2,393. Pop., 485. Houses, 111. The manor belongs to Earl Brownlow and B. H. Starey, Esq.; and Milton-Ernest Hall is Mr. Starey's seat. The Bedfordshire subscription hounds are kennelled here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £275.* Patron, C. Turner, Esq. The church is ancient; comprises Norman portions; was restored in 1865, at a cost of £1,361; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains some ancient monuments to the Rolls and the Turvons. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, almshouses with £65 a-year, and other charities £10.

MILTON (GREAT), a village, a township, and a parish, in Thame district, Oxford. The village stands on an eminence 1 mile E of the river Thame, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Thame r. station; was known at Domesday, as Middleton; and has a post-office under Tetsworth. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Pop., 630. Houses, 137. The parish contains also the hamlets of Ascot and Chilworth. Acres, 2,742. Real property, £4,088. Pop., 729. Houses, 161. Milton House is the seat of Mrs. Sheppard; and the Priory was lately the residence of Miss Duffield. 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 Abingdon abbey, stood in the parish; and was given, at the dissolution, to Richard de Louches. Milton Field was a meet for the Wornsey harriers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is chiefly decorated English; has a fine early English N door, and a good later English tower; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; was thoroughly restored in 1851; contains a very handsome marble monument of 1613 to the Dormer family, and an interesting tomb of Mrs. Wil-

kinson 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 are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities 250.

MILTON-KEYNES, a village and a parish, in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands on the river Ouzel, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the boundary with Beds, 3 NW of Woburn-Sands r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ S by E of Newport-Pagnell; and has a postal letter-box under Newport-Pagnell. The parish comprises 1,842 acres. Real property, £3,554. Pop., 346. Houses, 72. The manor and most of the land belong to G. Finch, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £600.* Patron, G. Finch, Esq. The church is decorated English; was thoroughly restored in 1864; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. A handsome national school was built in 1859. Bishop Aterbury 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 Pewsey district, Wilts; on a head-stream of the river Avon, the Wilts and Somerset railway, and the Kennet and Avon canal, 2 miles E of Pewsey r. station. It contains the hamlet of Clinch; and its post-town is Pewsey, under Marlborough. Acres, 3,502. Real property, £4,800. Pop., 697. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to the Marquis of Ailesbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £111. Patron, the Rev. J. H. Gale. The church is ancient, with a tower; and was reported in 1859 as not good. There is a national school.

MILTON (LITTLE), a parish, with a village, in Thame district, Oxford; on the river Thame, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Tetworth, and 7 SW by W of Thame r. station. Post-town, Tetworth. Acres, 1,666. Real property, £2,969. Pop., 411. Houses, 89. The manor belongs to M. P. W. Baulton, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church was built in 1844; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There is a parochial school.

MILTON (LOWER). See MILTON, Shipton, Oxford.

MILTON-MAZOE. See MILTON, Northampton.

MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND, a parish in Gravesend district, Kent; on the river Thames and the North Kent railway, within Gravesend borough. 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. Acres, 858; of which 155 are water. Real property, £54,581; of which £1,000 are in quarries, and £1,869 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 9,927; in 1861, 10,887. Houses, 1,842. Two sections of the parish form the chapelrys of Holy Trinity and Christchurch, constituted in 1845 and 1856. Pop. of H. T., 3,642; of C., 5,631. The head living is a rectory, and the other two livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of the rectory, £270; of H. T., £150; of C., £500. Patron of the rectory, the Lord Chancellor two years, and the Bishop of Rochester one year; of H. T., alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of C., the Rector of Milton. The churches are noticed in the article GRAVESEND.

MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE, a town and a parish in Milton district, Kent. The town stands on a hill-side, at the top of a creek of the river Swale, adjacent on the NW to the town and r. station of Sittingbourne, and adjacent on the NE to the junction of the North Kent railway with the branch to Sheerness, 10 miles ESE

of Chatham; was anciently known as Miltetun; 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; is said to have been the death-place, about 680, of Sexburga, the canonized prioress of Minster in Sheppey; was attacked, in 893, by Hastings the Dane, with a fleet of 80 ships; suffered desolation from 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; was a considerable maritime place in the time of Queen Elizabeth; 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; is governed by a portreeve, elected annually, who collects dues and tolls, two-thirds of which are now devoted to the paving of the streets; is a sub-port to Faversham, and the seat of a very famous oyster fishery; consists of a number of small streets, intersecting one another at right angles, and straggling into scattered outskirts; and has a post-office of the name of Milton, under Sittingbourne, a court-house, a market-house, shipping quays, a church, two dissenting chapels, a free school, 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 manor 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 S chancel, three paving-tiles with coloured patterns, 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. The Independent chapel was built in 1860, at a cost of £1,200. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and a fair, chiefly for cattle, is held on 24 July. An extensive tanyard is at Chalkwell; and some oil and cement mills are at Crown Quay. A considerable 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 bye-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;" they bear the reputation of being the best in the British market; and, since the discovery of the great sea-beds off Shoreham, in consequence of the comparative coarseness and plenteousness of the supply from these beds, they have risen in value.—The town and the parish are statistically regarded as contuminate. Acres, 2,556. Real property, £12,385; of which £300 are in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 2,407; in 1861, 2,731. Houses, 507. Part of the land is marsh. An earth-work of about 160 feet square, known as Castle-Rough, with a broad fosse and a single vallum, on Kemsley Down, in 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, £400.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

MILTON PARK, the seat of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, in Caster parish, Northampton; 24 miles WNW of Peterborough. It was built in the time of Elizabeth; it succeeded a mansion of the abbots of Medenhamstead; it gives the title of Viscount Milton to Earl Fitzwilliam; it has some stained glass, brought from Fotheringhay Castle; it 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 it stands in well-wooded grounds, stocked with deer, and much frequented by pleasure-parties from the surrounding neighbourhood.

MILTON-PODIMORE, a parish, with a village, in Yeovil district, Somerset; 2 miles NE of Ilchester, and

6½ NNW of Yeovil r. station. Post-town, Ilchester, under Taunton. Acres, 990. Real property, £1,357. Pop., 131. Houses, 25. The manor belongs to G. D. W. Digby, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £200. Patron, the Rev. A. Highton. The church is early English, and has an octagonal tower.

MILTON (South), a village and a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The village stands near the coast, 3 miles WSW of Kingsbridge r. station; and was anciently known as Middleton. The parish contains also the hamlets of Sutton and Upton. Post-town, West Alvington, under Kingsbridge. Acres, 1,556. Real property, with Thurlestone and West Alvington, £13,111. Rated property of S. M. alone, £2,067. Pop., 363. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Mr. Prideaux. Horswell House belonged formerly to the Ropes, and belongs now to W. R. Ilbert, Esq. Holwell belongs to Mr. Gilbert. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of West Alvington, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is later English; and consists of nave, N aisle, S transept, and chancel. Charities, £16.

MILTON-STREET, a hamlet in Dorking parish, Surrey; 1½ 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. See MILTON, Shipton, Oxford.

MILTON-UPON-STOUR, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, Dorset; on the river Stour, 1½ mile NW by N of Gillingham r. station. It formerly had a chapel.

MILTON (West), a chapelry in Poorstock parish, Dorset; on the river Asker, 1½ mile W by N of Poorstock r. station, and 3¼ NE by N of Bridport. Post-town, Poorstock, under Bridport. Rated property, about £1,000. Pop., 244. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Poorstock, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is ancient.

MILVERTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Somerset. The town stands in a beautiful deep small valley, overhung in the W by steep high cultivated hills, 3½ miles NNW of Wellington r. station, and 13½ SW of Bridgewater; is an ancient place, formerly a borough, and still nominally governed by a portreeve and other officers; consists chiefly of three irregular streets; and has a post-office,† under Wellington, Somerset, a good inn, a picturesque old market-cross, a church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school with £54 a-year, and charities £59. The church stands on an eminence, overlooking the town; is later English, of the time of Henry VII., 120 feet by 60; was recently restored; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains old seats with beautifully carved ends. A weekly market is held on Friday; and cattle fairs, on Easter Tuesday, 25 July, and 10 Oct. A considerable woollen trade was formerly carried on, but has almost entirely ceased. John de Milverton, a friar who wrote furiously against Wickliffe, 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 Scredelhay. Acres, 5,475. Real property, £11,431. Pop. in 1851, 2,146; in 1861, 1,895. Houses, 429. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the closing of a large tannery. The surface is diversified; and the higher grounds command extensive views. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Langford-Budville, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £600.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Taunton.—The sub-district contains also eight other parishes, and is in Wellington district. Acres, 15,130. Pop., 4,214. Houses, 912.—The hundred excludes two parishes of the sub-district, but includes two which lie beyond it. Acres, 14,812. Pop., 4,002. Houses, 862.

MILVERTON, a parish in the district and county of Warwick; on the river Avon, and on the Leamington and Coventry railway, 2 miles NNE of Warwick. It

contains a portion of the town of Leamington, a station on the Leamington and Coventry railway, and a goods station for Leamington and Warwick on the North-western railway. Post-town, Leamington. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £12,504. Pop. in 1851, 1,061; in 1861, 1,366. Houses, 281. Pop. of the part within Leamington town, 341. Houses, 66. Emsoote Manor House is the seat of Mr. W. Newsham. The scenery within the parish, and the views commanded from it, are very fine. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £78. Patron, the Earl of Warwick. The church is ancient; and consists of nave and chancel, with a wooden belfry. A proprietorial church was built in 1836, on Milverton-hill; is an edifice in the Doric style, with tetrastyle portico, and circular bell tower; contains about 800 sittings; forms a separate charge, in the patronage of the Earl of Warwick; and is sometimes called New Milverton, while the parish church is called Old Milverton.

MILWICH, a village and a parish in Stone district, Stafford. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Trent, 2¼ miles NE of Sandon r. station, and 4¼ SE by E of Stone. The parish contains also the hamlets of Coton, Garshall-Green, and part of Dayhills; and its post-town is Stone. Acres, 2,987. Real property, £4,867. Pop., 567. Houses, 127. The property is much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £95.* Patron, G. Lewis Dyve, Esq. The church is a modern brick structure, with an ancient stone tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £20.

MIMMS (North), a parish in Hatfield district, Herts; adjacent to the Great Northern railway, and to the boundary with Middlesex, 3 miles SSW of Hatfield r. station. It contains the hamlets of Roestock, Waterend, Little Heath, and Welham-Green; the last of which has a post-office under Hatfield. Acres, 4,925. Real property, £7,835. Pop., 1,095. Houses, 227. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Magnavilles, and passed to the Knolles, the Hyles, and the Osbornes. North Mimms Park is the seat of Col. F. S. Greville Nugent; Brookmans, of R. W. Gausson, Esq.; Mimms Wood, of Mrs. Ashton; Osborne Park, of G. J. Robinson, Esq.; Pottrells, of J. Wheen, Esq.; Abdale, of A. M. Cooke, Esq.; Hawkshead, of S. Soames, Esq.; Moffats, of T. G. Wood, Esq.; Littlecath, of J. Walker, Esq.; and Leggats, of Mrs. Kemble. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £250.* Patron, R. W. Gausson, Esq. The church was built, in the time of King Stephen, by Sir Hugh Magnaville; was recently restored; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains many brasses and monuments. There are a national school, and charities £64.

MIMMS (South), a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Barnet district, Middlesex. The village stands near the boundary with Herts, 1¼ mile W of Potters-Bar r. station, and 3¼ N by W of Barnet; was anciently called Mymes and Mymmys; and has a post-office under Barnet, London N, a police-station, a good inn, and a weekly Wednesday market, dating from the time of Henry II., long defunct, and revived in 1851. The parish contains also the village of Potters-Bar, and part of the town of Barnet. Acres, 5,153. Real property, £17,096. Pop. in 1851, 2,825; in 1861, 3,233. Houses, 650. The property is much subdivided. 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; Dyrham Park, of Capt. J. Trotter; Bridgefoot, of S. O. Percival, Esq.; Norfolk Lodge, of B. F. Smith, Esq.; and Dancers House, of W. R. Price, Esq. The surface is diversified, and the scenery is beautiful. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £310.* Patron, W. P. Hammond, Esq. The church was built in 1130; has a W tower, overgrown with ivy; was recently in disrepair; and contains a piscina and two old brasses. The p. curacies of Potters-Bar and Barnet-Christchurch are separate benefices. There are a Roman Catholic cha-

pel, two national schools, a British school, an orphan home, a female mission training home, three suites of almshouses, and other charities £18.—The sub-district contains also three parishes electorally in Herts. Acres, 14,186. Pop., 5,381. Houses, 1,104.

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.

MINCHINGHAMPTON, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Stroud district, Gloucester. The town stands on a gentle declivity, near the Thames and Severn canal, 1 mile S of Brimscombe r. station, and 3½ SE of Stroud; 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 Winslors 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 contains many houses so dilapidated as to be uninhabitable; and has a post-office, under Stroud, a police-station, a church, a Baptist chapel, endowed schools for boys, a national school, almshouses for 8 aged women, school endowments to the amount of £184, and charities £118. The church was built, in the time of Henry III., by the nuns of Caen; was partially rebuilt in 1842; is decorated English and cruciform, with central octagonal tower; and contains several curious brasses. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; 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 parish includes the town division, and the tythings of Chalford and Rodborough, comprising the hamlets of Box, Forwood, Holcombe, Littleworth, Theescombe, Amberley, St. Cloe, Chalford, Hyde, Burley, Brimscombe, and Cowcombe, also part of the chapelry of Nailsworth; and all forms part of the parliamentary borough of Stroud. Acres, 4,895. Real property, with the rest of Nailsworth, £17,888; of which £139 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 4,469; in 1861, 4,147. Houses, 1,094. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of families to London and other large towns. The manor belongs to H. D. Ricardo, Esq. 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 1,000 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. A peat-tything spring is near Chalford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £433.* Patron, H. D. Ricardo, Esq. The p. curacy of Brimscombe and the rectories of Rodborough and Amberley are separate benefices. Chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists and a national school are in Brimscombe.—The sub-district is terminate with the parish.

MINCHINGTON, a tything, conjoint with Gussage, in Hundley parish, Dorset; 6½ miles WNW of Cranborne.

MINCINGFIELD, a tything in Durlay parish, Hants; 2½ miles W of Bishops-Waltham. Pop., 109.

MINDRUM, a place in the N of Northumberland; 10 miles WNW of Wooler. An old chapel is here. Mindrum hill is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

MINTOWN, a parish in Clun district, Salop; under the Long Mynd, 3½ miles W of Marsh-Brook r. station, and 4½ E by N of Bishops-Castle. Post-town, Bishops-Castle, Shropshire. Acres, 908. Real property, 2730. Pop., 48. Houses, 7. The manor belongs to W. Plowden, Esq. An old seat of the Mynde family was here, and is now a farm-house. Traces of copper ore exist.

There is a saline spa, much frequented. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £135. Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church is ancient.

MINEHEAD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Williton district, Somerset. The town stands on the coast, under Minehead Point, at the terminus of a proposed railway, 8½ miles W by N of Watchet, 11 E of the boundary with Devon, and 22 W by N of Bridgewater; was known, at Domesday, as Maheved; sent two members to parliament from the time of Elizabeth, till disfranchised by the reform act; is still nominally governed by two portreeves and other officers; carried on, for some time, a considerable export trade, particularly in woollen goods and in herrings to the Mediterranean; derived thence a coat of arms, showing a ship under sail and a wool pack; went latterly into much decay; has eventually undergone some revival, partly in trade, and partly as a pleasant watering-place; ranks as a sub-port to Bridgewater; and consists of three portions, 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 along the shore; includes the parade, Bampton-street, and a row of new houses called the Parks; and contains the principal shops, respectable inns, and the market-house, a handsome building with a clock. The Upper-Town stands on the eastern declivity of a steep and rugged hill; comprises some irregular streets, with newly rebuilt houses; and contains the church, the vicarage, and a few shops. Fires, at different times, have desolated several parts of the town; and one of them destroyed ninety houses, which have not been rebuilt. The Feathers inn is a curious old house, and has an antique fireplace in the commercial room. 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, a monument supposed to be to the memory of Henry de Braeton, judge in the time of Henry III., and an alabaster statue of Queen Anne, presented in 1719 by Sir Jacob Banks, who represented the town in parliament for 16 years. The churchyard contains an ancient stone cross on steps. The town has a post-office under Taunton, a Baptist chapel, a large school, a free reading-room, almshouses, and charities 273. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; a fair is held on Whit-Wednesday; and some tanning and leather-working are carried on. The harbour cannot 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. A lighthouse was built in 1852; and there is a coast guard station. The harbour dues are heavy; and the commerce amounts to little more than the frequent trading of coasters to and from Bristol. The proposed railway is an independent line from the West Somerset at Watchet; was authorized in 1865, on a capital of £70,000 in shares and £23,300 in loans; and was to be completed in four years. The attractions of the town as a watering-place are chiefly a very mild climate, and a romantic circumjacent country. The best viewpoints 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. Acres, 4,581; of which 590 are water. Real property, 26,084. Pop., 1,582. Houses, 292. The manor belonged anciently to the Mohuns, and belongs now to H. F. Luttrell, Esq. Bratton Court, about a mile W of the town, was the residence of the judge Henry de Braeton; is now the residence of R. G. Paramore, Esq.; and is an old quadrangular timber mansion, partly modernized. A nurse, 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. Value, £250.* Patron, H. F. Luttrell, Esq. Dr. Brocklesby, the friend of Johnson, was

a native.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 25,869. Pop., 3,480. Houses, 696.

MINERA, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Wrexham parish, Denbigh. The village stands on the river Clywedog, under Cryn-y-Brain mountain, 1½ mile S of the boundary with Flint, 2 W of Offa's dyke, and 4½ WNW of Wrexham r. station; and has a post-office under Wrexham. The township comprises 1,351 acres. Real property, £21,030, of which £16,000 are in mines, £2,967 in quarries, and £100 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 771; in 1861, 1,221. Houses, 265. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of mining and quarrying operations, and from facilities of railway communication. The property is not much divided. 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 chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1844. Pop., 1,714. Houses, 367. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £119.* Patron, the Vicar of Wrexham. The church was reported in 1859 as needing repair.

MINESTEAD. See **MINSTEAD.**

MINETY, or **MINTY**, a village and a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts. The village stands near the ancient forest of Bredon, and near the Swindon and Gloucester branch of the Great Western railway, 3½ miles SW of the boundary with Gloucestershire, and 5½ ENE of Malmesbury; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Malmesbury. The parish comprises 3,470 acres. Real property, £7,293. Pop., 182. Houses, 169. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Capt. Arthur Mallings. Minety House is a chief residence. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Wilts. The church is later English, in fair condition, with a tower; and contains a piscina, and a brass and monuments of the Powletts, the Pleydells, and others. Charities, £40. Admiral Penn's father was a resident.

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; 4½ miles NNE of Redruth.

MININGSBY, a parish, with a village, in Horncastle district, Lincoln, on an affluent of the river Bain, 5½ miles SE of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Revesby, under Boston. Acres, 730. Real property, £2,157. Pop., 477. Houses, 93. So many as 334 of the pop. and 68 of the houses are in an allotment in the West Fen. The manor belongs to Sir John Smith, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £294. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is old; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a parochial school; and the parish shares in the free school of East Kirkby.

MINKE, a village in the S of Carmarthenshire; 4½ miles SE of Carmarthen.

MINLEY, a tything in Yateley parish, Hants; 6½ miles NE of Odiham. Real property, £169.

MINNARD, a place in the SE of Cornwall; 2 miles WSW of St. Germans.

MINQUIERES (LES), a reef in the English Channel; averagely about 12 miles S of Jersey. It is about 12 miles long and 9 miles broad. The steamer "Superb" was wrecked upon it in Oct. 1850.

MINSHULL (CHURCH), a village and a parish in Nantwich district, Cheshire. The village stands on the river Weaver, near the Middlewich canal, 2 miles SW of Minshull-Vernon r. station, and 5½ N by E of Nantwich; and has a post-office under Middlewich. The parish contains also the hamlets of Wades-Green, Wood-Green, and Paradise-Green. Acres, 2,286. Real property, £3,424. Pop., 392. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. 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 F. Cholmondeley, Esq.; was afterwards

sold to Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.; and belongs now to Henry Brooke, Esq. Minshull Hall is now a farm-house. Lca-Green Hall was a mansion of the Vernons, passed to the Crews, and is now a farm-house. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £108.* Patron, H. Brooke, Esq. The church is a brick edifice, of nave and aisles, with a tower; was recently restored, at a cost of about £300; and contains monuments to the Minshulls, the Cholmondeleys, and the Wades. There are an endowed school with £15 a-year, and some charities.

MINSHULL-VERNON, a village and a township in Middlewich parish, and a chapelry partly also in Nantwich parish, Cheshire. The village stands on the river Weaver, near the Northwestern railway, 3½ miles S by W of Middlewich; is a scattered place; and has a station on the railway. The township contains also the village of Bradford-Green, and comprises 2,753 acres. Real property, £4,866. Pop., 402. Houses, 63. The manor belonged anciently to the Vernons; passed to the Ollintons, the Actons, the Earl of Bradford, Mrs. Ann Smith, the Pulteneys, the Earl of Darlington, and W. Rigby, Esq.; and, with Norfolk Hall and Erdswick Hall, belongs now to Lewis Loyd, Esq. Hulgrave Hall was formerly the seat of the Hulgraves; passed to J. F. France, Esq.; and is now a farm-house. The chapelry was constituted in 1840, and is sometimes called Leighton-cum-Minshull-Vernon. Post-town, Middlewich. Pop., 619. Houses, 103. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £110.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church stands at Bradford-Green; was built in 1854, at a cost of £1,700; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

MINSKIP, a township, with a village, in Aldborough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile SW of Boroughbridge. Acres, 1,395. Real property, £3,184. Pop., 220. Houses, 55. The manor belongs to A. S. Lawson, Esq. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national infant school.

MINSTEAD, a village and a parish in New Forest district, Hants. The village stands 2½ miles N by W of Lyndhurst, and 5 SW by W of Redbridge r. station; and has a post-office under Lyndhurst, and two inns. The parish includes the tythings of Minstead, London-Minstead, Cadnam, Canterton, and Fritham, and part of Emery-Down; also the whole of Bolderwood Walk, comprising 5,400 acres, and the greater part of Castle-Malwood Walk, comprising 3,250 acres. The total acreage, together with that of the small extra-parochial tract of Alumn-Green, is 12,300. Real property, £3,993. Pop., inclusive of Alumn-Green, in 1851, 1,054; in 1861, 927. Houses, 194. Pop., exc. of A.-G., in 1861, 905. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to H. Compton, Esq. A triangular stone, near Stoney Cross, marks the site of the tree from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Lyndhurst, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £650.* Patron, H. Compton, Esq. The church appears to be of the 13th century, but has been much mutilated. Charities, £18.

MINSTER, a parish in Camelford district, Cornwall; near the coast, 5 miles N of Camelford, and 15 W by N of Launceston r. station. It contains part of the village of Boscastle, which has a post-office under Camelford. Acres, 3,222. Real property, with Forrabury, £4,123. Rated property of M. alone, £2,150. Pop., 505. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The manor was anciently called Talcarne; 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 T. R. Avery, Esq. 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 some rudely sculptured characters, was brought thence to the grounds of Worthvale. An ancient cross, embellished with sculpture and delicate markings, is on Waterpit Downs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £221.* Patron, T. R. Avery, Esq. 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 are a Methodist chapel, a national school, and alms-houses for six persons. Some remains exist of an ancient chapel.

MINSTER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Thanet district, Kent. The village stands in the Isle of Thanet, on the Canterbury and Ramsgate branch of the South-eastern railway, at the junction of the line to Deal, 1 mile N of the river Stour, and 4 W of Ramsgate; was once a market-town; and has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office under Ramsgate, and a fair on Palm-Monday. The parish contains also Brook and Wayborough; and comprises 5,570 acres of land, and 600 of water. Real property, £13,516. Pop. in 1851, 1,502; in 1861, 1,588. Houses, 251. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Conyngham, and gives him the title of Baron. A nunnery was founded here, in 670, by Domneva, niece of Egbert, King of Kent; was placed under his daughter Mildred as abbess over 70 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, now the seat of John Swinford, Esq., 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. There are numerous orchards and gardens. Ebbs-Fleet, in the SE, was the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa. Roman coins were found, about 1649, at Mount Pleasant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £740.* 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 18 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 "Blue Dick," the noted Canterbury fanatic. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £79. The workhouse for Thanet district also is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 411 inmates. Lewis, the historian of Thanet, Wharton the author of "Anglia Sacra," and the younger Casaubon were vicars.—The sub-district contains five other parishes. Acres, 17,063. Pop., 3,836. Houses, 750.

MINSTER-CLOSE-PRECINCTS, an extra-parochial place in Peterborough district, Northampton; within Peterborough city. Pop., 238. Houses, 39.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Sheppey district, Kent. The village stands on the N coast of the Isle of Sheppey, opposite the Nore, 3 miles E by N of Queenborough r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Minster, under Sittingbourne. The parish contains also the town of Sheerness, and is studded with hamlets and habitations. Acres, 11,035; of which 2,815 are water. Real property, £37,563; of which £250 are in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 11,032; in 1861, 15,964. Houses, 2,231. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the establishment of a steam-engine factory, and other works, in the royal dockyard

of Sheerness; and so many as 12,015 of the pop. in 1861 were in the town of Sheerness,—1,532 on board vessels, 1,005 in Sheerness barracks, and 73 in the military hospital. A nunnery was founded at Minster, in 675, by Sexburga, widow of Ercombert, king of Kent; was endowed with lands for the maintenance of 77 nuns; underwent desolation by the Danes; was restored, for a colony of Benedictine nuns, in 1130, by Archbishop Corboil; hal, at the dissolution, a prioress and 10 nuns; went then to Sir Thomas Cheney; and is now represented only by the church, and by the gate-house, 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 Cheney Rock; and is very productive and celebrated. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £169.* Patron, James Whitchurch, Esq. The church is that of the ancient nunnery; consists of nave, aisles, chapel, and chancel, with a turreted tower; includes 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 p. curacy of Sheerness is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, national schools at both Minster and Sheerness, and an endowed school with £19 a-year. The workhouse of Sheppey district also is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 107 inmates.—The sub-district contains likewise the parish of Queenborough. Acres, 11,535. Pop., 16,937. Houses, 2,383.

MINSTERLEY, a village and a chapelry in Westbury parish, Salop. The village stands near the river Rea, under the Stiper-Stones hills, at the terminus of the Shrewsbury and Minsterley railway, 10½ miles SW of Shrewsbury; is a considerable place; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury and a railway station. Acres, with Westbury township, 11,274. Real property of M. alone, £12,402; of which £4,000 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 983; in 1861, 890. Houses, 178. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Bath. The lead mine of Suall-beach is within the parish, and employs very many hands. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £96. Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church is an old brick edifice, with a bell turret. There is a free school.

MINSTER-LOVELL, a village and a parish in Witney district, Oxford. The village stands on the river Windrush, between two hills, in a sort of oasis amid a desolate tract of country, near Wychwood forest, 1½ mile SE of Akeman-street, and 2½ NW by W of Witney r. station; was called only Minster till the time of Henry II.; took then the additional name of Lovell, from the owners of the manor; and has a post-office under Witney. The parish contains also one of F. O'Connor's land-scheme villages, of 82 cottages; and comprises 1,938 acres. Real property, £3,054. Pop. in 1851, 450; in 1861, 586. Houses, 133. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lady Taunton. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Ivry 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. This 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. Value, not reported. Patron, Eton College. The church is Norman and later English,—cruciform, with a central tower; possesses many beautiful features, but was recently in bad condition; contains a fine effigies of Francis Lord Lovell, who figured conspicuously in the time of Richard III., and a splendid monument, encircled with military trophies, to the memory of Henry Heylyn, Esq.; and stands adjacent to the ruins of the priory, in a grove.

MINSTER (SOUTH). See **SOUTHMINSTER.**
MINSTERWORTH, a village and a parish in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucestershire. The village stands on the river Severn, near the Great Western railway, 3½ miles WSW of Gloucester; was anciently called Mortune; is a straggling place; and has a post-office under Gloucester. The parish comprises 1,938 acres. Real property, £5,691; of which £65 are in fisheries. Pop., 463. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. Duni House is the seat of W. V. Ellis, Esq.; Minsterworth Court is the seat of G. S. Gracie, Esq.; and Hygrove belongs to C. B. Evans, Esq. There are cider orchards. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a low tower; and it formerly had a spire, which was destroyed by lightning about 1702. There are a national school, and charities £20.

MINSTER-YARD-WITH-BEDDERN, an extra-parochial place in York district, E. R. Yorkshire; within York city. Pop. in 1851, 1,103; in 1861, 944. Houses, 119.

MINT (THE), a rivulet of Westmoreland; running about 7 miles southwestward to the Kent, in the northern vicinity of Kendal.

MINT, an extra-parochial tract in Bridge district, Kent. Pop., 85. Houses, 24.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; at the source of the river Cerne, 2½ miles N of Cerne-Abbas, and 4½ E by N of Evershot r. station. It includes the hamlets of Hartley and Tiley, and the tything of Middlemarsh; and its post-town is Cerne, under Dorchester. Acres, 2,064. Real property, with Mintern-Parva, £3,345. Rated property of M.-M. alone, £1,776. Pop., 374. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. Mintern House is the seat of Lord Digby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £140.* Patron, H. Sturt, Esq. The church is tolerable, has a tower, and contains monuments to the Napiers. Charities, £18.

MINTERN-PARVA, a tything in Buckland-Newton parish, Dorset; ¼ mile S of Mintern-Magna. Pop., 130.

MINTING, a village and a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln. The village stands on an affluent of the river Witham, 5½ miles NE of Bardney r. station, and 5½ NW by W of Horncastle; and has a post-office under Horncastle. The parish comprises 2,543 acres. Real property, £3,493. Pop., 422. Houses, 95. The property is much divided. The manor belongs to Robert Vyner, Esq. Minting Lodge is a chief residence. 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. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £437.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with bell-turret; and is in good condition. There is a parochial school.

MINTLYN, a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk; adjacent to the East Anglian railway, 2½ miles E by S of Kings-Lynn. Post-town, Lynn. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £955. Pop., 46. Houses, 4. The property belongs to R. Bagge, Esq. The living is a donation, 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. Pop., 125.

MINTY. See **MIXERY.**

MINT-YARD, a liberty in St. Wilfred parish, E. R. Yorkshire; within York city. Pop., 90. Houses, 12.

MINYER (Sr.), a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall; on the coast, 3¼ miles NW by N of Wadebridge, and 12½ NW of Bodmin-Road r. station. It is cut into two divisions, Highlands and Lowlands. Post-town, Wadebridge, Cornwall. Acres, 8,633; of which 1,105 are water. Real property, £8,278. Pop. of the H. div., in 1851, 757; in 1861, 626. Houses, 117. The decrease of pop. arose from the discontinuance of mining operations, and from emigration. Pop. of the L. div.,

in 1851, 463; in 1861, 485. Houses, 116. The manor was known, at Domesday, as Rosminver; and belonged to Bodmin priory. St. Minver House, Trevelvir, and Trewon are chief residences. A creek comes up the SE boundary, and has a quay for the shipment of corn. A copper mine was formerly worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value and patron, not reported.* The church stands in the H. div; and has a tower, with a lofty spire. Two chapels of ease, called St. Michael's and St. Euodoc's, are in the L. div. There are chapels for Quakers and Wesleyans, and charities, £22.

MINWERE, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; on the East Cleddau river, 4½ miles WSW of Narberth, and 5 S of Clarbeston-Road r. station. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 1,957. Real property, £1,035. Pop., 99. Houses, 16. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Slebech, in the diocese of St. David's.

MINWORTH, a hamlet in Curdworth parish, Warwick; and to the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, 3½ miles NW by W of Coleshill. It has a post-office under Birmingham, and an Independent chapel. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £3,045. Pop., 319. Houses, 71.

MIRCOTT, a hamlet in Childs-Wickham parish, Gloucester; 6½ miles WNW of Chipping-Campden. Pop., 98.

MIREDEN. See **MERIDEN.**

MIRFIELD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Dewsbury district, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Calder, the Liverpool and Leeds canal, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the North-western railways, 2½ miles SW of Dewsbury; is partly situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views; consists largely of modern houses; carries on extensive manufacture of woollen cloths, cottons, carpets, and blankets; does considerable business also in malting, machine-making, boat-building, and in the working of corn-mills and fulling and scribbling mills; and has a post-office† under Normanton, a railway station with telegraph, several inns, gas-works, a church, six dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £56 a-year, two boarding-schools, a Moravian seminary, and charities £6. The church was rebuilt in 1826, and retains the tower of a previous edifice. The dissenting chapels are for Independents, Moravians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, and United Free Methodists.—The parish contains also the village of Hopton; comprises 3,390 acres; and, till 1261, was part of the parish of Dewsbury. Real property, £25,730; of which £897 are in mines, £39 in quarries, and £786 in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 6,966; in 1861, 9,263. Houses, 1,968. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the establishment of several new woollen mills. The landed property is divided chiefly among six. The manor belongs to the trustees of the Savile estates. There are several collieries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £242. Patron, J. Ingham, Esq. The p. curacies of Hopton and Battyeford are separate benefices, with separate churches. Another church, called St. Saviours, was built in 1865, at a cost of £1,927; is in the early English style; and contains 500 sittings, all free. An Independent chapel and a national school are in Hopton and Battyeford.—The sub-district is conteminate with the parish.

MIRMAUD, a place in Upwell parish, Cambridge; 5½ miles SE of Wisbeach. A small Gilbertine priory stood here; and was annexed, in the time of Richard I., to Sempringham abbey.

MIRO'S, a hamlet in Llanegwad parish, Carmarthen-shire; 7½ miles E of Carmarthen. Pop., 199.

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.

MISERDEN, a village and a parish in Stroud district, Gloucester. The village stands 5 miles NNE of Brimscombe r. station, and 6½ NE by E of Stroud; and has a post-office under Cirencester. The parish contains also

the hamlets of Camp and Sutgrove. Acres, 2,434. Real property, £3,296. Pop., 503. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Musards in the time of King John; passed to the Despeners, the Mortimers, and others; and with Miserden House, belongs now to Sir John Rolt. Miserden Park is the seat of W. H. Hitchcock, Esq.; and Sutgrove House, of D. Yarnon Mills, Esq. 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. Value, £500.* Patron, the Rev. V. Mills. The church 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 fine alabaster monument of 1644 to Sir William Sandis, a monument of 1614 to W. Kingston, a figured tablet of 1625 to Anthony Partridge, and a curious old tombstone to some of the Warnford family. There are a national school, and charities £18.

MISKIN, a hundred in the E of Glamorgan; bounded on the E by Caerphilly hundred,—on the S by Dinas-Powis and Cowbridge; and containing Aberdare parish, and six other parishes. Acres, 81,323. Pop. in 1851, 30,543; in 1861, 57,847. Houses, 10,643.

MISSENDEN, a hamlet in Hitchin parish, Herts; near Hitchin.

MISSENDEN, a sub-district in Amersham district, Bucks; containing the parishes of Great Missenden and Lee. Acres, 6,231. Pop., 2,366. Houses, 500.

MISSENDEN (GREAT), a village and a parish in Amersham district, 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 r. station; is a considerable place; and has a post-office under Amersham, and fairs on Easter Tuesday and the Monday after Old Michaelmas day. The parish comprises 5,731 acres. Real property, £7,623. Pop. in 1851, 2,097; in 1861, 2,250. Houses, 479. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Missenden Abbey, belongs to Mrs. Carrington. Mobwell House is the residence of T. Honor, Esq.; Woodlands Lodge, of J. E. M'Connell, Esq.; and Hill House, of S. Percy, Esq. Hampden House was the residence of the patriot Hampden, and belongs now to the Cameron family. 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 Oildhams in 1787; belongs now to Mrs. Carrington; and is still represented by its cloisters, and by some spare remains of flint walls, at her mansion of Missenden Abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £250.* Patrons, the Trustees of J. O. Oldham, Esq. The church is ancient and cruciform, with a tower; and contains brasses of 1536 and 1596. There are a neat Baptist chapel in the Grecian style, and charities £29. J. Randall, the theologian, was a native.

MISSENDEN (LITTLE), a village and a parish in Wycombe district, 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 r. station; and has a post-office under Amersham. The parish comprises 3,178 acres. Real property, £2,604. Pop., 1,089. Houses, 239. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Earl Howe. Missenden House is the seat of J. O. Cuffe, Esq.; and the Abbey, of D. Potter, Esq. The Manor House is the residence of Mrs. Leventhorpe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £280. Patron, Earl Howe. The church is plain, was repaired in 1853, and contains two brasses of the Stiles family. There are two Baptist chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £32.

MISSON, a village and a parish in the district of Doncaster; the village and most of the parish in Notts, and part of the parish in Lincolnshire. The village stands on the river Eble, near the Misson Levels or Car, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile

E of the boundary with Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of the boundary with Lincolnshire, and 3 ENE of Bawtry r. station; and has a post-office under Bawtry. The parish contains also the hamlet of Newington. Acres of the Notts portion of the parish, 6,129. Real property of the whole, £7,893. Pop., 803. Houses, 191. The area of the Lincolnshire portion has not been separately ascertained. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged once to Mattersey priory, and belongs now to R. Hett, Esq. 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 Lincoln. Value, £359.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a pinnacled tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and an endowed school with £66 a-year.

MISTERTON, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicestershire; on the river Swift, 1 mile E by S of Lutterworth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Watling-street at the boundary with Warwick; and 4 WNW of Welford and Kilworth r. station. It contains the village of Walcote, and the hamlet of Poultny; the former of which has a post-office under Lutterworth. Acres, 3,580. Real property, £7,584. Pop., 554. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. Misterton Hall is the seat of Col. T. Arthur. The parish is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £870.* Patron, J. H. Franks, Esq. The church is very old, in tolerable condition; and has a tower and spire. There is a national school, and charities £32.

MISTERTON, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Gainsborough and county of Nottingham. The village stands on the Chesterfield canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the river Trent, at the boundary with Lincoln, and 5 NW by N of Gainsborough r. station; is a considerable place; and has a post-office under Gainsborough.—The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £7,098. Pop., 1,089. Houses, 250.—The parish contains also the township of West Stockwith, and comprises 5,420 acres. Real property, £9,889. Pop. in 1851, 1,743; in 1861, 1,627. Houses, 387. The decrease of pop. was all in West Stockwith, and arose from the migration of watermen and rope-makers, occasioned by the facilities of railway communication. The property is much subdivided. The chief landowners are the Duke of Portland, J. H. Hill, Esq., and Misses Hill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £120. 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. The p. curacy of West Stockwith is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school, and charities £10.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 14,763. Pop., 3,151. Houses, 709.

MISTERTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Beaminster and county of Somerset. The village stands near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 1 mile N of the boundary with Dorset, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Crewkerne; and has a post-office under Crewkerne. The parish comprises 1,417 acres. Real property, £2,923. Pop., 588. Houses, 118. The property is much subdivided. The Manor House is the seat of W. C. Lambert, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £196.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is plain but good; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret. Charities, £39.—The sub-district contains also another parish in Somerset, and three in Dorset. Acres, 5,180. Pop., 1,630. Houses, 336.

MISTLEY, a village and a parish in Toudring district, Essex. The village stands on the river Stour, and on the Manningtree and Harwich railway, at the junction of the line to Walton-on-the-Naze, and at the N boundary of the county, $\frac{3}{4}$ 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, which was much extended in 1849; and has a post-office under Manningtree, and a railway station with telegraph. The parish comprises 2,115 acres. Real property, £7,565; of which £52 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,539. Houses, 342. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Henry de Ramis; and passed to the Rainsforths, the Eaynings, 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; and was then taken down, to make way for extensive building operations. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Bradfield, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £916.* Patron, the Rev. Dr. Hayne. The church was built, on a spot about a mile NW of the previous church, in 1778. Remains of the previous church, and the burying-ground connected with it, still exist. There are a national school and almshouses.

MISTLEY, THORPE, AND WALTON RAILWAY, a railway in the NE of Essex; from the W end of the Harwich line of the Great Eastern at Mistley, east-south-eastward to Walton-on-the-Naze; with an extension branch into junction with the Tendring Hundred. The main line is 12 miles long; and was authorized in 1863, on a capital of £60,000 in shares, and £20,000 in loans. The extension branch is 2½ miles long; and was authorized in 1864, on a capital of £15,000 in shares, and £5,000 in loans.

MIS TOR (GREAT and LITTLE), two eminences in Dartmoor, Devon; 5½ miles ENE of Tavistock. Great Mis Tor is one of the grandest eminences in the county; has an altitude of 1,760 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, a parish, and a sub-district, in Croydon district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Wandie, near the Wimbledon-and-Croydon railway, 4½ miles NW by W of Croydon; was known, at Domesday, as Michelham; and has a post-office under London S, a railway station with telegraph, a police station, and a fair on 12, 13, and 14 Aug.—The parish comprises 2,893 acres. Real property, £22,439; of which £505 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,641; in 1861, 5,078. Houses, 926. The property is much divided. The manor belongs to W. Simpson, Esq. There are numerous mansions and villas. Mitcham Grove mansion belonged to Lord Clive, the conqueror of India; and was given by him to Lord Loughborough, as a thankoffering for his defence of Clive's policy. Mitcham Manor House, now the seat of W. Simpson, Esq., belonged once to a descendant of Cranmer. Another mansion was the seat of Waldo who wrote on the Liturgy; and others were residences of Sir Walter Raleigh, Dr. Donne, Moses Mendez, and Sir Julius Cæsar. A curious ancient house, including remains of a chapel, is in the village. Some hundreds of acres in the parish are covered with plantations of lavender, rosemary, peppermint, camomile, and other aromatic plants for the use of the London perfumers and distillers. A considerable tract also is occupied with roses for making rose-water. The parish has been famous, during about a century, for its plantations of aromatic and medicinal herbs; and the air, over much of it, is strongly perfumed by them. Industry is carried on in corn mills, tobacco works, bleaching-grounds, and calico printing establishments. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £456.* Patron, W. Simpson, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1821; is an edifice of brick and compo, in the later English

style; and has an embattled tower. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, national and infant schools, an endowment of £63 a-year for a Sunday school, almshouses for 12 aged females, and other charities £110. The industrial school of St. George-in-the-East, in London, and the Eagle House lunatic asylum also are here; and, at the census of 1861, had respectively 225 and 51 inmates.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 11,594. Pop., 9,331. Houses, 1,764.

MITCHELDEAN, MITCHELL-DEAN, or DEAN-MAGNA, a village and a parish in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucester. The village stands in Dean Forest, 1 mile E of the boundary with Hereford, 2 S of Mitcheldean-Road r. station, and 5 NNW of Newnham; is an ancient place; takes its name partly from the word "mickle" or great, and partly from its situation in Dean forest; and has a post-office; † of the name of Mitcheldean, under Newnham, a good inn, a police-station, and fairs on Easter Monday and 12 Oct. The parish comprises 680 acres. Real property, £2,637. Pop., 639. Houses, 144. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to the representatives of the late Maynard Colchester, Esq. The Wilderness is the seat of Mrs. H. Davis. Coal and iron ore are worked in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £176.* Patrons, the representatives of the late M. Colchester. The church is chiefly later English; was recently restored; 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 monuments. There are an Independent chapel, an endowed school with £81 a-year, and charities £27.

MITCHELDEAN-ROAD, a railway-station near the mutual boundary of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire; on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester railway, 14 miles W by N of Gloucester.

MITCHELDEVER, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Hants. The village stands 2½ miles SE of Mitcheldever r. station on the Southwestern railway, and 7 NNE of Winchester; and has a post-office under Mitcheldever station. That station was an important one, serving for populous places so far as 13 miles distant, prior to the opening of the Basingstoke and Andover railway; and it has a head post-office.† The parish contains the tythings of North Brook, South Brook, West Stratton, and Weston-Colley. Acres, 9,340. Real property, £11,285. Pop., 1,041. Houses, 206. 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 went, by sale, to Sir Francis Baring, Bart. An embankment, about 100 feet high, formed across an expanse of meadows, carries the railway in the neighbourhood of M. station. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of East Stratton, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £326.* Patron, Lord Northbrook. The church succeeded an old one, destroyed by fire in 1806; was built at a cost of £10,000, all defrayed by Sir Francis Baring; retains the tower of the previous church; and contains monuments by Flaxman to the Baring family. There are a free school, almshouses for 50 persons, and charities £14.—The hundred contains five parishes, and part of another; is cut into two sections, Lower and Upper; and is in Winchester division. Acres of the lower section, 4,513. Pop. in 1851, 789. Houses, 141. Acres of the upper section, 11,107. Pop. in 1851, 1,219. Houses, 223.

MITCHELFIELD, a place in the W of Westmoreland; on Windermere lake, 8½ miles WNW of Kendal.

MITCHELGROVE, a hamlet in Patching parish, Sussex; 4½ 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 Sr. MICHAEL, a village partly in St. Ender parish, Cornwall; 6½ miles NNE of Truro. It is a decayed ancient borough; it sent two

members to parliament from the time of Edward VI., till disfranchised by the reform act; it had long a market, now extinct; and it has a post-office under Ludock, and a fair on 16 Oct. Pop., about 170.

MITCHELL-DEAN. See MITCHELMERSH.

MITCHELMERSH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Romsey district, Hants. The village stands near the Andover and Southampton railway, and near the river Test or Anton, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Romsey; and has a post-office under Romsey. The parish contains also the hamlets of Awbridge and Braishfield. Acres, 3,933. Real property, \pounds 4,733. Pop. in 1851, 1,202; in 1861, 1,099. Houses, 245. The property is much subdivided. The scenery is beautiful. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, \pounds 550.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church stands on an eminence; is an ancient structure of flint and stone; was recently restored; has a beautiful stained glass E window; and contains a carved oak pulpit, an early English font, an effigy of a knight in armour, and a tablet of 1533. The p. curacy of Braishfield is a separate benefice. There are two Independent chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, a parochial school, and an education charity of \pounds 5 a-year.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes and an extra-parochial tract in Hants, and two parishes and an extra-parochial tract in Wilts. Acres, 18,427. Pop., 3,976. Houses, 862.

MITCHEL-TROY, or Sr. MICHAEL-TROY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Monmouth. The village stands on the river Trothy, adjacent to the Monmouth and Pontypool railway, 2 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. The parish comprises 2,000 acres. Real property, 2,853. Pop., 385. Houses, 85. The property is much subdivided. Troy House belongs to the Duke of Beaufort; stands by the side of the Trothy, under the shelter of a hill; has a huge roof; 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 Chisbury 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. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Cwmcarvan, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, \pounds 398.* Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is ancient, with a tower; and was reported in 1859 as bad. The churchyard contains an ancient cross.

MITCHEN-HOLE, a limestone cavern in the W of Glamorgan; on the E side of Oxwich bay, near Pennard Castle. It abounds with stalactites and with fossil bones.

MITE (TNE), a rivulet of the SW of Cumberland; rising on the Screes mountain, in the neighbourhood of Burnmoor-Tarn; and running 8 miles west-south-westward along Miterdale, nearly parallel with the lrt and the Esk, to a common estuary with these rivers in the neighbourhood of Ravenglass.

MITERDALE, the vale of the rivulet Mite, in Cumberland. Its upper part is separated from Wastdale by Larterbarrow fell, and from Eskdale by Bleaberry-Tarn fell; its central part, immediately below these fells, is crossed by the road from Santon-Bridge to Bont and Ulpha; and the left side of its lower part is separated from Eskdale by Muncaster fell.

MITFORD, a district and a hundred in the central part of Norfolk. The district comprehends the sub-district of Shipdham, containing the parishes of Shipdham, Westfield, Whinbergh, Letton, Cranworth, Southburgh, and Wood-Rising; the sub-district of Mattishall, containing the parishes of Mattishall, Mattishall-Burgh, East Tuddenham, North Tuddenham, Hockering, Yaxham, Thuxton, Hardingham, Reynerston, and Garvestone; the sub-district of Bawdeswell, containing the parishes of Bawdeswell, Foxley, Billington, Iyldugh, Swanton-Morley, Sparham, Lyng, and Elsing; the sub-district of East Dereham, containing the parishes of East

Dereham, Hoc, Scarning, Wendling, Little Fransham Longham, Gressenhall, and Beetley; the sub-district of Litcham, containing the parishes of Litcham, Milcham, Beeston-All Saints, Little Bittering, Kempston, Great Dunham, Little Dunham, Great Fransham, East Lexham, West Lexham, Rougham, Weasenham-All Saints, Weasenham-St. Peter, Wellingham, and Tittleshall; and the sub-district of North Elham, containing the parishes of North Elham, Worthing, Brisley, East Bilney, Stanfield, Bintree, Twyford, Guist, Gately, Horningtoft, Whissonsett, Oxwick, Patesley, and Colkirk. Acres, 105,233. Poor-rates in 1863, \pounds 16,069. Pop. in 1851, 29,389; in 1861, 23,020. Houses, 6,134. Marriages in 1863, 186; births, 847,—of which 95 were illegitimate; deaths, 561,—of which 183 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,804; births, 8,849; deaths, 5,717. The places of worship, in 1851, were 60 of the Church of England, with 12,257 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,053 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 715 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,495 s.; 32 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,086 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 614 s.; and 4 of Latter Day Saints, with 170 s. The schools were 39 public day-schools, with 2,641 scholars; 61 private day-schools, with 1,341 s.; 64 Sunday schools, with 2,875 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 40 s. The workhouse is in Gressenhall; and, at the census of 1861, had 267 inmates.—The hundred includes less than half of the district; most of the remainder of the district being identical with the hundred of Launditch. Acres of M. hundred, 33,235. Pop. in 1851, 12,140; in 1861, 11,452. Houses, 2,565.

MITFORD, a village, a township, and a parish, in Morpeth district, Northumberland. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Fount and Wansbeck, near the Wansbeck Valley railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W by S of Morpeth; was originally called Miford; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Morpeth.—The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Pop., 210. Houses, 35.—The parish contains also the townships of Molesden, Spittal-Hill, Edington, Benridge, Newton-Underwood, Newton-Park, Throphill, Nunriding, Pigion, and High and Low Highlows. Acres, 9,595. Real property, \pounds 7,252. Pop., 616. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, before the Norman conquest, to the Mitfords; passed by marriage, soon after the Conquest, to Sir Richard Bertram; was ravaged by the Flemish Ruters, in consequence of Roger Bertram having joined the barons against King John; was forfeited in 1264, in consequence of another Bertram 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.; belongs now to Admiral Mitford; and is associated with William Mitford, author of the "History of Greece," and with Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Our Village." A castle was built here in 1150–70, by W. Bertram; 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 Admiral Mitford, is a modern edifice after designs by Dobson. Spittal-Hill House is the seat of the Bullock family; and occupies the site of an hospital, founded by Sir William Bertram. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, \pounds 100.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church stands embosomed in trees; is cruciform, 109 feet long, with Norman nave, a good Norman door, and an early English chancel; has a picturesque W turret; and contains an effigy of a Bertram.

MITFORD-BRIDGE, a place in the S of Warwick; on the river Stour, 2 miles S of Shipston.

MITHIAN, a chapelry in St. Agnes, Kea, Kenwyn, and Perranzabuloe parishes, Cornwall; near the coast, $\frac{6}{7}$ miles NW of Truro r. station. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Truro. Pop. in 1861, 2,055. Houses, 449. Pop. of the St. Agnes portion, 1,153; of

the Kea portion, 131; of the Kenwyn portion, 466. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £160.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1862; and is in the decorated English style, cruciform, with W tower and spire.

MITRE-BRIDGE, a place on the Paddington canal, near Kensal-Green, in Middlesex.

MITTON, a liberty in Penkridge parish, Stafford; on an affluent of the river Trent, 2½ miles WNW of Penkridge.

MITTON, a hamlet, conjoint with Hardwick, in Breton parish, Worcester; 2½ miles NE of Tewkesbury.

MITTON, a parish in the district of Clitheroe, and partly in Lancashire, but chiefly in W. R. Yorkshire; including a peninsular tract at the confluence of the rivers Hodder and Ribble, 2½ miles SW of Clitheroe r. station. It was once a part of Whalley parish; and it contains the hamlets of Chaigley, Aighton, and Bailey in Lancashire, and the townships of Great Mitton, Bassall-Eaves, Waddington, West Bradford, and Grindleton in W. R. Yorkshire. Post-town, Clitheroe, under Blackburn. Acres of the Lancashire portion, 5,780. Real property, £6,726; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,613; in 1861, 1,500. Houses 244. Acres of the Yorkshire portion, 12,323. Real property, £15,476. Pop. in 1851, 2,203; in 1861, 1,903. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to J. W. Aspinall, Esq. The scenery is picturesque. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £180.* Patron, J. W. Aspinall, Esq. The church was built in the time of Edward III.; belonged to Cocksand abbey; consists of nave and chancel, with porch and low tower; and contains effigies and tombs of the Sherburns. The p. curacies of Grindleton, Hurst-Green, and Waddington, are separate benefices. There are Wesleyan chapels in Grindleton and Waddington, a national school in Grindleton, alms-houses in Grindleton and Waddington, and charities £9 in Great Mitton.

MITTON (GREAT), a township in Mitton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; contiguous to Lancashire, 2½ miles SW of Clitheroe. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £2,537. Pop., 184. Houses, 34.

MITTON-HENTHORN and COLDCOTES, 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. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £970. Pop., 62. Houses, 10. The manor, with Mitton Hall, belongs to J. W. Aspinall, Esq. Mitton here is often called Little Mitton. A cotton mill is at Henthorn. An inn adjoins the bridge at the communication of Great Mitton, and is much frequented by anglers.

MITTON (LITTLE). See the preceding article.

MITTON (LOWER), a chapelry in Kidderminster parish, Worcester; containing the town, r. station, and post-office of Stourport. Acres, 861. Real property, £10,135,—of which £313 are in canals. Pop., 2,958. Houses, 630. The manor belongs to J. W. Craven, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Kidderminster. The church is a neat brick structure, has been enlarged, and contains 1,090 sittings. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, two national schools, and a young men's reading institution, with a good library. See STOURPORT.

MITTON (UPPER), a hamlet in Hartlebury parish, Worcester; ¾ of a mile NE of Stourport. Acres, 180. Real property, £1,176. Pop., 262. Houses, 55.

MIXBURY, a village and a parish in the district of Brackley and county of Oxford. The village stands near the boundary with Northamptonshire, the river Ouse, and the Banbury and Buckingham railway, 2½ miles SE of Brackley r. station, and 6 W by S of Buckingham; and has a post-office under Brackley. The parish contains also the hamlet of Fulwell and the township of Woolaston. Acres, 2,630. Real property, £2,815. Pop., 381. Houses, 84. The manor belongs to Stanlake Batson, Esq. Traces exist of an old moated house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value,

£200.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is partly Norman; was recently restored, at great cost; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments of the Bathursts. There are a parochial school, and charities £6.

MIXENDEN, a village in Ovenden township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NNW of Ovenden village. It has a post-office under Halifax, an Independent chapel, worsted mills, and a brewery.

MIXON, a place in the N of Stafford; 4¼ miles ENE of Leek.

MIXON, a shoal off the coast of Glamorgan; 1 mile S of Mumbles Head. The ship "Arietta" was wrecked upon it in 1843.

MIXON, a small shoal off the coast of Dorset; in the neighbourhood of Weymouth.

MOAT, a hamlet in Ightham parish, Kent; 3½ miles E of Sevenoaks.

MOAT-LANE, a hamlet in Llanwrog parish, Montgomery; at the junction of the Cambrian railway with the Machynlleth and Aberystwith railway, near the river Severn and the Sarn Sws Roman way, 4½ miles W by S of Newtown. It has a railway station with telegraph, called the Moat-Lane Junction.

MOAT (NEW), a parish, with a village, in Narberth district, Pembroke; on the river Cleddau, 3¼ miles NNE of Clarboston-Road r. station, and 7 NW by N of Narberth. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 3,101. Real property, £1,995. Pop., 311. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. Moat House, rebuilt by the Scourfields, on the site of a previous old mansion, is the chief residence. There is a hill moated by the Flemings in the time of Henry II. There is also a Roman camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £130. Patron, W. H. Scourfield, Esq. The church is ancient but good, and contains monuments of the Scourfields.

MOAT-QUARTER, a township in Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk parish, Cumberland; on the river Esk and on the North British railway, at the boundary with Scotland, 3¼ miles N by E of Longtown. Acres, 1,531. Pop. in 1851, 199; in 1861, 376. Houses, 43. The increase of pop. was caused by the temporary employment of labourers in the formation of the railway. Liddle-Strongth here was a strong tower, surrounded by a double ditch; was the scene of many a desperate contest 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; and has left some ruins.

MOBBERLEY, a village and a parish in Altrincham district, Cheshire. The village stands on a branch of the river Bollin, near the Northwich and Altrincham railway, 3½ miles ENE of Knutsford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Knutsford. The parish comprises 5,133 acres. Real property, £9,174. Pop., 1,245. Houses, 262. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Moberleys, and belongs now to the Rev. G. Mallory, R. O. Lyecester, Esq., and M. Blakiston, Esq. A black priory was founded here in 1206, by the Moberleys; but was of short continuance. M. Old Hall occupies the site of the priory, and is occupied by the rector. M. New Hall is the seat of Mrs. Blakiston; Newton Hall, of G. Bird, Esq.; Holt House, of S. Hargreaves, Esq.; Dam-Head of R. Holland, Esq.; and Grove House, of Mr. Watkinson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £750. Patron, the Rev. R. Lloyd. The church is ancient but good; has a tower of 1533, erected by Sir John Talbot; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and porch; and contains a carved oak screen, a piscina, sedilia, a curious old painting on wood, and a monumental tablet to Lieut. Blakiston, who fell at Sebastopol. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, an endowed school with £11 a-year, and charities £20.

MOCCAS, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; on the river Wy, 3½ miles SW by W of Moorhampton r. station, and 6½ SSW of Weobly. Post-town, Bredwardine, under Hereford. Acres, 1,163. Real property, £1,604. Pop., 196. Houses, 36. The property is di-

vided among a few. The manor, with Moccas Court and much of the land, belonged formerly to the Vaughans, and belongs now to Sir V. Cornewall, Bart. 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 feet broad, and 2 feet 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. Value, £186.* Patron, Sir V. Cornewall, Bart. The church is ancient, supposed to be the oldest in the county; presents a curious and primitive appearance; has an E apse and a small tower; contains several monuments and tablets; and was recently in disrepair.

MOCHDRE, a township in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos parish, Denbigh; 3½ miles ENE of Conway. It has a post-office under Conway.

MOCHRAS, a hamlet in Llandanwg parish, Merioneth; at the mouth of the river Artro, 3¼ miles SSW of Harlech.

MOCHROS, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Cardigan; on a small creek, 4½ miles SW of Aberayron. Pop., 344.

MOCHTREF. See MOUGHTREY.

MOCKBEGGAR HALL, a group of broken grit stone rocks in the N of Derby; on Stanton moor, near Darley. Robin Hood's stride is on its top; and traces of a Druidical 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; 5¼ miles SSW of Cockermouth. Real property, with Sogill, £740. Pop., with S., 296.

MODBURY, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The town stands on steep declivities, descending to the bottom of a valley, 1¼ mile E of the river Erme, 4½ SSE of Ivy-Bridge r. station, and 11½ E by S of Plymouth; dates from remote times; was anciently called Mortberry and Motberia; belonged, in the time of the Confessor, to Wado; sent two members to parliament in the time of Edward I., but afterwards petitioned to be exempted from sending them on account of poverty; was, with adjacent fields, the scene of a sanguinary conflict between royalist and parliamentary forces, when, tradition says, "the streets ran blood;" is governed by a portreeve, elected annually, and by other officers; is a seat of petty sessions; consists chiefly of four streets, descending the hills from the cardinal points to a common centre at the bottom of the valley; includes houses on the E perched on so steep an acclivity as to look as if they would fall down upon and overwhelm the parts below; contains many houses with slated fronts, of ghastly appearance; presents, nevertheless, 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 a post-office under Ivy-Bridge, a good inn, a church, three dissenting chapels, a literary and scientific institution, a national school, a British school, and charities £18. The church is ancient, and was originally cruciform; consists now of nave, aisles, and chancel, with projecting sacarium, S porch, and W spire,—the last rebuilt about 1621, and tapering from the ground to a height of 134 feet; has a curiously sculptured door-way in the N wall; underwent recent repair in the interior; and contains monuments of the Champenownes and the Swetes. The dissenting chapels are for Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans. The literary institution was founded and endowed in 1840 by Mr. Richard King, a native of the town, who acquired wealth in America; and it is a handsome edifice. The British school was formerly an Independent chapel. 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 parish comprises 6,233 acres of land, and 25 of water. Real property, £12,634. Pop. in 1851, 1,858; in 1861, 1,621. Houses, 338. The decrease of

pop. arose from scarcity of employment. The manor went from Wado to the Vallerorts; 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 Legassiocks. 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, occupied by a maltster. Fleet House, Ludbrook House, and Whimpstone are chief residences. 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 last century, were natives. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Brownstone, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £302.* Patron, Eton College.—The sub-district contains also for. other parishes. Acres, 16,108. Pop., 3,679. Houses, 783.

MODDERSHALL, a hamlet in the N of Stafford; 2½ miles NE of Stone. It has a post-office under Stone.

MODRYDD, a hamlet in Llanspyddid parish, Breconshire; on the river Tarrell, under the Brecknock Beacons, 2 miles W of Brecon. Acres, 4,774. Real property, £1,087. Pop., 117. Houses, 20.

MOEDDYN CASTLE, an ancient camp in the W of Cardigan; near the commanding, conical, anciently-fortified eminence of Penyggar.

MOEL, a Welsh word signifying "fair" 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-ELIO, a mountain in Snowdonia, Carnarvonshire; 4½ miles NW by W of Snowdon, and 5 SE of Carnarvon. It rises to an altitude of 2,377 feet, overhangs Llyn-Dwythelw, 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 1,491 feet; and is crowned with an ancient British camp, defended by two very deep ditches.

MOEL-DDOLWEN, an ancient British camp in Montgomeryshire; opposite Gardlau camp, 7 miles W of Llanfair.

MOEL-ENLLI, or MOEL-FFENLLI, a mountain in the SE of Denbigh; 1½ mile SE of Ruthin. It has an altitude of 1,491 feet.

MOEL-ERYR, a chief summit of the Precelly mountains, in the N of Pembroke.

MOEL-FAMMAU, a mountain on the mutual border of Flintshire and Denbighshire; 4 miles W by S of Mold. It has an altitude of 1,845 feet; and is crowned with the Jubilee Tower, erected in 1810, by the gentlemen of Flintshire, to commemorate the 50th year of George III.'s reign. The tower is a pyramidal column, 150 feet high; and commands a map-like view of the entire vale of Clwyd, and a vast panoramic view to Cader-Idris, Snowdon, the Wrekin, and the Cumberland Black Comb.

MOELFELLIARTH, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles NW of Llanfair. Pop., 257.

MOELFRE, a place in the NE of Carmarthen; on the river Cothi, 6¼ miles N of Llandilo-fawr.

MOELFRIE, a township in Llansilin parish, Denbigh; 7½ miles SW of Chirk. Pop., 170.

MOELFRIE, a hill in the W of Merioneth; 2 miles SE of Harlech. Numerous tumuli are on its skirts.

MOEL-GUIDON, a mountain in the NW of Merioneth; 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 2,584 feet; it has

scarred and shattered sides; and, when under a play of light and shade, it presents a very grand appearance.

MOEL-IFOR, an old seat of the Gwyns, now a farmhouse, in the W of Cardigan; near Llanrhystrad.

MOEL-MORFID, a mountain in the S of Denbigh; 4 miles NW of Llangollen. It has an altitude of 1,767 feet.

MOEL-ORTHRWM, a mountain in the W of Merioneth; 2½ miles NE of Dolgelly, and 5½ NE of Cader-Idris. It rises to an altitude of about 1,200 feet; commands such gorgeous views that tourists are recommended to ascend it in lieu of Cader-Idris, when the latter is clouded; overhangs Nannau Park, the scene of Lord Lytton's Romance of "Arthur," and is strongly fortified with a stone rampart, enclosing traces of cyttiau, and guarded by buildings at its two entrances.

MOEL-SIABOD, a mountain in the E of Carnarvon; 2½ miles SSW of Capel-Curig, and 6½ E of Snowdon. It rises to an altitude of 2,878 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-foel; 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 Carnarvon; 3½ miles NW by W of Festiniog. It has an altitude of 2,566 feet; shows an interesting geognostic structure, with prevalence of porphyries and Llandello flags; has a rugged and very broken surface on the E and the N sides, with intermixtures of bold projection and deep coom; and cannot be ascended without difficulty and care.

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 Flint; 4 miles NNW of Mold. It has an altitude of 1,050 feet, and is crowned by a well-preserved ancient British fortification, circular in form, 533 feet in diameter, and surrounded by a rampart.

MOEL-Y-MWNT. See MOUNT.

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 3,571 feet; and bears on its top the mark of the ordnance survey. Its name signifies "the conspicuous summit." See SNOWDON.

MOFONIOG, a township in Llanefydd parish, Denbighshire; on the river Elwy, 5½ miles NW of Denbigh.

MOGGERHANGER, or MUGGERHANGER, a village and a chapel in Blunham parish, Beds. The village stands 1 mile SSW of Blunham r. station, 1½ mile W of the river Ivel, and 4½ NW by N of Biggleswade; and has a post-office under St. Neots. The chapelry contains also the hamlet of Charlton, and was constituted in 1860. Pop., 503. Houses, 96. Moggerhanger House is the seat of F. Dawkins, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £100. Patron, F. Dawkins, Esq. The church was built in 1561, by the late Mrs. Dawkins, as a memorial to her deceased husband, the Rev. E. H. Dawkins; is in the early Norman style, of Kempston stone and Silsoe 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.

MOINS COURT, a quondam seat of the Bishops of Llandaff in the SE of Monmouth; 2 miles SW of Chepstow.

MOIRA, a village in Ashby-de-la-Zouch parish, Derby; adjacent to the Leicester and Burton railway, and to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 1½ mile E of the boundary with Derby, and 3½ WSW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It has a station on the railway; and many of its inhabitants are employed in coal mines. The property around it belongs to the Marquis of Hastings.

MOLASH, or MOLDASH, a village and a parish in East Ashford district, Kent. The village stands among hills, 3½ miles WSW of Chilham r. station, and 6 N by E of Ashford; is a small straggling place; and has a post-office under Ashford. The parish comprises 1,449 acres. Real property, £2,277. Pop., 328. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. Hardy, Esq. The great wood, called King's Wood and Challock Wood, lies to the S. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Chilham, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church consists of aisle and chancel, is good, and has an ancient font. Charities, £9.

MOLD, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Flint. The town stands in a fertile hollow, on the river Alyn, and on the line of railway from Chester to Denbigh, in the centre of a rich mineral region, near the N end of the Halkin mountains, 1½ mile W of Wats dyke, 4 E by N of the Moel-Famman summit of the Clwydian hills, and 10½ W by S of Chester; consists chiefly of four long streets, at right angles to one another; and has a head post-office, † designated Mold, Flintshire, a railway station, two banking-offices, a hotel, three bridges, a court-house or shire hall, a recent market-house, a church, dissenting chapels, national schools, and charities £98. The court-house is a neat recent edifice; and was built after designs by Jones of Chester, at a cost of about £3,000. The church is mainly of the latter part of the 15th century; has a S aisle and a tower of later date; was recently restored and altered, under the direction of the architect Scott, at a cost of about £2,000; has windows of very rich and varied stained glass; and contains monuments of Bishop Warton Davies of Llanerch, and Dr. Wynn of Tower, and the grave of Wilson the painter. An ancient castle stood on Bailey hill, Yr Wyddgrig, or "the Conspicuous," 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 1322 by Sir Griffith Llwyd; was again restored; became the property of the Monalots, who took their name from "mons altus," or "the high hill" on which the castle stood; passed from them to the Stanleys; and was found, not many years ago, to inhume several skeletons, which were supposed to be those of persons who had fallen in the affray of 1322. A spot, about a mile to the W, called Maes-y-Garmon, was the scene of a battle in 448, when the Britons under Germanus gained the "Victoria Alleluiaica" against the Saxons and Picts; where a stone column was erected in 1786, to commemorate that victory; and where a gold corslet, 3 feet 7 inches long, was found in 1838. Rhul House, adjacent to that battlefield, is a gabled structure of the 17th century, belonged to the Griffith family, and is now the residence of Col. Phillips. A weekly market is held in the town on Saturday; fairs are held on 13 Feb., 21 March, 12 May, 2 Aug., and 22 Nov.; industry is carried on in cotton and woollen mills; and much trade exists in connexion with numerous neighbouring collieries. The town is the head-quarters of the county militia, and a 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, by the reform act, was made a borough, to unite with Flint, Holywell, Caerwrie, Caerwys, Overton, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph, in sending a member to parliament. Real property, £3,798; of which £250 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,432; in 1861, 3,735. Houses, 797.

The township is conterminous with the borough.—The parish contains also the townships of Arduylwnt, Argoed, Bistree, Broncoed, Gwernatfield, Gwsaney, Hartshleath, Hendrebiffa, Leeswood, Llwynegrin, and Nerquis, and the chapelry of Fryddlyn. Acres, 18,104. Real property, £51,414; of which £15,433 are in mines, £1,000 in ironworks, £98 in quarries, and £288 in gasworks. Pop. in 1851, 10,893; in 1861, 12,216. Houses, 2,569. Tower, Nerquis-Hall, Gwsaney, Hartshleath, and Pentre are old seats. Tower stands 1½ mile S of the

town; was the scene of a horrid tragedy in 1465, done by Reinalt ap Gryfydd; belonged, for a considerable time, to the Wynnes; passed to the Eyttons; is a tall machicolated and embattled tower of the early part of the 15th century, with a dwelling-house of the time of Queen Anne on one side; and has, at the SE angle, an interior circular turret staircase, leading to the roof. Nerquis Hall was built by one of the Wynnes in 1638, and is now the seat of the Rev. Lloyd Wynne. 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. Value, £322.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The p. curacies of Bistree, Gwernafield, Nerquis, Tryddyn, and Pont-Blyddyn are separate benefices.—The parish, as assessed for poor-rate purposes, excludes the township of Nerquis and the chapelry of Tryddyn. Acres, 12,270. Pop. in 1861, 10,209.—The sub-district excludes only Tryddyn chapelry, but includes all Cilcein parish; and is in the district of Holywell. Acres, 20,953. Pop., 11,719. Houses, 2,450.—The hundred contains Mold and Hawarden parishes, and part of Gresford. Acres, 36,379. Pop. in 1851, 17,364; in 1861, 19,517. Houses, 4,060.

MOLD AND DENBIGH JUNCTION RAILWAY, a railway in Flintshire and Denbighshire; from the end of the Mold branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway at Mold, west-north-westward, to the Vale of Clwyd line at Denbigh. It was authorized in 1861, on a capital of £125,000 in shares, and £41,000 in loans; and was to be 18 miles long. But the company was empowered in 1865 to abandon a portion, to make several deviations, to construct certain new lines, and to raise a further capital of £100,000 in shares, and £33,000 in loans.

MOLDASH. See MOLASH.

MOLD-GREEN, or **MOULD-GREEN**, a hamlet and a chapelry in Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet is in Dalton township; forms a populous suburb of Huddersfield, on its NE side; has a post-office † under Huddersfield; is controlled by a local board of health, established in 1858; has gas-works and extensive chemical works; and carries on cotton-spinning, doubling, and bleaching, and the manufacture of fancy woollens, dresses, and other fabrics. The chapelry was constituted in 1863. Pop., about 3,600. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £66. Patron, the Rector of Kirkheaton. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

MOLE (THE), a rivulet of North Devon; 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 Newnham-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 nosing mole doth make
His way still underground, till Thames he o'er take."

MOLE-COP. See Mow Cop.

MOLEHILL-GREEN, two places in Essex; respectively 3½ miles SW of Braintree and 4½ NW of Dunmow.

MOLESCROFT, or **MOSCOROFF**, a township in Beverley-St. John parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NW of Beverley. Acres, 1,230. Real property, £2,999. Pop., 143. Houses, 23.

MOLSDEN, a township in Mitford parish, North-

berland; 3½ miles WSW of Morpeth. Pop., 47. Houses, 8.

MOLESEY, or **MOULSEY (EAST)**, a village and a parish in Kingston district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, at its influx to the Thames, and at Hampton-Court r. station, opposite Hampton-Court palace, 2½ miles WSW of Kingston; takes its name from a quondam "eye" or island in the Mole,—Moles-Eye; is a scattered and rapidly increasing place; and has a post-office under Kingston, London, SW. The parish comprises 730 acres. Real property, £7,023. Pop. in 1851, 765; in 1861, 1,568. Houses, 287. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the purchase of an estate by a Freehold Land Society, and from the erection upon it of about 150 houses. The manor belongs to Lord Hotham and Lady Berkeley. Numerous villas and other genteel houses stud the outskirts of the village and the banks of the Thames. That 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 of Hampton races. The press which printed the celebrated Mar-prelate tracts about 1588, called by Fuller the "vagabond press," was first set up at Molesey. A large corn and saw mill is on the Mole. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £157.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is later English, with large wooden belfry; comprises nave and chancel; and contains a curious brass of Standen, cup-bearer of James I. A section of the parish, called St. Paul's or Kent-Town, was constituted a separate charge in 1856, and had a pop. of 887 in 1861; and the living of it is a p. curacy, of the value of £100,* in the patronage of F. J. Kent, Esq. There are a slightly endowed national school, alms-houses, and charities £104.

MOLESEY, or **MOULSEY (WEST)**, a village and a parish in Kingston district, Surrey. The village stands near the river Thames, 1¼ mile W by N of Hampton-Court r. station, and 3¼ W by S of Kingston; is a small but pleasant place; and has a post-office under Kingston, London, SW. The parish comprises 650 acres. Real property, £2,824. Pop., 459. Houses, 98. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Hotham and Lady Berkeley. 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, Mrs. Croker. 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. Charities about £30.

MOLESWORTH, a parish, with a village, in the district of Thrapston and county of Huntingdon; adjacent to Northamptonshire, 5½ miles ESE of Thrapston r. station. Post-town, Thrapston. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £1,755. Pop., 256. Houses, 57. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to J. Welstead, Esq. A tract in the N is called Molesworth Wald. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £280.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is early English; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. Charities, £27.

MOLFIE, a hamlet in Llandefilog parish, Carmarthen; 4½ miles N of Kidwelly. Pop., 217.

MOLFERE, a township in Llangwm parish, Denbigh; 14 miles SW of Ruthin. Pop., 83.

MOLLAND, a parish, with a scattered village, in South Molton district, Devon; near the boundary with Somerset, 6½ miles ENE of South Molton, and 13¼ NE of Eggesford r. station. Post-town, South Molton, North Devon. Acres, 6,168. Real property, £3,427. Pop., 598. Houses, 96. The manor belonged to the Botreaux family; is sometimes called Molland-Botreaux; passed to the Hungerfords, the Courtenays, and the Throckmortons; and belongs now to Sir W. Throckmorton, Bart. West Molland, about a mile from the village, is a fine old mansion. About 1,703 acres are moorland

or common. A copper mine was worked to the depth of about 70 fathoms, and was abandoned; and a new one has been worked to the depth of about 26 fathoms. An ancient camp is under Molland Down. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Knowstone, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is later English; comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel; contains monuments of the Courtenays, and one of the Rev. D. Berry; and was recently in a very dilapidated condition. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and charities £41.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Cropredy and counties of Oxford and Warwick; 1½ mile NW of Cropredy r. station, and 1¼ N by W of Banbury. Post-town, Cropredy, under Banbury. Acres of the Oxford portion, 1,200. Real property, £2,377. Pop., 234. Houses, 53. Acres of the Warwick portion, 620. Pop., 138. Houses, 34. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £120.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is early English; comprises N aisle and chancel, with a tower; and was recently restored. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, an apprenticing fund, and a small charity.

MOLLINGTON, a railway station in Cheshire; on the Chester and Birkenhead railway, 2½ miles NNW of Chester.

MOLLINGTON - BANASTRE. See MOLLINGTON (LITTLE).

MOLLINGTON (GREAT), or M-TARRANT, a township, with a straggling village, in Backford parish, Cheshire; on the Ellesmere canal, and on the Chester and Birkenhead railway, at Mollington r. station, 2½ miles NNW of Chester. Acres, 821. Real property, £1,296. Pop., 186. Houses, 30. Mollington Hall is the seat of John Feilden, Esq.; and stands in a beautiful park, with a fine sheet of water.

MOLLINGTON (LITTLE), or M-BANASTRE, a township in St. Mary-on-the-Hill parish, Cheshire; 1 mile SW of Mollington r. station, and 2 NW of Chester. Acres, 243. Real property, £555. Pop., 29. Houses, 5.

MOLLINGTON - TARRANT. See MOLLINGTON (GREAT).

MOLOSBUURY HILL, an eminence in the N of Beds; 2 miles NNE of Bedford.

MOLSCROFT. See MOLES-CROFT.

MOLS-CROFT, or MOULDS-CROFT, a place in the SW of Herts; 4½ miles NW of Rickmansworth.

MOLTON, a hamlet in Llancarvan parish, Glamorgan; 4½ miles SE of Cowbridge.

MOLTON (NORTH), a village and a parish in South Molton district, Devon. The village stands partly on a hill slope, partly in a valley on the river Mole, 3½ miles NNE of South Molton, and 11 NNE of South Molton-Road r. station; takes its name from the Mole, by corruption of Mole-Town; consists of close-built thatched houses and white-washed cottages, with a few respectable dwellings; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under South Molton, North Devon, and 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. Acres, 14,351. Real property, £12,619. Pop. in 1851, 1,982; in 1861, 1,842. Houses, 378. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the removal of wool-combers, consequent on the closing of a factory. Court House, an old ivied mansion, belonged formerly to the Earl of Morley, belongs now to Lord Poltimore, and is the residence of Mr. Stranger. Court Hall, also an old ivied mansion, is an occasional residence of Lord Poltimore. Brinsworthy House has been the residence of the Merson family for upwards of two centuries, and contains ancient carved furniture. The scenery throughout the parish, and around it, up to the skirts of Exmoor, is picturesque. A copper mine is on the Court Hall estate. The parish is a meet for the North Devon hounds. A remarkably joyous demonstration was made at the village in July 1856, on occasion of the celebration of peace. The living is a vicarage, united, with the p. curacy of Twitchen, in the diocese of Exeter.

Value, £110.* Patron, Lord Poltimore. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower nearly 100 feet high; was restored in 1849; and contains a finely carved oak pulpit, an octagonal font, a richly decorated screen, and monuments of the Bamfylde's and the Parkers. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, an almshouse with £5 a-year, and charities 241.

MOLTON (SOUTH), a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Devon. The town stands on rising-ground, on the right bank of the river Mole, 8½ miles NNE of South Molton-Road r. station, and 11½ ESE of Barnstaple. Its name is taken from the Mole, but was anciently written Sew-Molton. The manor, prior to the Norman conquest, belonged to the Crown; was held, in the time of Edward I., by Lord Martyn, under the Earl of Gloucester, by the service of providing a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the Earl while hunting in the neighbourhood; passed to Lord Audleigh; and reverted, in the time of Richard II., to the Crown. The town sent members to parliament once in the time of Edward I., but never sent any again. It was incorporated in 1590; got a renewal of charter in 1634; and, under the municipal reform act, is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. It consists of several streets, with well-paved carriage-ways, and flagged footpaths; enjoys a plentiful supply of water from public conduits; and presents a clean and pleasant appearance. A one-arched bridge crosses the river, and was erected after the destruction of an old one by a flood in Oct. 1841. The guild-hall stands in the Square; is a commodious building; and is used for municipal business, and for petty sessions, quarter sessions, and county courts. The borough jail stands in East-street, and has capacity for 4 male and 4 female prisoners. The market-hall was built in 1810; and the upper part of it became appropriated to the mechanics' institute, established in 1856, and including a reading-room and a library. A large block of buildings, comprising market-house, assembly-rooms, and other apartments, was erected in 1804, under the superintendence of Mr. Cross of Exeter. The freemasons' hall, in New-road, was built in 1846, at a cost of about £450. The parish church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with massive pinnacled tower; was restored in 1865, at a cost of about £3,000; and contains a richly-carved stone pulpit, and many handsome monuments. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Bible Christians, Plymouth Brethren, and Latter Day Saints. The free school was founded by Hugh Squier, Esq., has an endowed income of £40, and had Judge Buller for a pupil. The blue-coat school was founded in 1711, and has an endowed income of £115. The national school, for boys and girls, is in Back-lane, and has an attendance of about 100. The workhouse was erected about 1833; and, at the census of 1861, had 73 inmates. The total of endowed charities is about £630. The town has a head post-office, designated South Molton, North Devon, a banking-office, and two chief inns; is a polling-place and the place of election for North Devon; and figured as a great stage on the main road from Somerset to Barnstaple in the old coaching days, but has suffered some decline of importance since the formation of railways. A general weekly market is held on Saturday; small markets, for meat, are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays; great markets are held on the Saturday after 12 Feb. and 25 March, and the Saturday before 23 April, 1 Aug., 10 Oct., and 12 Dec.; and fairs are held on the Wednesday before 22 June, and the Wednesday after 26 Aug. The manufacture of woollens is carried on in two establishments; and there are tanneries in the town, and limestone and flag-stone works in the near neighbourhood. Samuel Balcock, a learned dissenting minister, originally a butcher, was a native. The town and the parish are regarded as conteminate. Acres, 6,264. Real property, £15,414; of which £69 are in quarries, and £110 in gas-works. Pop. in 1351, 4,482; in 1861, 2,830. Houses, 867. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £230.* Patrons, the Dean and

Canons of Windsor. A chapel of ease, rebuilt in 1776, is at Honiton-Barton.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Twitcheen, North Molton, Charles, East Buckland, West Buckland, Filleigh, and Clitchehampton. Acres, 39,877. Pop., 8,698. Houses, 1,862.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Chulmleigh, containing the parishes of Chulmleigh, Cheldon, West Worlington, East Worlington, Burrington, Warkleigh, Satterleigh, Meshaw, Romansleigh, Kings-Nympton, and George-Nympton; and the sub-district of Witheridge, containing the parishes of Witheridge, Rackenford, Creacombe, Knowstone, Rose-Ash, Mariansleigh, Bishops-Nympton, Molland, West Anstey, and East Anstey. Acres of the district, 123,233. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,646. Pop. in 1851, 20,566; in 1861, 19,209. Houses, 3,955. Marriages in 1863, 134; births, 611,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 324,—of which 101 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,325; births, 6,077; deaths, 3,523. The places of worship, in 1851, were 31 of the Church of England, with 8,840 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,260 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 300 s.; 14 of Wesleyans, with 1,792 s.; 15 of Bible Christians, with 1,284 s.; 3 of Brethren, with 400 s.; 1 undefined, with 17 attendants; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 50 at. The schools were 31 public day-schools, with 1,753 scholars; 37 private day-schools, with 735 s.; 39 Sunday schools, with 2,678 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 13 s.—The hundred contains fourteen parishes. Acres, 63,310. Pop. in 1851, 9,770; in 1861, 9,092. Houses, 1,844.

MOLTON (South) ROAD, a railway station in Devon; on the North Devon railway, 11 miles SE by S of Barnstaple.

MOLYNEUX-BROW, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Manchester and Bury railway, 4½ miles NW by N of Manchester.

MONA. See **ANGLESEY**.

MONA CASTLE, a quadam seat of the Duke of Athole, now a hotel, in the Isle of Man; on Douglas bay, ½ of a mile NNE of Douglas. It was erected in 1802.

MONACHLOGDDU, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; under Precelly mountain, at the head of East Cleddau river, 6½ miles N of Narberth-Road r. station, and 9½ N of Narberth. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 6,166. Real property, £1,364. Pop., 471. Houses, 107. The property is much subdivided. Much of the land is waste. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £129. Patron, Lord Milford.

MONACHITY, a hamlet in Ilanegwad parish, Carmarthenshire; 7½ miles E of Carmarthen. Pop., 275.

MONA MINE. See **AMLWCH**.

MONARCH ISLE, an islet in the S part of Windermere lake, in Westmoreland.

MONAUGHTY, a place 4½ miles from Knighton, in Radnorshire; with a post-office under Shrewsbury.

MONCKTON, Devon, Durham, and Kent. See **MONCKTON**.

MONCKTON, or **St. Nicholas**, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; on the Pembroke creek of Milford Haven, ½ a mile W of Pembroke. It is divided into M.-Within and M.-Without; and is partly within Pembroke borough. Post-town, Pembroke. Acres, 4,629; of which 369 are water. Real property, £6,245; of which £420 are in quarries. Pop. of M.-Within, or the part within Pembroke borough, in 1851, 877; in 1861, 1,011. Houses, 195. Pop. of M.-Without, in 1851, 698; in 1861, 697. Houses, 140. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the extension of government works. The church is tolerable. See **PEMBROKE**.

MONCKTON-BISHOP. See **BISHOP-MONCKTON**.

MONCKTON-COMBE. See **COMBE-MONCKTON**.

MONCKTON-DEVERILL. See **DEVERILL-MONCKTON**.

MONCKTON-FARLEIGH, &c. See **MONCKTON-FARLEIGH**, &c.

MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE. See **CRANBORNE**.

11.

MONDAY-DEAN-BOTTOM, a place in the S of Bucks; 2 miles NW of Great Marlow.

MONWEDEN, a parish, with a village, in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; near the river Deben, 4½ miles WNW of Wickham-Market, and 4¼ W by S of Parham r. station. Post-town, Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,088. Real property, £1,923. Pop., 223. Houses, 30. The manor belongs to C. Austin, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £290. Patron, A. Arceadeckne, Esq. The church has a tower, and contains a brass of 1595.

MONEYBERRY, a place in Allbury parish, Herts, 3¼ miles NE of Tring.

MONGEHAM (Great), a village and a parish in Eastry district, Kent. The village stands 2 miles WSW of Deal r. station; 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, and a fair on 29 Oct. The parish comprises 874 acres. Real property, £3,108. Pop., 349. Houses, 84. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to Saint Augustine's, Canterbury. Some remains exist of an ancient mansion of the Crayfords. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £469. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is mainly early English; has a lofty tower of later date, covered with ivy, and commanding an extensive view; was recently restored by Butterfield; and contains interesting sedilia and piscina.

MONGEHAM (Little), a parish in Eastry district, Kent; 2½ miles WSW of Deal r. station. Post-town, Deal. Acres, 1,160. Real property, £2,384. Pop., 133. Houses, 23. The manor was given, in 760, by Aldric, king of Kent, to St. Augustine's, Canterbury. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £350. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Only the foundations of the church now exist.

MONGEWELL, a parish in the district of Wallingford and county of Oxford; on the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks, 1½ mile S of Wallingford and 2½ NNE of Wallingford-Road r. station. Post-town, Wallingford. Acres, 1,633. Real property, £2,086. Pop., 177. Houses, 34. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Roger de Lacy. Mongewell House was formerly the seat of Dr. Barrington, and is now the seat of Lady Price. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £370. Patrons, Trustees. The church is a neat building; and contains a monument to a Saunders, and a tablet to the wife of Bishop Barrington.

MONINGTON, a township in Vowchurch parish, Herefordshire; 10 miles WSW of Hereford.

MONINGTON, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; near the coast, 3 miles SW of Cardigan r. station. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 1,010. Real property, £750. Pop., 120. Houses, 19. An ancient family of the same name as the parish long resided here. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St. Doguaels, in the diocese of St. David's.

MONINGTON-UPON-WYE. See **MONINGTON-UPON-WYE**.

MONK-BRETTON. See **BRETTON (MONK)**.

MONK-CONISTON. See **CONISTON (MONK)**.

MONKEN-HADLEY. See **HADLEY, Middlesex**.

MONKEY ISLAND. See **BRAY**.

MONK-FRYSTONE. See **FRYSTONE (MONK)**.

MONK-HESLETON, a village, a township, and a parish, in Easington district, Durham. The village stands on the side of a deep wooded valley, 1½ mile from the sea, 2½ E by N of Castle-Eden r. station, and 5½ NW of Hartlepool. The township comprises 2,453 acres of land, and 484 of water. Real property, £2,729; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,495; in 1861, 1,533. Houses, 303.—The parish contains also the township of Hutton-Henry, and that of Sheraton-with-Hulam. Post-town, Castle-Eden, under Ferry-Hill. Acres, 7,180. Real property, £6,104; of which 1214 are in railways. Pop. in 1851, 2,709; in 1861, 2,077. Houses, 421. The decrease of pop. was chiefly in

Hntton-Henry, and arose from cessation of work at a coal mine. Part of the property belongs to R. Burdon, Esq. of Castle-Eden. Hardwicke Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £323.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is ancient but good, and has a bell-turret. There is a national school.

MONKHILL, a township in Pontefract parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the E side of Castle-hill, adjoining Poutefract. Acres, 4. Pop., 66. Houses, 14. The Grange of St. John's priory was formerly here.

MONK-HOPTON. See HORTON (MONK).

MONKHOUSE, an extra-parochial tract in Belford district, Northumberland. Pop., 6. House, 1.

MONKLAND, a parish, with a village, in Leominster district, Hereford; on the river Arrow, 2½ miles SW by W of Leominster r. station. Post-town, Leominster. Acres, 1,079. Real property, £2,035. Pop., 211. Houses, 48. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to G. Bengough, Esq. 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 monasteries, to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £250. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is early English; the chancel was rebuilt in an ungainly manner, in 1825; the nave was repaired in 1853; and the entire fabric, at a cost of about £1,000, was restored in 1865. There are a national school, and charities £5.

MONKLEIGH, a village and a parish in Bideford district, Devon. The village stands on high ground, above the river Torridge, 3 miles NW by W of Torrington, and 4½ S by E of Bideford r. station; belonged to Montacute monastery; and took thence the name of Monkleigh, by corruption of Monk-Leasne. The parish comprises 2,177 acres. Post-town, Torrington, North Devon. Real property, £2,369. Pop., 627. Houses, 125. The property is divided among four. The manor passed by purchase, after the Reformation, to the Coffins. Anney House, a fine mansion overlooking the picturesque village of Wear-Gifford, belonged formerly to Chief Justice Sir W. Hankford, and belongs now to Mrs. Tardrew. Petticombe is the seat of J. S. Willett, Esq. There is a large earthenware manufactory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £150.* Patron, J. S. Willett, Esq. The church is ancient, in fair condition; has a S aisle belonging to the Anney estate, and rebuilt in 1829; and contains a screen, two brasses, a monument to Sir W. Hankford, and a tablet to Major A. S. Willett who served and died in the Crimea. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

MONKMOOR, a hamlet in Salop; on the river Severn, 2 miles NE of Shrewsbury.

MONKNASH, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; near the Nash light on Bristol channel, 6 miles SW of Cowbridge r. station. Post-town, Bridgend. Acres, 1,584; of which 260 are water. Real property, £1,769. Pop., 121. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, by Richard de Grenville, to Neath abbey. There are ruins of a monastic barn and other buildings. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £67. Patron, J. B. Pryce, Esq. The church is good.

MONK-OKHAMPTON. See OKHAMPTON (MONK).

MONKBRIDGE-WARD, a township in Elsdon parish, Northumberland; on the river Reel, 7 miles NE of Bellingham. Acres, 5,451. Pop., 88. Houses, 16. An old mansion here was the seat of the De Lisle, and is now a farm-house.

MONKS, a place in the N of Worcester; 2 miles E by S of Kidderminster.

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. See COPPENHALL.

MONKSEATON, a township in Tynemouth parish, Northumberland; 2½ miles NNW of North Shields.

Acres, 1,110. Pop., 421. Houses, 80. 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 stood near it. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a large brewery, and several collieries.

MONKS-ELEIGH, a village and a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk. The village stands near the river Brett, 2½ miles SW of Bildeston, and 5¼ NW of Hadleigh r. station; and has a post-office under Ipswich.

The parish comprises 2,099 acres. Real property, £4,550. Pop., 678. Houses, 160. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £570.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a neat building, with a fine tower. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £12.

MONKS-GROVE, a seat in the NW of Surrey; under St. Anne's Hill, ¼ a mile W of Chertsey. It took its name from a cell of the Chertsey monks.

MONKS-HEATH, a hamlet in Alderley parish, Cheshire; 5½ miles W of Macclesfield.

MONK-SHERBORNE. See SHERBORNE (MONK).

MONKS-HORTON. See HORTON, Kent.

MONKSILVER, a village and a parish in Williton district, Somerset. The village stands 3 miles W of Williton r. station, and 6¼ N by W of Wiveliscombe; and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish contains also the hamlet of Woodford, and comprises 1,005 acres. Real property, £1,528. Pop., 304. Houses, 62. The manor belongs to T. B. Notley, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church comprises aisles and chancel, with porch and tower. There is a national school.

MONKS-KIRBY, a township in Lutterworth district, and a parish partly also in Rugby district, all in Warwickshire. The township lies adjacent to the Fosse way, 2 miles NE by E of Stretton r. station, 2¼ SW of Watling-street at the boundary with Leicestershire, and 6 NNW of Rugby; and has a post-office under Lutterworth. Pop., 596. Houses, 134. The parish contains also the hamlets of Pailton, Stretton-under-Foss, Newbold-Revel, and Copston-Magna in Lutterworth district, and the township of Eassenhall in Rugby district. Acres, 9,640. Real property, £14,388. Pop. in 1851, 1,899; in 1861, 1,931. Houses, 429. The manor was known at Comesday, as Chirchbery; was given, by William the Conqueror, to Geoffrey de Wrece; 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. Townthorn is the seat of W. Jackson, Esq., brother of the late American general, Stonewall Jackson; and stands on an eminence, with an extensive view. Street-Aston House and Newbold-Revel also are chief residences. A place called Clondesley-Bush, on the W side of the Fosse way, taken its name from having a mound reputed to have been the burial-place of a Roman soldier called Claudius; and numerous Roman relics, including bricks and substructions, have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Witleybrook and the p. curacy of Copston-Magna, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £300.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church was built, on the site of an older one, by Geoffrey de Wrece; 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, in 1867, was likely to be restored. Another church is in Copston-Magna; and is a modern edifice, in the Norman style. There are also, within the parish, a school-church, an Independent chapel, two Baptist chapels, a national school, a grammar-

school, another school with £30 a-year from endowment, and charities £32.

MONK-SOHAM. See SOHAM (MONK).

MONKSPATH, or MONKS-RIDING, a hamlet in Tanworth parish, Warwick; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Tanworth village. Real property, £175. Monkspath Hall is the seat of W. S. Colmore, Esq.

MONKS-RISBOROUGH. See RISBOROUGH (MONKS).

MONKS-RISBRIDGE. See RISBRIDGE (MONKS).

MONKS-SHERBORNE. See SHERBORNE (MONK).

MONKSTHORPE, a hamlet in Great Steeping parish, Lincoln; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Spilsby. Pop., 54.

MONKSTON. See MONXTON.

MONK-STREET, a place in the NW of Essex; 1 mile S of Thaxted.

MONKSWOOD, a parish, formerly extra-parochial, in Pontypool district, Monmouth; near the river Usk, and near the Monmouth and Pontypool railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NW of Usk r. station. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £1,022. Pop., 179. Houses, 37. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £80. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is good.

MONKTON, a parish in Honiton district, Devon; on the river Otter, 2 miles NE of Honiton r. station. Post-town, Honiton. Acres, 1,233. Real property, £1,333. Pop., 126. Houses, 21. The manor belongs to R. S. Gard, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Colyton, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was rebuilt in 1863; is in the early English style; and contains 145 sittings.

MONKTON, a hamlet in Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow township, Jarrow parish, Durham; 2 miles SW of Jarrow. It has a post-office under Gateshead; it competes with Bede's Hill and with Sunderland the claim of being the birthplace of the Venerable Bede; and it has a spring, called Bede's Well, which was long a superstitious resort for the benefit of diseased or infirm children.

MONKTON, a village and a parish in Thanet district, Kent. The village stands near the Canterbury and Ramsgate railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the river Stour, 2 WNW of Minster r. station, and $\frac{6}{7}$ W of Ramsgate; was once a market town; is a scattered place; and has a post-office under Ramsgate, and fairs on 22 July and 11 Oct. The parish comprises 2,346 acres. Real property, £5,556. Pop., 374. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given in 916, by Queen Ediva, to Christ Church, Canterbury, "to feed the monks." A fishery and a saltern were here at Domesday. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Birchington and Acol, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £670.* 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. There are a national school, and charities £20.

MONKTON, Pembroke. See MONXTON.

MONKTON-BISHOP. See BISHOP-MONKTON.

MONKTON-FARLEIGH, a parish, with a village, in Bradford-on-Avon district, Wilts; adjacent to the river Avon, the Great Western railway, and the boundary with Somerset, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW by N of Bradford r. station. Post-town, Bradford-on-Avon. Acres, 1,796. Real property, £2,967; of which £203 are in quarries. Pop., 352. Houses, 73. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Salisbury. 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 has reverted to the Bishop of Salisbury. 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, £196.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church comprises recent nave and chancel and an old tower. There is a fuel allotment.

MONKTON-FORT, a stronghold on the coast of Hants; at the extremity of Stokes bay, facing Spithhead anchorage, 1 mile S of Gosport. It consists of a series of bomb-proof batteries; mounts 47 heavy guns; and forms one of several very strong defences of Portsmouth harbour.

MONKTON-MOOR, a village, a township, and a parish in Great Ouseburn district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Nidd, near Marston-Moor, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Marston r. station, and 6 NW by W of York. The township comprises 3,110 acres. Real property, £4,412. Pop., 254. Houses, 51.—The parish contains also the township of Hessay; and its post-town is Marston, under York. Acres, 4,230. Real property, £6,038. Pop., 381. Houses, 79. The property is subdivided. The manor, with Red House, belongs to Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart. 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. Value, £391. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, with a brick tower; and was reported in 1850 as not good. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a Church school.

MONKTON-NUN, a village and a parish in Great Ouseburn district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Nidd, near the Great North of England railway, 3 miles N by W of Marston r. station, and 7 NW of York; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office under York. The parish comprises 1,692 acres. Real property, £2,840. Pop., 323. Houses, 85. The manor, with a seat called the Priory, belongs to Isaac Crawhall, Esq. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in the time of Stephen, by William de Arches. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £100.* Patron, I. Crawhall, Esq. The church belonged to the nunnery; retains a very fine Norman W door-way; and has a bell-turret. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £26 a-year, and charities £10.

MONKTON-TARRANT. See TARRANT-MONKTON.

MONKTON (WEST), a village and a parish in Taunton district, Somerset. The village stands on a spur of the Quantock hills, 2 or $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of the Bridgewater canal, the Bristol and Exeter railway, and the river Tone, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Taunton; and has a post-office, of the name of Monkton, under Taunton. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bathpool and Gotton. Acres, 3,079. Real property, £3,538. Pop., 1,153. Houses, 248. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Miss Warre. Monkton House is the seat of Capt. Shuldham; Walford House, of R. K. M. King, Esq.; Court Place, of J. A. Kinglake, Esq.; Sidbrook House, of R. Hedley, Esq.; Springfield House, of Mrs. Sweet; and Creechbarrow, on the Tone, of Captain Beadon. Many spots command splendid views. There are several quarries, and considerable flour mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £700.* Patron, the Rev. W. C. Kinglake. The church is later English, simple but very symmetrical; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a national school, alms-houses with £45 a-year, and other charities £6.

MONK-WEARMOUTH. See WEARMOUTH (MONK).

MONK-ZEAL. See ZEAL-MONACHORUM.

MONMORE GREEN, a railway station in Stafford; on the Walsall and Wolverhampton railway, 2 miles E of Wolverhampton.

MONMOUTH, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Monmouthshire. The town stands at the confluence of the rivers Monnow and Wye, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the mouth of the Trothy, and at the terminus of the Pontypool and Monmouth branch of the West Midland railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the boundary with Gloucestershire, $\frac{2}{3}$ S of the boundary with Herefordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ E of Abergavenny, and 129 WNW of London. It takes its name from its position at the mouth of the Monnow; but it was anciently called Abermynyw, Trefynw, and Mongwy, with reference also to the Wye. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Blestium*, mentioned by Au-

tonine; 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 connexion 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 gritstone, 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; stood entire, but dilapidated, in the time of Leland; has been allowed to pass into a state of fragmentary ruin, with miserably conditioned interior; 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 story, 53 feet long and 24 feet 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 Mitchel-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 parliamentary 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 parish church, in the time of Henry I., by Whyhenc, 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 Arthurius, 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 Teilau, 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 Spencer's "Fairy Queen," the materials of Shakespear's tragedy of "King Lear," and the beautiful fiction of "Sabrina" in Milton's "Comus." A tower of the priory, in very good preservation, still stands; is now used as a national school; 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 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, northeastward 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 speaks of antiquity. The streets leading toward the Wye contain some good blocks of houses; suburban extensions have recently been made beyond the Monnow; and many parts have amenities of garden and orchard. The lofty hill Kymin, contiguous to the E side of the Wye, forms a great attraction both to the inhabitants and to strangers; 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 now falling into decay. A very remarkable Druidical altar, called the Buckstone, stands on the edge of a lofty precipice about a mile from Kymin hill; has an irregular form, somewhat resembling an inverted pyramid; measures about 2 feet square at the bottom, 17 feet on the N side, 12 feet on the S side, and 11½ feet in height; has the properties of a logan or rocking-stone; and commands a good and extensive view, terminated by the Welsh mountains.

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 the old times, pierced with two side passages, and now presenting a very picturesque appearance. Another bridge, a wooden one, 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, pillared, neat, and commodious; and has, in front, a statue of Henry V., of poor artistic character, and in an awkward attitude. The market-house stands on the brow of the cliff overlooking the Monnow; and is a recent and well-arranged structure, erected at a cost of £8,000. The county jail stands on the side of a hill near the further end of the town; is a massive structure on the plan of Howard, with castellated appearance; and has capacity for 25 male and 8 female prisoners. St. Mary's church occupies the site of the ancient priory church; retains that church's tower, with a finely proportioned spire rising to the height of 200 feet; was rebuilt, not long ago, in the early English style; and contains many handsome monuments. St. Thomas' church stands at the foot of Monnow bridge; is early Norman, of simple form, with a low tower; was for many years in a ruinous condition; and, in 1830, was carefully and judiciously restored. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school, for 100 native boys, and almshouses for 10 men and 10 women, were founded and endowed, in the time of James I., by William Jones, a native of a small village in the neighbourhood; are under the direction of the Haberdashers' company in London; and have an endowed income of £977. There are a national school, an infant school, a public library, a workhouse, and charities, additional to Jones', £16.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief hotels; and is a seat of assizes, sessions, and county courts, the head-quarters of the county militia, and a place of election and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a market for cattle, sheep, and pigs, is held on the first Wednesday of every month; fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, the Wednesday before 20 June, 4 Sept., and 22 Nov.; and races are held annually in October. A manufacture of "Monmouth caps," alluded to by Fluellin in "Henry V." was long carried on, to the extent of employing many thousands of hands; but it was driven from Monmouth to Bewdley by the prevalence of a great plague; and it never again revived. Some business is done in tanning, wood-turning, and paper-making, and in corn mills and iron and tin works; and a large traffic exists in the conveyance of country produce, by the navigation of the Wye, between Hereford, Bristol, and intermediate places. The town is a borough by prescription; was first chartered by Edward VI.; is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and unites with Newport and Usk in sending a member to parliament. Its borough limits, both municipally and parliamentarily, include all Monmouth parish and part of Dixon-Newton parish. Corporation income in 1855, £541. Pop. in 1851, 5,710; in 1861, 5,783. Houses, 1,177. Electors of the three boroughs M. N. and U., in 1833, 899; in 1863, 1,666. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £9,735. Pop. in 1851, 26,512; in 1861, 30,577. Houses, 5,154.

The parish comprises 3,420 acres. Real property, £19,734; of which 27 are in fisheries, and £350 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,189; in 1861, 5,271. Houses, 1,069. A section of the parish, annexed to the church of St. Thomas, was constituted a separate charge in 1830, and had a pop. of 1,140 in 1861. The head living or St. Mary's is a vicarage, and that of St. Thomas is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value of the vicarage, £260; of the p. curacy, £80. Patron of both, the Duke of Beaufort.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Dixon-Newton, and comprises 7,268 acres. Pop. in 1861, 6,024. Houses, 1,231.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Trelleck, containing the parishes of Wonastow, Mitchel-Troy, Penalt, Llandogo, Llanishen, Llangoven, Cwmcearwen, Penyclawdd, Raglan, and Llandenny, and all Trelleck parish except Trelleck-Grange; the sub-district of Coleford, containing the parishes of Staunton and English Bicknor, the township of West Dean, and four tythings of Newland parish, all electorally in Gloucester; and the sub-district of Dingeston, containing the parishes of Dingeston, Rockfield, Tregar, Penrose, Llantilio-Crossenny, Llanvihangel-Ystern-Llewern, Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, St. Maughans, and Skenfeth, and the extra-parochial tract of Treworgan-with-Park-Grace-Dieu, electorally in Monmouth, and the parishes of Garway, Llanrothall, Welsh-Newton, Ganarew, Whitechurch, and Welsh Bicknor, electorally in Hereford. Acres, 101,791. Poor-rates in 1863, £16,496. Pop. in 1851, 27,379; in 1861, 30,244. Houses, 6,271. Marriages in 1863, 212; births, 992,—of which 72 were illegitimate; deaths, 616,—of which 242 were at ages under 5 years, and 28 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,943; births, 8,993; deaths, 5,495. The places of worship, in 1851, were 47 of the Church of England, with 10,317 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 977 s.; 16 of Baptists, with 2,506 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,996 s.; 14 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,181 s.; 4 of Bible Christians, with 233 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 402 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 420 s. The schools were 39 public day schools, with 2,541 scholars; 37 private day schools, with 767 s.; and 46 Sunday schools, with 3,106 s. The number of inmates in the workhouse, at the census of 1861, was 137.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, or MONMOUTH, a maritime county of England; bounded, on the NW, by Breconshire, on the N and the NE, by Herefordshire; on the E, by Gloucestershire; on the S, by the Severn's mouth

and the Bristol channel; on the W, by Glamorganshire. Its outline is not far from being pentagonal, with the sides facing the NW, the NE, the E, the ESE, 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 Rumney. Its greatest length, south-south-westward, to the Rumney's mouth, is 32 miles; its greatest breadth is 29 miles; its circuit is about 124 miles,—of which 24 are along the Severn's mouth and the Bristol channel; and its area is 368,399 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 congeries 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 1,000 feet, and Kynin hill and Wyrd cliff, commanding splendid views; and the chief mountains in the N and the NW are part of the Black mountains nearly 2,000 feet high, the Sugar Loaf mountain 1,852 feet, the Blorenge 1,720 feet, Mynydd-Maen 1,563 feet, and Skyrriid-Vavr 1,498 feet. The only rivers of any consequence, besides those on the boundaries, are the Trothy, running to the Wye near Monmouth,—the Usk, traversing the county nearly through the centre windingly to the Bristol channel, 33 miles below Newport,—and the Ebbw, traversing the W section from end to end, joined by the Sirhowy at about two-thirds of its length of run, and falling into the Bristol channel at a common embouchure with the Usk. Devonian or old red sandstone rocks form much the greater portion of the county; rocks of carboniferous limestone and shale form a small tract in the SE, around Chepstow and Caerwent, and appear in some other parts; rocks of the coal measures form a large tract in the W, from Pontypool westward to the boundary, and from the neighbourhood of Tredegar southward to the neighbourhood of Bedwas; and alluvial deposits form the tract of the Caldicott and the Wentlooge Levels. Mica and lead ore are found, limestone is plentiful, and coal and ironstone are largely worked.

About 307,000 acres are either arable land or meadow; about 2,000 acres are covered by the forest of Wentwood; very many acres are occupied by other woods, by oak-coppices, and by orchards; and about 5,000 acres are in a state of commonage. The soils in the low and level tracts are chiefly loams, variously light and heavy, with patches or intermixtures of sterile peat; those of the eastern, the central, and the northeastern tracts are of various character, generally fertile either under tillage or in meadow; and those of the upland tracts are mostly poor and shallow, rarely fitted for higher cropping than oats or barley, and mostly suited only for sheep pasture. Estates, in general, are large. Farms average from 100 to 200 acres; and are, for the most part, held at will. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans, peas, and turnips are generally grown. The cattle are of the large Hereford and other breeds. Sheep number about 175,000, and yield about 2,060 wool-packs. Mules are bred in the hills. A considerable trade is carried on in bark and timber. The manufacture of flannel was at one time extensive, but has declined. The making of knitted caps and stockings is carried on. The mining of coal and ironstone, the working of iron, and the export of mineral produce form by far the chief departments of trade. The principal works are at Pontypool, Aberyslan, Pentwyn, Blaenavon, Nantyglo, Beaufort, Tredegar, and the Tals of the Ebbw, the Sirhowy, and the Rumney. The number of collieries in 1859 was 74. The number of coal-miners, at the census of 1861, was 10,701; of iron miners, 2,427; of persons employed in iron manufacture, 8,833;

in tin manufacture, 266; in tinplate-working, 457; in stone-quarrying, 370. 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 Brecon and Monmouthshire canals traverse the county southward nearly through the centre, past Pontypool to Newport; send off branches to the Usk and to Cromlin; and have connection with railways. One railway comes in from Herefordshire, and goes southward through the centre of the county, past Abergavenny, and past the neighbourhood of Pontypool, into junction with the South Wales line at Newport; another goes from Monmouth, south-westward, past Raglan and Usk, into junction with the previous line $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Pontypool; another goes from Blaenavon, southward, past Pontypool into junction with the first, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Pontypool; two others go from the vicinity of Nantyglo and the vicinity of Beaufort, south-south-eastward, to a mutual junction at Aberbeeg; another, in continuation of these two, goes down the valley of the Ebbw, to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Ebbw's mouth, and then deflects east-north-eastward into junctions at Newport; another goes from Tredegar, down the valley of the Sirhowy, into junction with the preceding at Risca; another, running only a short distance within the county, but running elsewhere in close vicinity to its boundary, goes southward down the valley of the Rumney, makes several junctions, and gives direct communication with the port of Cardiff; another, coming from Merthyr-Tydvil in Glamorganshire, goes west-north-westward, past Newbridge, past Pont-Lanfraith and Cromlin, into junction with previously mentioned lines in the vicinity of Pontypool; and another, the Great Western and South Wales, comes in from Gloucestershire at Chepstow, and goes along all the coast, past Portskewett, Newport, and Rumney. Tram-roads also traverse portions of the mineral tracts, to a large aggregate of length; and turnpike roads traverse all parts of the county, to an aggregate of about 1,322 miles.

The county contains 116 parishes, parts of three others, and three extra-parochial places; and is divided into the boroughs of Monmouth and Newport, and the hundreds of Abergavenny, Caldicott, Raglan, Skenfrith, Usk, and Wentlooge. The act of 1844, for consolidating detached parts of counties, severed from Monmouthshire the parish of Welsh Bicknor, and annexed to it the hamlet of Bwlch-Trewyn. The registration county gives off two parishes to Herefordshire, and two to Glamorganshire; takes in eight parishes, part of another, and West Dean township from Gloucestershire, five parishes and part of another from Herefordshire, and parts of two parishes from Glamorganshire; comprises 432,906 acres; and is divided into the districts of Chepstow, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Bedwelty, Pontypool, and Newport. The county town is Monmouth; the market-towns are Monmouth, Newport, Usk, Abergavenny, Chepstow, Pontypool, Tredegar, and Caerleon; the only towns with each above 2,000 inhabitants are the first seven of these eight market-towns; and there are upwards of 165 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets. The chief seats are Troy House, Llanvihangel Court, Abercarn, Llanover, Llanwern, Pontypool Hall, Tredegar House, Trostreay, Wynastow, Bedwelty, Bertholey, Clytha, Coldbrook, Dingestow, Itton, Llanarth Court, Llanthony Abbey, Llantarnam, Newton House, Piercefield, and St. Pierre. The county is governed by a lord lieutenant and custos, a high sheriff, 47 deputy lieutenants, and about 170 magistrates; and it is in the home military district, the Oxford judicial circuit, and the diocese of Llandaff. The county prison is at Monmouth, and the pauper lunatic asylum is at Abergavenny. The police force, in 1864, comprised 6 men for Monmouth borough, at an annual cost of £372; 26 for Newport borough, at a cost of £1,799; and 102 for the rest of the county, at a cost of £8,702. The crimes committed in 1864, were 10 in Monmouth borough, 117 in Newport, and 257 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended were 7 in Monmouth, 102 in Newport, and 197 in the rest of the county; the known de-

predators or suspected persons at large were 13 in Monmouth, 601 in Newport, and 698 in the rest of the county; and the houses of bad character were none in Monmouth, 130 in Newport, and 79 in the rest of the county. One member is sent to parliament by the boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk; and two are sent by the rest of the county. Electors of the county in 1833, 3,738; in 1865, 4,909,—of whom 2,749 were freeholders, 322 were copyholders, and 1,111 were occupying tenants. Poor-rates for the registration county in 1863, £87,253. Real property of the electoral county in 1815, £298,931; in 1843, £591,162; in 1860, £893,921,—of which £469 were in quarries, £55,461 in mines, £109,874 in iron-works, £354 in fisheries, £165 in canals, £69,580 in railways, and £3,110 in gas-works. Pop. of the registration county in 1851, 177,130; in 1861, 196,977. Inhabited houses, 37,652; uninhabited, 2,132; building, 265. Pop. of the electoral county in 1801, 45,568; in 1821, 75,801; in 1841, 134,368; in 1861, 174,633. Inhabited houses, 33,077; uninhabited, 2,021; building, 226.

The territory now forming Monmouthshire was part of the country of the Silures, and came to be part of the Welsh Deheubarth, Gwent, and Morgannwg. The Romans included it in their Britannia Prima, and erected in it five important stations,—Bluestium supposed to be at Monmouth, Burrium at Usk, Gobannium 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. Animosities 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 Morgannwg 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 Nov. 1839; went into collision with a small body of military and special constables; and resulted in the death of 20 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 Taliurum, Gaer, Campston-hill, Craig-y-Saeson, Craig-y-Gaer, 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, Llanidilo, Llanfair, Llangibby, Llanvaches, Cressney, Abergavenny, Dinham, Castell-Glas, Newport, Pencoed, Pencoed, Castell-Tregreg, Caldicott, and Chepstow. Abbeys were at Tintern, Llanthony, Caerleon, Grace-Dieu, and Llantarnam; monastic houses, variously priories, friaries, and nunneries, 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.

MONMOUTHSHIRE CANAL, a canal in Monmouthshire; from Newport northward, past Malpas and Llan-tarnam, to Pontypool. It was formed in 1792; is 17½ miles long; rises 447 feet; and connects at Malpas with a branch westward to Crumlin, and at Pontypool with the Brecon canal northward to Brecon.

MONMOUTHSHIRE RAILWAY, a railway system in Monmouthshire; originally a line of 12 miles from Newport to Pontypool, with several branches and with the Monmouthshire canal, but eventually a ramified system of aggregately 44 miles. The Monmouthshire Canal company undertook to form it in 1845, by raising additional capital; they obtained power in 1853, to raise further capital to the amount of £202,510, and to borrow £67,500 by mortgage; they were authorized in 1861, to form new short connecting lines, aggregately 5 miles long, on a new capital of £100,000 in shares, and £25,000 in loans; they got power, in 1865, to construct two more short branches, to purchase the Brecon and Aberegheny canal, and to raise a further capital of £200,000 in shares, and £50,000 in loans; and they have an interest, by subscription, of £20,000, in the Alexandra dock. The system includes the Eastern Valleys railway, from Newport, past Pontypool, to Blaenavon; and the Western Valleys railway, from Newport, past Crumlin, to Nantyglo, with a branch from Aberbeeg, up Elbow-vauw vale, to the vicinity of Beaufort.

MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; on the river Wye, 3 miles SSW of Moorhampton r. station, and 5½ SSW of Weobly. Post-town, Bishopstone, under Hereford. Acres, 1,011. Real property, £1,855. Pop., 102. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to a son-in-law of Owen Glendower, and belongs now to Sir V. Cornwall, Bart. Monnington Court is supposed to have been the death-place of Owen Glendower, and is now a farm-house. There is a long avenue called Monnington Walk. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £205.* Patron, Sir V. Cornwall, Bart. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower.

MONNOW (TAE), a river of Hereford and Monmouth. It rises in Hereford, among the Black mountains, adjacent to the boundary with Brecon, 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 Monmouth, in the neighbourhood of Fandy r. station; runs thence ¼ miles north-eastward, along the boundary between Hereford and Monmouth, to a point ¾ of a mile SSE of Pontrilas r. station; receives there, on the left bank, the large tribute of the Dore; proceeds thence about 9 miles south-eastward, along the boundary between Hereford and Monmouth, past Kentschurch, Grosmount, Garway, Skenfrith, and Llanrothall, to a point 1 mile NE of Rockfield; and goes thence about 4 miles windingly south-eastward, within Monmouthshire, to a confluence with the Wye at Monmouth.

MONSALDALE, a beautiful reach of the river Wye's vale in the NW of Derbyshire; above Ashford.

MONS BODONICUS. See **BADURRY**, Wilts.

MONTACUTE, a village and a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset. The village stands 4 miles W by N of Yeovil r. station; was known to the Saxons as Logares-barh; takes its present name by corruption of the Latin "mons acutus," from one of two neighbouring, wood-clad, pyramidal hills; sent two members to a parliament of Edward I.; and has a post-office under Hminster, and a fair on the second Wednesday of May. The parish includes the tythings of Bishopstone and Hyde. Acres, 1,455. Real property, with Thorne-Coffin, £5,189; of which 260 are in quarries. Rated property of M. alone, 23,863. Pop., 992. Houses, 203. 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 W. Phelps, Esq. M. House was built in 1530-1601, 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 the second story; 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 skimming-stone;" contains also in the upper story, 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 Clunian 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 2 miles in circuit, is on Hamdon 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 about 100 feet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £190.* Patron, W. Phelps, Esq. 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 chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school.

MONTE-VIDEO, a place in the S of Dorset; 2 miles NW of Weymouth.

MONTFORD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Aitcham district, Salop. The village stands on the river Severn, 3¼ miles NNW of Hanwood r. station, and 5 W by N of Shrewsbury; and has a bridge over the Severn, and a post-office under Shrewsbury.—The parish contains also the township of Emsdon, and comprises 2,976 acres. Real property, £8,159. Pop., 468. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Shrawadine, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £613.* Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church has a tower, and is good.—The sub-district contains three other parishes. Acres, 7,857. Pop., 1,166. Houses, 237.

MONTFORD, a township, conjoint with Preston, in St. Alkmound parish, Salop; 4 miles W of Shrewsbury.

MONTGOMERY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Montgomeryshire. The town stands on an acclivity commanded by a higher eminence, in the eastern vicinity of the Oswestry and Newtown railway, 1 mile W of Olla's dyke, and the boundary with Salop, 1½ SE of a bend of the river Severn, and 20 SW of Shrewsbury. The neighbouring eminence on the W, separated from the town's site 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 town's site, before the Norman conquest, by Baldwin, a lieutenant of the marches; and the town took thence the name of Trefaldwyn, signifying "Baldwynstown." 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 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 Blaek Hall, the birthplace of the learned George Herbert, is in the NE. Lynmore 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 guild-hall, used for sessions, stands in the upper part of the town. The county jail, a modern structure with capacity for 55 male and 13 female prisoners, stands near the site of the castle ruins. The parish church is cruciform, and partly early English; has a tower, added by Lord Clive in 1816, at a cost of £1,700; 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 a post-office; under Shrewsbury, a railway station, two hotels, a dissenting chapel, an endowed school with £14 a-year, and charities, £39; is a seat of sessions, a place of election, and a polling-place; gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Eglinton; and numbers, among distinguished natives, Dr. Lees, the editor of the well-known Cyclopaedia. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on 26 March, the first Thursday of May, 7 June, 4 Sept., and 14 Nov. 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 contemperate with those of the parish. Acres, 3,238. Real property, £7,441; of which £25 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,248; in 1861, 1,276. Houses, 259. Electors of the six associated boroughs, in 1833, 723; in 1863, 933. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £4,431. Pop. in 1851, 17,887; in 1861, 19,036. Houses, 4,077.

The parochial living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £347. Patron, the Earl of Powis.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Montgomery, Berriew, Llandyssil, and Llanmerewig, and the townships of Castlewright, Aston, Churchstoke, and Brompton and Rhiston,—the last ectorally in Salop. Acres, 33,351. Pop., 6,121. Houses, 1,226.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Pool, containing the parishes of Welshpool, Castle-Caereinion, and Buttington, and the townships of Leighton, Middleton, and Uppington; and the sub-district of Chirbury, containing the parish of Forden and the townships of Rhosgoch and Trelystan, ectorally in Montgomeryshire, and the parish of Chirbury and the township of Worthin, ectorally in Salop. Acres of the district, 74,067. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,615. Pop. in 1851, 17,984; in 1861, 19,097.

Houses, 3,804. Marriages in 1863, 148; births, 580,—of which 39 were illegitimate; deaths, 404,—of which 136 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,431; births, 6,025; deaths, 3,934. The places of worship, in 1851, were 20 of the Church of England, with 8,303 sittings; 10 of Independents, with 1,453 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 392 s.; 17 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 1,590 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,410 s.; and 21 of Primitive Methodists, with 697 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,523 scholars; 29 private day schools, with 639 s.; 52 Sunday schools, with 3,413 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 18 s. The district comprises two poor-law unions; the one Montgomery and Pool, under a local act; the other Rhosgoch and other places, under the act of 43d Elizabeth. The Montgomery and Pool workhouse is in Forden; and, at the census of 1861, had 99 inmates.—The hundred contains four parishes and parts of four others. Acres, 43,463. Pop. in 1851, 5,286; in 1861, 5,523. Houses, 1,071.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, or MONTGOMERY, an inland county of Wales; bounded, on the N, by Merioneth and Denbighshire; on the E, by Salop; on the S, by Radnorshire; on the SW, by Cardiganshire; on the W, by Cardiganshire and Merioneth. 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 453,323 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 prevalently mountainous, moorish, bleak, and wild. The Berwyn mountains range along the NW boundary, and have a culminating altitude of 2,104 feet, the Breidden hills, with Moel-y-Golfa particularly conspicuous, form a striking group in the E; the Llandinam hills, with culminating altitude of 1,898 feet are in the S; a great tableau, with average altitude of about 1,000 feet, is in the centre; and the magnificent Plinlimmon, with altitude of 2,463 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 water-shed, 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 3½ miles from the boundary; and receives, from within the county, the tributaries of the Clywedog, the Tarannon, the Rhiw, 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 Beguclin, Glaslyn, Llyngwydlior, Llyn-Hir, and Llyn-yr-Afange, 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 is worked at Llangunog, Llanidloes, and other places; millstones are quarried in the Breidden hills; limestone is worked at Llanymynech and Porthywaen;

a little coal is found near Coedwae; lead ore, with silver in it, occurs at Llanbrynmair, Craigy-y-Mwyn, Esgairhir, Pennant, Talliff, Isgar-Gallid, and Dymityngum; copper-ore was found by the Romans at Llanymynech; and zinc-ore occurs at Llangyngog and Llanfyllin.

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. Clean farming, particularly in the E, is highly appreciated; and oats, barley, rye, wheat, pease, vetches, turnips, clover, and heup are grown. Yet the farm-houses, in other parts than the E, are aggregated far from good,—many of them timbered; and the cottages are very poor. The native cattle, a small brindled short-legged breed, deep in the carcase, are kept on the inferior farms; and the Devonshire and Herefordshire breeds abound on the best lands. Two kinds of sheep are fed on the hills; the one a small native breed, from 8 to 10 lbs. the quarter; the other the Kerry Hill breed, hornless, fine-woolled, and about 12 lbs. the quarter. The small merlyn ponies abound on the hills; and a good breed of horses is reared in the vales. Cattle, butter, and cheese are exported in considerable quantities; a little cider is made; and oak-plantations, to supply an exportation of oak for ship-building, are maintained. Flannel and woollen cloth are the chief manufactures; and, at the census of 1861, the flannel employed 290 males and 218 females,—the woollen cloth, 843 males and 703 females. One railway, coming in from Oswestry, goes along all the E and the SE, past Welshpool, Montgomery, and Newtown, to Llanidloes; two fork from the preceding at Llanidloes, to go toward respectively Buith and Llanpeter; another deflects from the first at Llanymynech, and goes westward to Llanfyllin; another, in course of formation in 1867, deflects at the same point in an opposite direction, and passes through a small portion of the NE border, to form direct communication toward Shrewsbury; another deflects from the first at Welshpool, and goes east-north-eastward into junction with the last towards Shrewsbury; two others, in course of formation in 1867, deflect from the first at Montgomery, and go respectively north-eastward towards Shrewsbury and south-eastward towards Bishops-Castle; another deflects from the first at Newtown, and goes westward, past Carno, Llanbrynmair, and Machynlleth, toward Aberystwith; and a short branch deflects from the same point as the last, and goes eastward to Kerry. The Montgomeryshire canal gives a communication of 24 miles along the valley of the Severn, from Newtown to Llanymynech; sends off a branch of 3 miles to Guilsfield; and communicates, by a branch from Llanymynech, with the Ellesmere canal.

The county contains 48 parishes, parts of 9 other parishes, and 1 extra-parochial tract; and is divided into the boroughs of Llanidloes and Welshpool, and the hundreds of Cawrse, Deythru, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Mathrafel, Montgomery, Newtown, and Pool. The act of 1844, for consolidating detached parts of counties, annexed to Montgomeryshire the township of Carreghwa, previously belonging to Denbighshire. The registration county gives off one township to Merioneth, and one parish and part of two others to Salop; takes in one township from Cardiganshire, three parishes and part of another from Denbighshire, two parishes from Merioneth, and one parish and parts of two others from Salop; comprises 565,121 acres; and is divided into the districts of Montgomery, Newtown, Llanfyllin, and Machynlleth. The assize towns are Welshpool for Lent, and Newtown for Summer; the sessions and election town is Montgomery; the market-towns are Welshpool, Newtown, Montgomery, Llanfair, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, and Machynlleth; the only towns with each above 2,000 inhabitants are Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanidloes; and there are upwards of 300 small towns, villages, and hamlets. The chief seats are Lymore Park, Nauteribba,

Bodfach, Gregynog, Aberfechan, Aberiarth, Llwydarth, Broadway, Bryngwyn, Dolforwyn, Dolgog, Garth, Garthmill, Glanlloren, Greenhill, Leighton, Mathavan, Mellington, Newtown House, Rhiwport, Trelydan, and Vaynor. The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, a sheriff, 7 deputy lieutenants, and about 40 magistrates; and is in the home military district, the North Wales judicial circuit, and the dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford. The police force, in 1864, comprised 29 men, and was maintained at an annual cost of £2,392. The crimes committed in 1864, were 116; the persons apprehended, 129; the known predators or suspected persons at large, 372; the houses of bad character, 67. One member is sent to parliament by a group of six boroughs within the county, and 1 by the rest of the county. Electors of the latter in 1833, 2,523; in 1865, 3,339,—of whom 1,860 were freeholders, and 1,284 were occupying tenants. Real property in 1815, £207,286; in 1843, £341,086; in 1860, £350,962,—of which £1,847 were in quarries, £3,262 in mines, £20 in fisheries, £2,913 in railways, and £439 in gas-works. Pop. in 1801, 48,184; in 1821, 60,245; in 1841, 69,607; in 1861, 66,919. Inhabited houses, 13,501; uninhabited, 413; building, 81. Pop. of the registration county, in 1851, 77,142; in 1861, 76,923. Inhabited houses, 15,608; uninhabited, 509; building, 100.

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 Mathrafal; 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 Towns-shire, 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. Druidical stones are at Newydd-Fynyddedd. The Sam Hir Roman way traversed the county by Meifod and Mathrafal; and vicinial or diverging ways went from their Caer-Sws station on the Sam Hir way near Newtown. Another Roman station was at Meifod; and Roman camps are at Cefn-Caer, Castell-Caerinion, and Moelldelwyn. 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 stories to the towers, and with wood-covered spires.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE CANAL, a canal in the E of Montgomeryshire; from Newtown, 24 miles north-north-eastward, along the valley of the Severn, to Llanymynech. It was formed in 1795-1821; it descends 225 feet with 15 locks; it sends off a branch of 3 miles to Guilsfield; it crosses the Vyrnyw river, adjacent to Llanymynech, at the boundary with Salop, on an aqueduct of five arches, each 40 feet in span, and 25 feet above the ordinary level of the river; and it is connected by a branch, north-eastward thence, with the Ellesmere canal.

MONTPELIER. See BRISTOL.

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 Colepepers; 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 Andover district, Hants; 3½ miles WSW of Andover r. station. Post-town, Andover. Acres, 1,141. Real property, with Amport, Cholderton, and Sarson, £6,988. Rated property of M. alone, £1,294. Pop., 275. Houses, 58. The property belongs to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £338. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church has a tower, with slated spire, and is good.

MONYASH, a village and a township-chapelry in Bakewell parish, Derby. The village stands in a hollow, at the head of the river Lathkill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the Cromford and High Peak railway, and 5 WSW of Bakewell r. station; was, at Domesday, a penal settlement for reformatory monks; was afterwards a market-town; and is now a seat of half-yearly Barmot courts, for matters relating to lead mines in the hundred of High Peak. The chapelry comprises 3,840 acres. Post-town, Bakewell. Real property, £3,278; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop., 460. Houses, 94. The manor belongs to W. and J. Finney, Esqs. The land lies chiefly on limestone, and has a bleak appearance. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £123.* Patron, the Vicar of Bakewell. The church is old, and consists of nave and aisles, with tower and octagonal spire. There are chapels for Quakers and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and charities £11.

MOOR, a township in Hawarden parish, Flint; near Hawarden. Acres, 237. Real property, £760. Pop., 110. Houses, 23.

MOOR, a township, conjoint with Bawcote, in Richards-Castle parish, Salop; 2 miles SSW of Ludlow. Pop., 206. Moor Park is a chief residence.

MOOR, a village in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwick; 1 mile NNE of Sutton-Coldfield. Moor Hall is the seat of the Hacketts.

MOOR, a hamlet in Fladbury parish, Worcester; $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile W of Fladbury village.

MOOR, Cheshire. See **MOORE**.

MOOR-ALLERTON. See **ALLERTON-CHAPEL**.

MOOR-AND-HILL. See **HILL-AND-MOOR**.

MOORBY, a parish, with a small village, in Horn-castle district, Lincoln; 4 miles SE by S of Horncastle, r. station. Post-town, Boston. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,130. Pop., 128. Houses, 23. A tract, with 13 of the pop., and 4 of the houses, is an allotment in the Wildmore Fen. The manor belongs to J. B. Stanhope, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Wood-Enderby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200.* 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 are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

MOOR-CRITCHELL. See **CRITCHELL-MOORE**.

MOORE, or **MOOR**, a village and a township in Run-corn parish, Cheshire. The village stands adjacent to the Northwestern railway and the Bridgewater canal, 1 mile SE of the Mersey and Irwell canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ SE of the Mersey river, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Warrington; is a neat place; and has a station on the railway, and a postal letter-box under Warrington. The township comprises 901 acres. Real property, £2,267. Pop. in 1851, 336; in 1861, 269. Houses, 56. The manor, with Moore Hall, belongs to the Rev. G. Heron. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

MOOR-END, a place in the N of Devon; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Chulmleigh.

MOOR-END, or **MEER-END**, a place in the centre of Warwickshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Coventry.

MOOR-ENDS, a hamlet in Thorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Thorna.

MOORES BARROW-WITH-PARME, a township in Middlewich parish, Cheshire; on a branch of the river Dane, 3 miles E by S of Middlewich. Acres, 425. Real property, £541. Pop., 25. Houses, 4.

MOORESIDE. See **BACRWELL**.

MOORFIELDS, a chapelry in Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; within Sheffield borough. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Sheffield. Pop. in 1861, 6,254. Houses, 1,175. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Archbishop. The church stands in Cupola-street; was erected by subscription; and is a neat structure in the pointed style, with bell-turret.

MOORFIELDS, Middlesex. See **LONDON**.

MOORGATE, a hamlet in Claborough parish, Notts; on the Chesterfield canal, suburban to the NE side of

East Retford. Pop., 1,007. A chapel of ease to Claborough is here, and was erected in 1828.

MOORGATE, a hamlet in Whiston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Rotherham.

MOOR-GRANGE, a place in the E of E. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles NW of Horsnae.

MOOR (GREAT), a place in the NW of Bucks; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Winslow.

MOOR-GREEN, a hamlet in Ardeley parish, Herts; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Buntingford.

MOOR-GREEN, a hamlet in Gresley parish, Notts; 2 miles E of Langley-Mill r. station, and 7 NW of Nottingham. It has a post-office under Nottingham; and it was formerly called Gresley-Moor-Green. Pop., 391.

MOOR-GREEN (NORTH). See **NORTHMOOR-GREEN**.
MOOR-HALL, a place in Herefield parish, Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of Herefield village. An ancient priory, a cell to Clerkenwell priory, was here; and some remains of it, including the chapel, still exist.

MOORHAMPTON, a railway station in Herefordshire; on the Hereford and Brecon railway, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Hereford. Moorhampton Park, adjacent to the station, is the seat of the Hamp family.

MOORHAY. See **APETHORPE**.

MOOR-HEAD, a hamlet in Shipley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Bradford.

MOOR-HILL, a place in the E of Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Rochford.

MOORHOUSE, a township in Burgh-by-Sands parish, Cumberland; near the Carlisle and Silloth railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Carlisle. It contains the village of Thurstonfield, and has a Quaker's chapel. Real property, £1,795. Pop., 306. Houses, 67. Moorhouse Hall is the seat of the Hodgsons.

MOORHOUSE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durhamshire; on the river Wear, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Durham. Acres, 272. Real property, £331; of which £12 are in quarries. Pop., 94. Houses, 17.

MOORHOUSE, a hamlet in Laxton parish, Notts; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Tuxford. Pop., 77.

MOORHOUSE, a hamlet in Hooton-Pagnell parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Doncaster. Pop., 53.

MOORHOUSE, a hamlet in Stanley township, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NNE of Wakefield.

MOORHOUSE-MOOR, a hamlet in Allerton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Bradford.

MOORHOUSES, a hamlet in Revesby parish, Lincoln; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Horncastle. Pop., 89.

MOORHOUSES, a hamlet in Brougham parish, Westmoreland; near Penrith.

MOORHOUSES, a hamlet in the N of Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Longtown.

MOORLAND, a hamlet in North Petherton parish, Somerset; on the river Parret, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bridgewater. It contains the church of Northmoor-Green chapelry.

MOOR-LANE, a hamlet in Gomersall township, Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Huddersfield.

MOORLINCII, a village, a township, and a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset. The village stands $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Shapwick r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E of Bridgewater; and has a fair on 20 Aug. The township comprises 1,122 acres. Real property, £2,454. Pop. in 1851, 375; in 1861, 334. Houses, 81. The parish contains also the chapelries of Catcott, Edlington, Sutton-Mallett, Stawell, and Chilton-upon-Polden; and its post-town is Ashcott, under Bath. Acres, 9,252. Real property, £19,368. Pop. in 1851, 2,439; in 1861, 2,529. Houses, 534. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to B. C. Greenhill, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Stawell and Sutton-Mallett, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £500.* Patron, the Rev. R. J. Luscombe. The church is partly early English; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. The p. curacies of

Catcott, Burtle, and Edington-with-Chilton-upon-Polden, are separate benefices. There are Independent chapels in Moorlinch and Chilton-upon-Polden, a Wesleyan chapel in Catcott, a Primitive Methodist chapel in Burtle, and national schools in Moorlinch and Catcott. The charities amount to £152.

MOOR (LITTLE), a hamlet in Broadway parish, Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Weymouth.

MOOR (Low). See LOWMOOR.

MOOR (North). See NORTHMOOR.

MOOR PARK, a seat of the Marquis of Westminster, in Broadway parish, Dorset; 4 miles N of Weymouth. The estate belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans, and passed to the Hoteliers, Archbishop Neville, the De Veres, the Russells, the Carys, the Earl of Ossory, the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Anson, and others. The mansion was built by Leoni; is in the Grecian style; contains a hall and a staircase painted with subjects from Ovid, and a saloon by Thornhill after Guido; and stands amid grounds laid out by Lucy Waters, the mother of the Duke of Monmouth, and altered by "Capability" Brown.

MOOR PARK, the quadrant seat of Sir William Temple, in Farnham parish, Surrey; on the river Wey, 1 mile E of Farnham. See FARNHAM, Surrey.

MOOR-RIG, a hamlet in the N of Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Shap.

MOOR-ROW, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Whitehaven and Cleator railway, at the junction of the branch to Egremont, 3 miles SSE of Whitehaven.

MOORSHOLM-CUM-GIRRIK, a township in Skelton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Guisbrough. Acres, 4,260. Real property, £3,312; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop., 305. Houses, 69. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

MOORSIDE, a hamlet in Backwell parish, Somerset; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bristol. Pop., 195.

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, Durhamshire; on the Great North of England railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Durham. Acres, 588. Real property, £1,408; of which £144 are on the railway. Pop., 973. Houses, 185. Some of the inhabitants are employed in neighbouring collieries and quarries.

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. Pop., 201.

MOOR (THE), a ville, in Stoke-St. Milborough parish, Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ludlow.

MOORTHORPE, a hamlet in South Kirkby township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Pontefract.

MOORTHWAIT, a township in Cumwhitton parish, Cumberland; on the river Eden, 8 miles SE by E of Carlisle. Real property, £1,129. Pop., 144. Houses, 26. Here is a meet for the Aikton harriers.

MOORTON, a place in the SW of Devon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Tavistock.

MOORTON, a hamlet in Falfield and Moorton tything, Thornbury parish, Gloucester; 1 mile NE of Thornbury.

MOORTON, a hamlet in Northmoor parish, Oxfordshire; 5 miles SW of Oxford.

MOORTON, Lincoln. See MOORTOWN.

MOOR-TOP, a hamlet in Ackworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Pontefract.

MOOR-TOWER, an octagonal brick turret in the centre of Lincolnshire; 4 miles N of Tattershall. It is 60 feet high, was built by Lord Cromwell, and is supposed to have been an outpost of Tattershall castle.

MOORTOWN, a township in Brandsburton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hornsea. Acres, 493. Real property, £477. Pop., 27. Houses, 14.

MOORTOWN, a township, conjoint with Cotwall, in Ercall-Magna parish, Salop; 5 miles NW of Wellington.

MOORTOWN, a tything in Fivehead parish, Somerset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Langport. Pop., 24.

MOORTOWN, Northumberland and Cumberland. See MURTON.

MOORTOWN, or MOORTON, a hamlet in South Kelsey parish, Lincoln; on the Lincoln, Market-Rasen, and Hull railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Caistor. It has a station on the railway, serving for Caistor, and a Wesleyan chapel. Pop., 77.

MOOR (WEST). See WESTMOOR.

MOORWINSTOW, or MORWENSTOW, a parish in Stratton district, Cornwall; on the coast, at the boundary with Devon, 6 miles NNW of Stratton, and 22 NNW of Launceston r. station. It contains the hamlets of Moorwinnow, Coombe, Crossstown, Eastcot, Gooseham, Woodford, and Woolley; and its post-town is Stratton, Cornwall. Acres, 7,956; of which 30 are water. Real property, £5,176. Pop. in 1851, 1,094; in 1861, 863. Houses, 189. The decrease of pop. arose partly from emigration. The property is divided among a few. Lea belonged to Lord Carteret, and Stanbury was the birthplace of Bishop Stanbury of Hereford. Chapel House and Cleave House are chief residences. 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 Exeter. Value, £276. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church stands near a cliff at Moorwinnow 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 Keuphthornes and the Waddons; and was recently in bad condition.

The churchyard contains some affecting memorials of boat-wreck on the adjacent shores. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities, £10. Sir W. Adams, the distinguished oculist, was a native; and the Rev. R. S. Hawker, author of "Echoes from Old Cornwall," is vicar.

MOORWOOD, a hamlet in Bradfield chapelry, Ecclefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; under Bradfield Point, $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Billing brook, at the boundary with Northampton, 2 NW of Stilton, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Overton r. station. Post-town, Peterborough. Acres, 1,174. Real property, £1,500. Pop., 132. Houses, 23. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £271. Patron, the Rev. Dr. Vincent. The church is Norman and early English, with a tower; and is in tolerable condition.

MORCHARD-BISHOP. See BISHOP-MORCHARD.

MORCHARD-CRUWYS. See CRUWYS-MORCHARD.

MORCHARD-ROAD, a railway station in Devon; on the North Devon railway, between Copplesone and Inqford stations, and serving for Bishop-Moreland.

MORCOTT, a village and a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland. The village stands on an affluent of the river Chater, and on the Rugby and Stamford railway, 2 miles SW of Luffenham r. station, and 4 E by N of Uppingham; and has a post-office under Uppingham. The railway passes under a part of it. The parish comprises 1,343 acres. Real property, £3,185. Pop. in 1851, 667; in 1861, 494. Houses, 118. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of labourers employed on the railway. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Morcott Hall, belongs to S. R. Fydeh, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value,

£440.* Patron, Mrs. Thorold. The church is Norman, in good condition; has a tower, with short lead-covered spire; and contains an old monument of W. de Overton. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and an endowed hospital for six poor unmarried persons, each of whom receives £36 a-year.

MORDEN, a village and a parish in Wareham district, Dorset. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bailey-Gate r. station, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ N by E of Wareham; and has a post-office under Blandford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Charborough, Sandford, and Sherford. Acres, 6,574. Real property, £5,168. Pop. in 1851, 1,018; in 1861, 939. Houses, 194. The manor, with Charborough Park, belongs to Miss Drax. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £250.* Patron, Miss Drax. The church is ancient; consists of nave and chancel, with embattled tower; contains monuments of the Erle and the Drax families, and, in 1867, was in bad repair. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, almshouses, and some charity lands.

MORDEN, Durham and Sussex. See MORDEN.

MORDEN, Cambridge. See GULDEN-MORDEN and STEEPLE-MORDEN.

MORDEN COLLEGE. See BLACKHEATH.

MORDIFORD, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Lug, near its influx to the Wye, and under Baekbury hill, 2 miles NNE of Holme-Lacy r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Hereford; and has a post-office under Hereford, a bridge over the Lug, and a recently-erected bridge over the Wye. The parish contains also the hamlets of Checkley, Checkley-Green, Sufton, and the Rock. Acres, 1,478. Real property, £2,707. Pop., 691. Houses, 149. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lady Emily Foley. The rocks are interesting to geologists; form outlying ridges of the great Silurian valley of elevation; and include much limestone, very rich in fossils. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £318.* Patron, Lady Emily Foley. The church has Norman portions; is chiefly later English; has a transept rebuilt in 1852, and a tower rebuilt in 1814; has also a memorial window to the eldest daughter of R. Hereford, Esq.; and contains a piscina, an ancient monument, an effigies with a very ancient inscription, and a memorial of a very remarkable storm which passed over the village in 1811. There are a national school, and charities 47.

MORDON, a township in Sedgfield parish, Durham; on the river Skerne, near the Great North of England and the Clarence railways, 8 miles NE of Darlington. Acres, 1,537. Real property, £1,536. Pop., 179. Houses, 35. Mordon Carr here is a tract of bog land.

MORDON, a village and a parish in Croydon district, Surrey. The village stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of the river Wandle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of a station of its own name on the Wimbledon and Croydon railway, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Croydon; and has a post-office, under Mitcham, London S. The parish comprises 1,422 acres. Real property, £5,039. Pop., 654. Houses, 125. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to Merton abbey, and belongs now to R. Garth, Esq. Mordou Hall was formerly the manor-house, and is now a school. Mordon Park, Mordon Hill, Mordon Lodge, and the Rectory are chief residences. Snuff-mills are on the river; and a large brickfield was lately opened on Mordon Common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £353.* Patron, R. Garth, Esq. The church was rebuilt of brick in 1626; has stone decorated windows, which probably belonged to the previous church; has also an embattled tower; and contains some brasses and monuments. There are an endowed school with £36 a-year, an endowed Sunday school with £30, and charities 429.

MORE, a township and a parish in Clun district, Salop. The township lies on the river Onny, near the boundary with Wales, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Bishops-Castle r. station. The parish contains also the townships of Lintley and Moreswood; and its post-town, is Bishops-Castle, Shropshire. Acres, 3,533. Real property, £2,653.

Pop., 227. Houses, 40. The manor belongs to the Rev. T. F. More. There are ancient Norman shooting butts, and several ancient camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £270.* Patron, the Rev. T. F. More. The church was recently rebuilt, and has a tower. There are an endowed school with £5 a-year, and charities 45.

MORE, a constablvick, conjoint with Conningswick, in Rock parish, Worcester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bewdley.

MOREBATH, a village and a parish in Tiverton district, Devon. The village stands on a bold acclivity, near the boundary with Somerset, and near the confluence of the rivers Exe and Barle, 2 miles N by W of Bampton, and 9 N by W of Tiverton r. station; and was anciently called Murbath and Murbade; and has a post-office under Tiverton. The parish comprises 2,449 acres. Real property, £3,882. Pop. in 1851, 514; in 1861, 430. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to Barlinch priory, and belongs now to M. Bere, Esq. Part of the surface rises into lofty hills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £195.* Patron, M. Bere, Esq. The church is ancient; has remains of a window brought from Barlinch priory in the 16th century; and was recently in bad condition. Charities, £22.

MOREBY, a township in Stillingsfleet parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of York.

MORECAMBE, a seaport-village, conjoint with Poulton-le-Sands, in Lancaster parish, Lancashire; on a bight of Morecambe bay, at the terminus of a railway from Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Lancaster. It has a post-office, under Lancaster, a railway station with telegraph, a hotel, and a harbour; and it combines with Poulton in offering sea-bathing facilities for summer visitors.

MORECAMBE BAY, a sea-inlet on the coast of Lancashire and Westmoreland; entering between Rossall Point, 24 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, 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.

MORECAMBE RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire; from the North-western at Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, to Morecambe village. It was opened in 1849.

MORE-CRITCHELL. See CRITCHELL-MOORE.

MOREDON, a tything in Rodborne Cheney parish, Wilts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Swindon. Pop., 239.

MORE-GREEN, a hamlet in the W of the Isle of Wight; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Yarmouth.

MORELEIGH, or MORLEY, a village and a parish in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the river Avon, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Totnes r. station; was

once a market-town; is now a seat of petty sessions; and gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker. The parish comprises 457 acres. Post-town, Totnes. Real property, with Halwell, £4,732. Rated property of M. alone, £875. Pop. in 1851, 158; in 1861, 122. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. 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. Value, £180.* Patron, H. M. Stockdale, Esq. The church is of the time of Edward I., and was recently in a dilapidated condition.

MORELS-END, a place in the NW of Gloucestershire; 3½ miles NW of Gloucester.

MORESBARROW. See **MOORESBARROW**.

MORESBY, a village, a township, and a parish, in Whitehaven district, Cumberland. The village stands on the coast, near Parton r. station, 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. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £3,246. Pop. in 1851, 533; in 1861, 463. Houses, 101. The parish contains also the township of Parton, which has a post-office under Whitehaven. Acres, 2,187; of which 52 are water. Real property, £4,346. Pop. in 1851, 1,511; in 1861, 1,222. Houses, 265. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. Moresby Hall is a mansion after a design by Inigo Jones. There is an iron foundry. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £105. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church stands on an eminence, within an ancient camp 350 feet square; and is a modern edifice, with a tower. There is an endowed school, with £42 a-year.

MORESTEAD, a parish in Winchester district, Hants; 3 miles SE of Winchester r. station. Post-town, Winchester. Acres, 1,519. Real property, £996. Pop., 112. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. 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, £180.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church has a bell-turret, and is good.

MORESWOOD, a township in More parish, Salop; 2 miles NE of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 63.

MORETON, or **MORTON**, a Saxon topographical name, corrupted from *Moor-Town*, and generally applied to places originally on or near a moor.

MORETON, a liberty in Dipton parish, Bucks; 3 miles SSW of Aylesbury. Acres, 640. Real property, £1,378. Pop., 14.

MORETON, a hundred in Berks; bounded, on the E, by the river Thames, which separates it from Oxfordshire; and containing Ashampstead parish, N and S Moreton parishes, ten other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 2,264. Pop. in 1851, 5,941; in 1861, 6,457. Houses, 1,419.

MORETON, a village and a parish in Wareham district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Frome, 1½ mile N of a station of its own name on the Southampton and Dorchester railway, 7 miles E of Dorchester; and has a post-office under Dorchester. The parish comprises 2,311 acres. Real property, £2,032. Pop., 283. Houses, 52. The property all belongs to H. Frampton, Esq.; and Moreton House is Mr. F.'s seat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £220.* Patron, H. Frampton, Esq. The church is good, and contains a brass and several monuments. The charities amount to £134, and one of them is shared by two adjacent parishes.

MORETON, a village and a parish in Ongar district, Essex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Roding, 3 miles N by W of Ongar r. station, and 5½ NE of Epping; and has a post-office under Ongar. The parish comprises 1,421 acres. Real property, £2,519. Pop., 497. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £375.* Patron, St. John's College,

Cambridge. The church is a plain building, with brick tower and shingled spire. There are an Independent chapel, an endowed national school, with £35 a-year, and charities £20.

MORETON, a township, conjoint with Ashton, in Eye parish, Hereford; on the Leominster canal, 3¼ miles N of Leominster.

MORETON, a hamlet in Thame parish, Oxford; 1 mile SW of Thame. Pop., 215.

MORETON, a township in Colwich parish, Stafford; 3½ miles NNW of Rugeley. Pop., 42.

MORETON, a hamlet and a chapelry in Gnosall parish, Stafford. The hamlet lies adjacent to the boundary with Salop, near the Shropshire Union railway, 3 miles ESE of Newport r. station. Real property, with Wilbroughton, £4,229. The chapelry was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Newport, Salop. Pop., 679. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £45.* Patron, the Incumbent of Guosall. The church is modern.

MORETON, a hamlet in Draycott-in-the-Moors parish, Stafford; 4½ miles SE of Uttoxeter.

MORETON, a township and a chapelry in Bidstone parish, Cheshire. The township lies on the Hoylake railway, 4½ miles WNW of Birkenhead; bears the name of Moreton-cum-Lingham; and has a station, of the name of Moreton, on the railway. Acres, 1,193. Real property, £2,279. Pop., 361. Houses, 59. The chapelry contains also the township of Saughall-Massey; and was constituted in 1863. Post-town, Birkenhead. Acres, 2,123. Pop., 563. Houses, 89. The manor belongs to R. Vyner, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £208.* Patron, W. Inman, Esq. The church was built in 1863, at a cost of £7,900, decayed by W. Inman, Esq.; is in the early English style, of local white stone; and has a spire 100 feet high. There is a national school.

MORETON, a sub-district in Shipston-on-Stour district; registrationally in Warwick, but electorally both in Warwick and in Gloucester. It contains the parish of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and seven other parishes. Acres, 20,612. Pop., 6,086. Houses, 1,333.

MORETON, a railway station in Herefordshire; on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, at Moreton-upon-Lugg, 4½ miles N of Hereford.

MORETON, Derby, Lincoln, &c. See **MORTON**.

MORETON, or **MORTON**, a township in Oswestry parish, and a chapelry partly also in Montgomeryshire parish, Salop. The township lies on the Montgomery canal and the Cambrian railway, between Offa's dyke and Watt's dyke, near Pant r. station, 2 miles from the boundary with Wales, and 3½ S of Oswestry. Pop., 147. The chapelry was constituted in 1861; and includes also the townships of Crickheath, Llynclwyd, and Sweeney. Post-town, Oswestry. Pop. of the O. portion, 766. Houses, 161. Pop. of the L. portion, 57. Houses, 13. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £669. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MORETON-BAGOT. See **MORTON-BAGGOTT**.

MORETON-CORBET, a village and a parish in Wem district, Salop. The village stands on the river Roden, 3½ miles E of Yorton r. station, and 4½ SE of Wem. The parish contains also part of the township of Preston-Brockhurst, which has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 2,140. Rated property, £2,413. Pop., 255. Houses, 51. The manor and all the land belong to Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart. Moreton-Corbet Castle was erected in the 16th century, on the site of a previous castle; was burnt in the civil war of Charles I.; and is now a fine ruin. Several mills are on the Roden. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £361.* Patron, Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart. The church is ancient; has a tower and several stained windows; and contains ancient edgiles and monuments of the Corbets. Charities, £6.

MORETON-CUM-ALCUMLOW, a township in Astbury parish, Cheshire; near the Macclesfield canal, 2½ miles SSW of Congleton. Acres, 1,100. Real property,

£1,879. Pop., 119. Houses, 21. Moreton Hall here is a timbered house of the time of Elizabeth.

MORETON-CUM-LINGHAM. See MORETON, Cheshire.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The town stands on a gentle eminence, on the E verge of Dartmoor, at the terminus of the Moreton-Hampstead and South Devon railway, 2½ miles S of the river Teign, and 12 WSW of Exeter; was entered by Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his army, in Jan. 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 environs 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, mean, thatched, and irregularly built; contains an old cross and an arcaded poor-house of the 17th century; is governed by a portreeve and other officers; and has a post-office; under Exeter, a railway station, two chief inns, a market-house and shambles, a church, four dissenting chapels, a national school, an endowed school with £10 a-year, and charities, £31. The market-house and shambles were built in 1827, at the expense of Lord Courtenay; but they are little used. 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 support a stage for dancing. The dissenting chapels are for Calvinists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs, on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, the third Thursday of July, the first Tuesday of Oct., and the last Thursday of Nov. 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.—The parish comprises 7,656 acres. Real property, £7,947. Pop. in 1851, 1,853; in 1861, 1,463. Houses, 330. The decrease of pop. arose from the junction of small farms, and from the introduction of agricultural machinery. 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, £401.* Patron, the Earl of Devon.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 22,642. Pop., 2,718. Houses, 562.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD AND SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY, a railway in Devon; from a junction with the South Devon line at Wolborough, 12½ miles north-north-westward, to Moreton-Hampstead. It was authorized in 1862, on a capital of £105,000 in shares, and £35,000 in loans; and was completed in the early part of 1867.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a small town and a parish in the district of Ship-ton-on-Stour and county of Gloucester. The town stands on the Fosse way and on the West Midland railway, near the meeting-point of the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester, 7 miles SW by S of Ship-ton-on-Stour; consists chiefly of one street; has, within the last few years, been considerably improved; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a police station, a public reading room, a church, an Independent chapel, and national and British schools. The church is ancient; was restored in 1861, at a cost of £2,000, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty spire. The Independent chapel is a handsome edifice. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; cattle fairs are held on the second Tuesday of every month; cheese fairs are held on the second Tuesday of April, Aug., and Oct.; and there are two linen manufactories. The parish comprises 900 acres. Real property, £5,000; of which £80 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,512; in 1861, 1,420. Houses, 302. The manor was given, at the Norman conquest,

to Westminster abbey. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

MORETON-JEFFRIES, a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; 4¾ miles N of Stoke-Edith r. station, and 5¼ SW of Bromyard. Post-town, Hereford. Acres, 703. Real property, £524. Pop., 41. Houses, 6. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £50. 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 Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwickshire; on the Fosse way, 5 miles WSW of Harbury r. station, and 6¾ S by E of Warwick. Post-town, Kington, under Warwick. Acres, 536. Real property, £1,855. Pop., 266. Houses, 59. The manor belongs to John Little, Esq. Moreton Hall is the seat of John Ford, Esq.; and Moreton House, of T. H. Ward, Esq. Limestone abounds; and there is a petrifying spring. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £120.* Patron, John Little, Esq. The church consists of nave, middle aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

MORETON (NORTH), a village and a parish in Wallingford district, Berks. The village stands near the Great Western railway, 3 miles ESE of Didcot r. station, and 3 W of Wallingford. The parish comprises 1,103 acres. Post-town, Wallingford. Real property, £2,191. Pop., 352. Houses, 77. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to M. C. Greenwood, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £230.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Berks. The church was built in 1290; is in good condition; has a low tower; and contains a curious ancient water-drain, and some old monuments. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a parochial school.

MORETON-PINKNEY. See MORTON-PINKNEY.

MORETON-SAY, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Market-Drayton district, Salop. The township lies on a small affluent of the river Tern, 2 miles SSW of the boundary with Cheshire, 2½ WNW of the boundary with Stafford, and 3 W of Market-Drayton r. station. The parish contains also the townships of Bletchley, Longford, and Styche; and its post-town is Market-Drayton. Acres, 4,804. Real property, £6,851. Pop., 679. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to R. Corbet and W. Tayleur, Esqs. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200. Patron, the Rector of Hodnet. 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 are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £20.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes and a chapelry electorally in Salop, a parish and five townships electorally in Stafford, and a township electorally in Cheshire. Acres, 21,490. Pop., 3,923. Houses, 815.

MORETON (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Wallingford district, Berks. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Thames, near the Great Western railway, 2½ miles NW of Wallingford-Read r. station, and 4 WSW of Wallingford; and has a post-office under Wallingford. The parish contains also the hamlet of Fulscot, and comprises 1,470 acres. Real property, £2,711. Pop., 371. Houses, 81. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. Sadgrove, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £250.* Patron, Magdalen Hall, Oxford. The church is early English, in good condition; and comprises two aisles, part of one of which forms the chancel. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £50.

MORETON-UPON-LUGG, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Lugg, adjacent to the Shrewsbury and the Hereford railway, 4½ miles N of Hereford; and has a

station on the railway. The parish comprises 885 acres. Post-town, Hereford. Real property, £1,480. Pop., 77. Houses, 12. The property belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £212.* Patron, the Prebendary of Moreton-Magna. The church is ancient, and has a tower.

MORETON-VALENCE, a parish, with a scattered village, in Wheatenurst district, Gloucester; on the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, 2½ miles WSW of Haresfield r. station, and 3¼ NNW of Stonehouse. Post-town, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. Acres, 1,432; of which 33 are water. Real property, £3,972; of which £250 are in the canal, and £520 in railways. Pop., 337. Houses, 75. The property is much subdivided. Standish House belongs to Lord Sherborne, and is occupied by R. Potter, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £55. 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 recently repaired. A section of the parish, which contained a pop. of 180 in 1861, is within Framilode chapelry.

MORETOWN, a hamlet in Canford-Magna parish, Dorset; 3¼ miles SE of Wimborne.

MORFA, a township in Llangelynin parish, Merioneth; 4½ miles NNW of Towyn. Real property, £651; of which £20 are in mines.

MORFA-BYCHAN, a place 2 miles from Portmadoc, in Carnarvonshire; with a post-office under Carnarvon.

MORFA-NEVIN, a place in the Lleyn peninsula, Carnarvonshire; 6½ miles NW of Pwllheli. It has a post-office under Pwllheli.

MORFE, a hilly tract in Quatford parish, Salop; 2½ miles SE of Bridgnorth. It was once a forest; it has five tumuli, and a hermitage cave; and it commands a good view.

MORFIL. See **MORVIL**.

MORICAMBE. See **MORECAMBE**.

MORICE, or **MORICE-TOWN**, a suburb of Devonport, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Stoke-Damerel district, Devon. The suburb lies on the NW of Devonport proper, beyond the lines with which the town and arsenal are surrounded; is included within Devonport borough; took its name from the Morices, who held the manor of Stoke-Damerel from 1677 till 1749; has wharves on a creek of the Hamoaze, Keyham steam-basin, a block-house, a powder magazine, and a large brewery; 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. Pop. in 1861, 6,655. Houses, 595. The living a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is noticed in the article **DEVONPORT**. A Bible Christian chapel, with 500 sittings, and an adjoining school-room with capacity for 200 children, were built in 1865.—The sub-district is much larger than the chapelry. Pop. in 1851, 9,372; in 1861, 14,089. Houses, 838.

MORIDUNUM. See **BROADHEMBURY**.

MORLAIS CASTLE. See **MERTHYR-TYDVIL**.

MORLAND, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in West Warl district, Westmoreland. The village stands near the river Lyvennet, 2½ miles S by E of Cliburn r. station, and 5¼ NW by W of Appley; and has a post-office under Penrith. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £2,225. Pop., 420. Houses, 92.—The parish contains also the townships of Thrimby, Little Strickland, Great Strickland, Newby, Slegill, and Kings-Mearburn, and the chapelry of Bolton. Acres, 15,260. Real property, £12,750. Pop., 1,927. Houses, 381. The property is much sub-divided. The manor belonged anciently to Ivo de Talebeis; was given in part, by his grandson, to St. Mary's abbey at York; and belongs now to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Buley Castle, now a ruin, was an episcopal residence. Several old mannsions are now farm-houses. Some monastic buildings existed in connection with St. Mary's at York, and have

left some traces. Limestone and freestone are quarried, and coal of an inferior quality is found. There are linen and tape manufactories, and corn and saw mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £177.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church includes portions as early as the time of Henry II.; was mainly rebuilt in the last 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 p. curacies of Thrimby and Bolton are separate benefices. There are chapels for Quakers and Wesleyans, a village library, a free school, and charities £82.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 59,414. Pop., 4,212. Houses, 829.

MORLAS (THE), a river of Carmarthenshire; falling into the Taf.

MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH, a hundred in Derby; bounded, on the N, by Scarsdale,—on the E, by the river Erewash, separating it from Notts,—on the S, by the river Trent, and by Repton and Gresley,—on the W, by Appletree; and containing Allestree parish, twenty-two other parishes, and parts of eight other parishes. Acres, 78,051. Pop. in 1851, 45,639; in 1861, 57,563. Houses, 11,946.

MORLEY, a hamlet in Wilmslow parish, Cheshire; 2 miles NW of Wilmslow. It is a scattered place; contains many recent cottages and genteel houses; contains also gas-works, erected in 1865 for supplying all Wilmslow parish; and has chapels for Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans, and a boarding-school. Pownall Hall here was anciently a seat of the Pownall family, has been modernized, and is now the seat of T. Hobson, Esq. A tree, comprising 1,000 cubic feet of timber, grew on Great Oak farm, and was felled in 1790.

MORLEY, a township and a parish in Belper district, Derbyshire. The township lies 2½ miles E of Little Eaton r. station, and 4½ NE of Derby; and has a pillar letter-box under Derby. Real property, £2,933. Pop., 230. Houses, 54. The parish contains also the township of Smalley, and comprises 3,513 acres. Real property, £5,992. Pop. in 1851, 1,090; in 1861, 951. Houses, 213. The property is subdivided. Morley Hall is the seat of R. S. W. Sitwell, Esq.; and Smalley Manor House is the seat of John Radford, Esq. Traces exist of a Roman road. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Smalley, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £603.* Patron, alternately E. D. Sitwell, Esq. and the Trustees of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1850; is in the decorated English style; comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel, with pinnacled tower; and contains some brasses and old monuments of the Stathams and the Sacheverells, and two recent monuments to W. Turbutt, Esq., and the Rev. R. B. Turbutt. There are a Wesleyan chapel in Morley, a chapel of ease and a Baptist chapel in Smalley, national schools in both Morley and Smalley, almshouses with £30 a-year in Morley, and charities £50 in Smalley.

MORLEY, a small town, a township, a chapelry, a sub-district, and a wapentake, in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the Gildersome branch of the Great Northern railway, 4½ miles SW by S of Leeds; carries on woollen manufacture, and some trade in connexion with mines; is governed by a board of surveyors; and has a post-office † under Leeds, a railway station, a mechanics' institute, public reading-rooms, a church, four dissenting chapels, a national school used also as a chapel of ease, and another national school.—The township contains also the hamlets of Brantcliffe-Thorne, Stamp-Cross, Four-Lane-Ends, and Howly-Hall, and is in Batley parish. Acres, 2,693. Real property, £16,986; of which £2,562 are in mines, £131 in quarries, and £335 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,821; in 1861, 6,840. Houses, 1,427. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the woollen trade and of mining operations. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dartmouth. Morley House, Morley Hall, Springfield House, Bank House, and Cross Hall are chief residences.—The chapelry includes also Chur

well township, and was constituted in 1832. Acres, 3,186. Real property, £21,410. Pop., 8,404. Houses, 1,746. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Batley. The church stands at Four-Lane-Ends; was built in 1830; is a plain stone structure; and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire. A parochial church 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 an Independent chapel. Three Independent chapels, called St. Mary's, Zion, and Rehoboth, are in the chapelry; and one of them was enlarged in 1865.—The sub-district is conterminous with the township, and is in Dewsbury district.—The wapentake is conjoined with Abergigg, and is noticed in the article ABERGIG AND MORLEY.

MORLEY, a place in the S of Durham; 5½ miles WNW of Bishop-Auckland.

MORLEY, Devon. See MORLEIGH.

MORLEY-ST. BOTOLPH, a parish, with a village, in Ferehoo district, Norfolk; 3 miles WSW of Wymondham r. station. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 819. Real property, £1,773. Pop., 278. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Morley-St. Peter, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £585.* Patron, the Rev. C. B. Cooper. The church is good; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There are a national school with £8 a-year from endowment, and a fuel allotment worth £27 a-year.

MORLEY-ST. PETER, a parish in Ferehoo district, Norfolk; 3 miles NNE of Attleborough r. station, and 3½ SW of Wymondham. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 1,015. Real property, £1,956. Pop., 147. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. Morley House and much of the land belong to J. B. G. Browne, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Morley-St. Botolph, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good; and consists of nave and chancel, with a low tower.

MORNAYS. See ENDELLION.

MORNING-THORPE, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; 3 miles E of Fornoct r. station, and 7½ WNW of Bungay. Post-town, Long Stratton. Acres, 1,001. Real property, £2,049. Pop., 140. Houses, 32. The property is not much divided. The manor of Morning-Thorpe belongs to E. Howes, Esq.; and that of Boyland, with Boyland Hall, belongs to F. W. Irby, Esq. B. Hall is a fine Tudor mansion of 1551, and stands in a large and well-wooded park, 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. Value, £300.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a round tower; and has a fine memorial window to the late Admiral Irby. Charities, £33.

MORPETH, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a ward, in Northumberland. The town stands on the river Wansbeck, adjacent to the Northeastern railway, 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 More-path, and designates the town as 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 Belton 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 time of William the Conqueror; 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 20 days against a siege by a body of the king's forces; and is now represented by a fine massive gate-house, and a few broken walls. A Cistercian abbey was founded at Newminster, about ¼ a mile to the W, in 1133, by Sir Ranulph de Merlai; gave entertainment to Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., was given, at the dissolution, to the Brantlings; and is now represented by only a ruined arch. 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. Aken-side, the poet, wrote here his "Pleasures of Imagination;" 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. 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; 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; was successively a chapel, a chantry, and a free school; and belongs now to the Corporation. The town-hall stands on the W side of the market-place; was built in 1714, after designs by Sir John Vanbrugh; and is a bold and peculiar structure, with a rustic piazza and with turrets. The market-house, also in the market-place, is a quaint old edifice on pillars. The clock tower, in Oldgate street, was originally a jail, and was surmounted by two little figures in ancient costume, only one of which now remains. Gates stood formerly at all the entrances of the town on the Scotch side; but they have been destroyed. The county jail stands on the N outskirts; was built in 1822-9, at a cost of more than £80,000; presents the appearance of a Gothic castle, large and imposing; includes a chapel, and a very handsome sessions' house and offices; and has capacity for 96 male and 24 female prisoners. The county lunatic asylum stands on a slight eminence, about ¼ a mile to the NE; was completed in 1859; is a beautiful and spacious brick edifice, with tastefully disposed grounds; and commands an extensive view over the circumjacent country. The workhouse, in lieu of a previous insufficient one, was built in 1866; includes inspection wards, male and female vagrant wards, and an hospital; and has accommodation for 150 inmates, besides vagrants. The parish church, or St. Mary's, stands on a ridge called Kirk-Hill, about ¼ a mile from the town; is chiefly decorated English; was recently 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, filled in by Wailes; and contains sedilia, a piscina, and a hagioscope. The churchyard is entered by a lich-gate, erected in 1862; and contains a restored old cross, and a recent 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 chapels for Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in 1552, by Edward VI.; was long held in the old chantry at the quadrant old bridge; is now held in a commodious building erected in 1859, after designs by Ferrey;

in: 2224 a-year from endowment; and numbers among its pupils the third Earl of Carlisle and the fourth Lord Widdrington, 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; national and infant schools, adjoining St. James' church in Newgate-street; a mechanics' institute, established in 1825; a dispensary, opened in 1817; and charities, additional to the school endowments, £22.

The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, four banking-offices, and several chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and quarter sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and, till recently, was one of the largest for cattle in England, but has suffered serious diminution in favour of Newcastle. Fairs are held on 25 March, on the second Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Whit-Sunday, on the Wednesday before 27 July, and on 25 Oct. Races were formerly held at Cottingwood, but have been discontinued. The weaving of flannel, the manufacture of agricultural implements, rope and twine-making, iron and brass-founding, tanning, malting, brewing, and corn-grinding are carried on. The town is a borough by prescription; is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and sent two members to parliament prior to the reform act, but now sends only one. The municipal boundaries include the greater part of Morpeth township, and a small part of Newminster-Abley township; and the parliamentary boundaries include the entire townships of Morpeth, Newminster-Abley, Bullers-Green, Hepscott, Morpeth-Castle, and Tranwell-and-High-Church, and the parish of Bedlington. Corporation income in 1855, £745. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £3,289. Electors in 1833, 321; in 1863, 440. Pop. of the m. borough, in 1851, 4,096; in 1861, 4,296. Houses, 654. Pop. of the p. borough, in 1851, 10,012; in 1861, 13,794. Houses, 2,312.

The township comprises 537 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,192; in 1861, 4,521. Houses, 658.—The parish contains also the other townships of the p. borough, likewise the townships of Twizell and Shilvington. Acres, 3,177. Real property, £18,795; of which 2909 are in mines, £21 in quarries, and £30 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,020; in 1861, 5,612. Houses, 816. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Ulgham, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £1,611.* Patron, the Earl of Carlisle.—The sub-district includes the townships of Hepscott, Twizell, and Shilvington, and includes the parishes of Mitford, Meldon, and River-Green, sixteen townships of Harthurn, six of Long Horsley, two of Hebburn, and one of Nether Witton. Acres, 44,807. Pop., 8,426. Houses, 1,887.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bedlington, containing the parishes of Bedlington, Woodhorn, Widdrington, Ulgham, and Bothal, the township of Hepscott, four townships of Warkworth, five of Hebburn, and three of Felton, and the extra-parochial tract of Felton-Pathfoot. Acres of the district, 95,429. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,777. Pop. in 1851, 18,127; in 1861, 24,003. Houses, 4,209. Marriages in 1863, 132; births, 967,—of which 83 were illegitimate; deaths, 546,—of which 226 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 791; births, 6,900; deaths, 4,100. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 5,347 sittings; 2 of English Presbyterians, with 620 s.; 1 of United Presbyterians, with 1,340 s.; 1 of Independents, with 700 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 50 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 668 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 256 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s. The schools were 25 public day schools, with 1,915 scholars; 21 private day schools, with 641 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 1,946 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 31 s.—The ward excludes the borough, and is cut into two divisions, E and W. The E div. contains Bothal parish, three other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 45,916. Pop. in 1851, 7,813.

Houses, 1,495. The W div. contains Hebburn parish, two other parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 53,975. Pop. in 1851, 4,102. Houses, 774. Pop. of the entire ward in 1861, 14,291. Houses, 2,669.

MORPETH-CASTLE, a township in Morpeth parish, Northumberland; within Morpeth p. borough. It contains the site of Morpeth castle and the hamlets of Catchburn, Parkhouses, and Stobhill. Acres, 1,491. Pop., 180. Houses, 37.

MORRAGE. See MORRIDGE.

MORRELL-ROOTHING. See ROOTHING-MORRELL.

MORREY, a village in Yoxhall parish, Stafford; 5½ miles E of Rugeley.

MORREY (THE), a township in Adley parish, Salop; 5½ miles NW of Market-Drayton. Pop., 25.

MORRICK. See MORWICK.

MORRIDGE, a township in Ipstones parish, Stafford; 4 miles NNE of Cheadle. Real property, with Foxt, £3,204; of which £1,200 are in mines. Pop. of M. alone, 235.

MORRIS-GREEN, a place in the N of Essex; 5½ miles NW of Halstead.

MORRISTON, a village and a chapelry in Llangafelach parish, Glamorgan. The village stands on the river Taw, near the South Wales railway, 2½ miles NNE of Swansea; takes its name from the family of Morris, who founded it; is a large place, inhabited chiefly by workmen in neighbouring potteries and copper-works, and by colliers; and has a post-office; under Swansea, and a fair on 29 March.—The chapelry has no definite limits. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £85. Patron, Sir A. Morris. The church is modern.

MORSTON, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; on the coast, 6 miles E of Wells r. station. Post-town, Blakeney, under Thetford. Acres, 3,825; of which 1,715 are water. Real property, £1,450. Pop., 153. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to the Marquis of Townshend. The water area is chiefly low marsh, overflowed by spring tides, and intersected by Blakeney harbour. There is a coast guard station. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Stiffkey, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a tower, and was recently in disrepair. Charities £4.

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 Barnstaple district, Devon. The village stands on the coast of Morte bay, near Morte Point, 4½ miles WSW of Ilfracombe r. station; is picturesquely situated; and has a post-office under Ilfracombe. The parish contains also the hamlets of Eastcott, Horsborough, and Shesborough. Acres, 4,621; of which 375 are water. Real property, £2,960. Pop., 347. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The Woollacombe sands extend about 2 miles, and form a pleasant promenade. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £128. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is old, with a tower; was repaired in 1859; 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 are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

MORTIMER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Bradford district, all registrationally in Berks, but part of the parish electorally in Hants. The village stands on an alluvium of the river Kennet, near the Reading and Basingstoke railway, and near the Roman way to Silchester, 1¼ mile N of the boundary with Hants, and 7½

SSW of Reading; and has a station on the railway, a post-office † under Reading, and fairs on 26 April and 6 Nov. The parish bears the name of Mortimer-Stratfield; takes the latter part of that name from its intersection by the Roman way or street over a dreary heath; and includes the tything of Wokefield in Berks, and the tything of Mortimer-West-End in Hants. Acres, 6,400. Real property, £7,634. Pop. in 1851, 1,346; in 1861, 1,419. Mortimer Hill is the seat of Sir C. S. P. Hunter, Bart; Warrens Wood, of the Right Hon. J. B. Mowbray; Mortimer House, of R. P. Smith, Esq.; Oakfield House, of R. Alfrey, Esq., and the Firs, of W. Forsyth, Esq. Much of the land is common or waste. There are traces of ancient camps; and there are two farms called Dane's Acres and Alfred's Acres, which may have been the scene of a battle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £246.* Patron, Eton College. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains some ancient monuments. There are an Independent chapel and a national school. —The sub-district contains also seven other parishes. Acres, 22,402. Pop., 4,931. Houses, 1,050.

MORTIMERS-CROSS, a township in Aymestrey parish, Hereford; on the river Lugg, 5½ miles NW of Leominster. Pop., 40. A severe battle, decisive in favour of the Yorkists, was fought here in Feb. 1460, 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 1799.

MORTIMER-STRATFIELD. See **MORTIMER**.

MORTIMER-WEST-END, a tything in Mortimer parish, Hants; adjacent to Berks, 8 miles N of Basingstoke. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £1,674. Pop., 442. Houses, 101.

MORTLAKE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Richmond district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Thames at the boundary with Middlesex, adjacent to the Windsor branch of the Southwestern railway, 2 miles ENE of Richmond; contained a house, taken down in 1853, which belonged to Lord Henry Cromwell; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office † under London SW. —The parish contains also the hamlet of East Sheen. Acres, 1,163. Real property, £25,720. Pop. in 1851, 3,110; in 1861, 3,778. Houses, 652. The manor belonged, from before the Norman conquest, to the see of Canterbury; and was resigned to the Crown by Cranmer. The Archbishops had a residence here; Anselm once kept Whitsuntide at it; and Simon de Meopham retired to it, after being excommunicated by the Pope. Several elegant seats are on the banks of the river. Cromwell House was the residence of Protector Cromwell; passed to E. Colston, Esq., the distinguished benefactor of Bristol; was rebuilt, in the form of a handsome red brick mansion, in the Tudor style; and is now the seat of J. Wigan, Esq. 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; 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 here at Domesday. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of East Sheen, in the diocese of London. Value, £180. 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 Bouchier, a good altarpiece by Gerard Seghers, a tablet to Sir Philip Francis, the reputed 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 Barnard. The churchyard con-

tains the grave of John Partridge, the astrologer and almanac-maker, who became physician to Charles II., and the grave of John Barber, alderman of London, who erected the monument to Butler in Westminster abbey. A new cemetery was opened in 1859. A church was built at East Sheen in 1864, and is a handsome edifice. There are chapels for Independents and Roman Catholics; national, British, industrial, infant, and Roman Catholic schools; three suites of almshouses; and charities, inclusive of school and almshouses' endowments, £177. —The sub-district contains also the parish of Barnes. Acres, 2,219. Pop. in 1851, 4,989; in 1861, 6,137. Houses, 1,063.

MORTOMLEY, a hamlet in Ecclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Sheffield. It has a chapel of ease and a New Connexion Methodist chapel.

MORTON, a township and a parish in Chesterfield district, Derby. The township lies ¼ a mile WNW of Doe-hill r. station, 1 SE of Stretton r. station, and 2½ N of Alfreton. Real property, £1,397. Pop. in 1851, 257; in 1861, 594. Houses, 100. The increase of pop. arose from the temporary presence of labourers on railway works. The parish contains also the township of Brackenfield; and its post-town is Alfreton. Acres, 2,800. Real property, £4,895; of which £15 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 656; in 1861, 911. Houses, 177. The property is divided among a few. Ogston Hall is the seat of G. Turbutt, Esq. Upwards of 1,000 acres were recently leased by a company for the working of coal and other minerals. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £460.* Patron, alternately St. John's College, Cambridge, and G. Turbutt, Esq. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1850; is in the decorated English style; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with pinnacled tower; and contains monuments to the Turbuts. The p. curacy of Brackenfield is a separate benefice. A Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school are in Brackenfield; and a recently erected school is in Morton.

MORTON, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Lincoln; 7½ miles SW of Lincoln. Acres, 710. Real property, £706. Pop., 8. House, 1.

MORTON, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Gainsborough parish, Lincoln. The village stands on the river Trent, at the boundary with Notts, and near the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, 1½ mile N by W of Gainsborough; is a picturesque place; and has a post-office under Gainsborough, wharves, corn-mills, and maltings. —The township comprises 2,570 acres. Real property, £2,787. Pop., 623. Houses, 167. The manor belongs to the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt. Morton Hall is the residence of the Rev. H. C. Barker. —The chapelry is nearly coterminate with the township, and was constituted in 1846. Pop., 616. Houses, 167. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is modern. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a charity school.

MORTON, a village and a parish in Bourne district, Lincoln. The village stands near Car dyke; 2½ miles N by E of Bourn r. station, and has a post-office under Bourn. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hanthorpe. Acres, 3,390. Real property, £9,332. Pop. in 1851, 938; in 1861, 1,008. Houses, 203. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Exeter. Hanthorpe House is the seat of W. Parker, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Haconby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £490.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is ancient; was restored in 1861; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a free school, and charities £33.

MORTON, a parish, with a village, in Southwell district, Notts; on the Nottingham and Lincoln railway, near Fiskerton r. station, and near the river Trent, 2½ miles SE by S of Southwell. Post-town, Fiskerton, under Newark. Acres, 493. Real property, £1,252. Pop., 142. Houses, 34. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to W. Wright, Esq. Mer-

ton Grange is the residence of H. C. Barnett, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bleasby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is a neat brick structure, of nave and small chancel, with an embattled tower.

MORTON, a township in Ormsby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles NE of Stokesley. Acres, 990. Real property, £1,057. Pop., 47. Houses, 6.

MORTON, an extra-parochial tract in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW of Helmsley. Pop., 34. Houses, 5.

MORTON, a township and a chapelry in Bingley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, under Rumbles-Moor, 2 miles N of Bingley r. station; and contains the village of East Morton and the hamlet of West Morton. East M. is a considerable place; occupies the sides and summit of a hill; and has a post-office under Leeds. West M. is a cluster of houses on the N bank of the river Aire. Real property of the township, £8,733; of which £200 are in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,902; in 1861, 2,113. Houses, 393. There are several good residences, and several worsted, cotton, and paper mills. The chapelry is more extensive than the township, includes a part called Morton-Banks, and was constituted in 1845. Pop., 2,432. Houses, 471. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £160. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is modern.

MORTON, Berks, Dorset, Essex, and Hereford. See MORETON.

MORTON, Salop. See MORETON or MORTON.

MORTON-ABBOTS. See ABBOTS-MORTON.

MORTON-ABOVE, MORTON-ANGLICORUM, AND MORTON-BELOW, three townships in Ruabon parish, Denbigh; on the Shrewsbury and Oswestry railway, 5 miles N of Chirk. Real property, £6,677. Pop., 3,467, 150 and 191. Morton Hall is a chief residence. Many of the inhabitants are employed in collieries and iron-works.

MORTON-BAGGOTT, a parish in Alcester district, Warwick; at the boundary with Worcester, 3 miles WSW of Henley-in-Arden, and 5 NW of Beary r. station. Post-town, Studley, under Redditch. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £1,401. Pop., 139. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £160. Patron, Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, Bart. The church is a very plain building.

MORTON BANKS. See MORTON, W. R. Yorkshire.

MORTON-BELOW. See MORTON-ABOVE.

MORTON-CASTLE. See CASTLE-MORTON.

MORTON-CORBET. See MORETON-CORBET.

MORTON (EAST), or EAST MURTON, a township in Dalton-le-Dale parish, Durhamshire; on the Hartlepool and Sunderland railway, 8 miles ENE of Durham. Acres, 1,464. Real property, £3,615; of which £600 are in the railway. Pop. in 1851, 1,357; in 1861, 2,104. Houses, 379. Most of the property belongs to Shipperson of Piddingham. Coal is worked and coked. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

MORTON EAST, W. R. Yorkshire. See MORTON.

MORTON-FOLIOT. See CASTLE-MORTON.

MORTON-GRANGE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durhamshire; on the Northeastern railway, at Fence-Houses r. station, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Durham. Acres, 505. Real property, £656. Pop., 220. Houses, 36. 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-JEFFRIES. See MORETON-JEFFRIES.

MORTON (LITTLE). See MORTON-GRANGE, Notts.

MORTON-MORRELL. See MORETON-MORRELL.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish, with a village, in St. Faith district, Norfolk; on the river Wensum,

5 miles SSE of Reepham, and 8 NW of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, 977. Real property, £1,004. Pop., 149. Houses, 29. The property is divided between two. The manor, with Morton Hall, belongs to T. T. Berney, Esq. The hall stands on a rising-ground, and commands a beautiful view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £180.* Patron, T. T. Berney, Esq. The church is ancient; was repaired in 1865; comprises nave and chancel, with S porch; and has a round tower, with octagonal top. Charities, £9.

MORTON-PALMS, a township in Houghton-le-Skerne parish, Durham; near the Stockton railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Darlington. Acres, 1,316. Pop., 59. Houses, 9.

MORTON-PINKNEY, a village and a parish in Brackley district, Northampton. The village stands $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Farthinghoe r. station, and 8 W by N of Towcester; and has a post-office under Banbury. The parish comprises 2,422 acres. Real property, 2,434. Pop., 570. Houses, 135. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to E. Sempill, Esq. The Manor House is ancient, bears the shields of the families of Cope and Candler, 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 p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £220. Patron, Oriel College, Oxford. The church is chiefly ancient; was restored and partly rebuilt in 1845; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porches and low tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a national and an infant school, and charities £32.

MORTON-SAY. See MORTON-SAY.

MORTON-TYNEMOUTH, a township in Gainford parish, Durham; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NW of Darlington. Acres, 399. Real property, £729. Pop., 27. Houses, 6. The property belonged anciently to Tyne-mouth priory.

MORTON-UPON-LUGG. See MORTON-UPON-LUGG.

MORTON-UPON-SWALE, a township in Ainderby-Steeple parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Leyburn railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Northallerton. Acres, 1,533. Real property, £2,433; of which £50 are in the railway. Pop., 286. Houses, 60.

MORTON-VALENCE. See MORETON-VALENCE.

MORTON (WEST). See MORTON, W. R. Yorkshire.

MORTUNE. See MINISTERWORTH.

MORVA, a quarter in Nevern parish, Pembroke; 2 miles ENE of Newport. Pop., 355.

MORVAH, a parish, with a small village, in Penzance district, Cornwall; on the coast, 6 miles NW by W of Penzance r. station. Post-town, Penzance. Acres, 1,226. Real property, £900. Pop., 380. Houses, 72. Treganymon was a seat of the Lanynys. Porthmear cove and Portherras cove are on the coast; and large blocks of granite are at Carn-Galva. There are a Danish fort, called Castle-Chun, and a cromlech. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Madron, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was rebuilt in 1828, has a tower, and contains an ancient font and numerous monuments.

MORVAL, a parish, with a village, in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on the Looe navigation, 2 miles N. of East Looe, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Menheniot r. station. Post-town, Looe. Acres, 3,562. Real property, £3,595. Pop., 765. Houses, 146. The property is divided among a few. 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 John F. Buller, Esq. Morval House is ancient, and was the birthplace of Judge Buller. Polgoover and Lydeott are ancient mansions, converted into farm-houses. Tregarlin-Tor commands a fine view of the winding vale of Morval, backed in the distance by Bindon hill, rising to an altitude of about 900 feet. Limestone is quarried and exported. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £333.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and contains monuments of the Mayows, the Coades, and others

There are an endowed school and alms-houses, with jointly about £23 a-year.

MORVIL, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; under Prcelly mountain, at the source of West Cleddau river, 5½ miles S by W of Newport, and 7 N of Clarbeston-Road r. station. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 2,551. Real property, £509. Pop., 125. Houses, 26. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £81. Patron, Lord Milford.

MORVILL, a village and a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Severn, 3 miles W by N of Bridgnorth r. station; and has a post-office under Bridgnorth. The parish contains also the township of Aston-Eyre, and comprises 5,166 acres. Real property, not separately returned. Pop., 507. Houses, 101. The property is divided among five. Aldenham Hall is a chief residence. A priory, a cell to Shrewsbury abbey, was anciently here. The parish is a meet for the Wheatland hounds. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Aston-Eyre, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £204. Patron, Lord Sudeley. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. A Roman Catholic chapel is at Aldenham Hall. Charities, £24.

MORWELLHAM, a place, with an inn, on the W border of Devon; 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; was recently restored; and is used as a farm-house.

MORWELL HOUSE. See preceding article.

MORWENSTOW. See **MOORWYNSTOW**.

MORWICK, a hamlet in Barwick-in-Elmet township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ 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. Acres, 734. Pop., 71. Houses, 12. Morwick Hall was formerly a seat of the Greys.

MOSBOROUGH, a village and a township in Eckington parish, Derby. The village stands on high ground, near the river Rother, and the North Midland railway, 7 miles NNE of Chesterfield; occupies the site of a Roman settlement; commands extensive views; and has a post-office under Chesterfield. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £5,824; of which £1,505 are in mines. Pop., 1,044. Sickles and wood hoop measures are made. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and an endowed school with £28 a-year.

MOSCROFT. See **MOLES-CROFT**.

MOSE, or **MEASE (THE)**, a river of Leicester and Derby. It rises near Gopsall Park, in the W of Leicester; and runs about 12 miles westward to the Trent, at Croxall in Derby.

MOSEDALE, a township in Caldbeck parish, Cumberland; under Carrock fell, 5 miles S of Hesketh-Newmarket. Pop., 51. Houses, 11.

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 Wastwater; and flanked, on the E side, by Kirk fell,—on the W side, by Yewbarrow.

MOSEDALE, a glen in the W of Cumberland; descending 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 Weatherlam; and flanked, on the right, by Greyfriars mountain,—on the left, by the Old Man of Conistone.

MOSELEY, a hamlet in Bushbury parish, Stafford; on the Northwestern railway and the Grand Junction canal, 4 miles N by E of Wolverhampton. Pop., 53.

Moseley Court and Moseley Hall are chief residences; and the former gave concealment to Charles II., and retains his hiding-place and his bed in their original condition.

MOSELEY, a village and a chapelry in Kings-Norton parish, Worcester. The village stands on the N verge of the county, adjacent to the Birmingham and Bristol railway, 3 miles S of the centre of Birmingham; is a pleasant and picturesque place; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Birmingham. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1853. Pop. in 1861, inclusive of King's Heath, now a separate charge, 2,591. Houses, 482. Moseley Hall is the property of W. F. Taylor, Esq.; succeeded a previous mansion, destroyed by the rioters in 1791; and has good grounds. Moor Green House, Wake Green House, the Warren, Highfield House, the Henburys, Elmhurst, the Firs, and others also are good residences. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Bromsgrove. The church has a tower of the time of Henry VII., and was enlarged about 1827. The Independent theological college, formerly at Spring-Hill, Birmingham, was removed in 1856 to Wake Green in Yardly parish; is commonly designated as in Moseley; stands on a plot of 20 acres; was built after designs by Joseph James of London, at a cost of about £18,000; comprises class rooms, a chapel, a spacious library, residences for professors, and rooms for 35 students; and had, in 1865, an income of £2,626. There is a national school.

MOSE-GATE, a railway station, with telegraph, in Lancashire; on the Bolton and Manchester line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, in the southern vicinity of Bolton.

MOSS, a township in Campsall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles W by N of Thorne. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £3,291. Pop., 242. Houses, 56.

MOSS-BANK, a hamlet in Prescott parish, Lancashire; on the Ormskirk, St. Helens, and Widnes railway, 1¼ mile N by W of St. Helens. It has a station on the railway.

MOSS-BROW, a place in the N of Cheshire; ¼ miles W of Altrincham.

MOSS-BURY, a place in the N of Herts; 2 miles E of Stevenage.

MOSSDALE, a hamlet in Hawes chapelry, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; in the valley of the river Ure, near Hawes.

MOSSER, a township-chapelry in Brigham parish, Cumberland; on the river Cocker, under Whinfield fell, 4 miles S of Cocker-mouth r. station. Post-town, Cocker-mouth. Acres, 1,018. Real property, £1,171. Pop., 88. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to General Wyndham. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £44. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is good.

MOSSHOUSES, an extra-parochial tract in Ulverston district, Lancashire; near Broughton-in-Furness.

MOSSLEY, a chapelry in Astbury parish, Cheshire; on the river Dane, adjacent to Staffordshire and to the North Staffordshire railway, 1½ mile E of Congleton. It was constituted in 1846. Post-town, Congleton. Pop., 949. Houses, 189. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £127. Patron, the Rector of Astbury. The church is a recent structure, in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and bell-gable. There is a national school.

MOSSLEY, a town and a chapelry on the mutual border of Lancashire, Cheshire, and 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 Heartshead Pike, 3 miles NE of Ashton-under-Lyne; was originally a hamlet of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, all within Lancashire; has risen, since about 1840, into great manufacturing importance; was recently placed under the provisions of the local government act, and then defined to include portions of Micklethurst and Tintwistle townships in Cheshire, and the entire tract of Quickmere in Saddleworth township.

W. R. Yorkshire; includes suburbs called Mossley-Bottom and Mossley-Brow; carries on industry in hand-loom woollen weaving, in several woollen factories, and in extensive cotton factories; is supplied with gas from Staleybridge gas-works, and with water from Ashton and Staleybridge waterworks; and has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office, of Mossley, under Manchester, a post-office of Mossley-Bottom, under Manchester, a church, four dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, and parochial, national, British, and Roman Catholic schools. The church was built in 1755, and enlarged in 1783; and contains nearly 1,000 sittings. The Independent chapel stands at Mossley-Brow, and is a large and handsome stone structure. The Wesleyan chapel stands in Stamford-road, was built in 1867, is in the Lombardo-Venetian style, and contains 600 sittings. The mechanics' institute was built in 1858, and is a large and well-contrived stone structure. Fairs are held on the last Friday of Feb., 21 June, and the last Monday of Oct.; and wakes are held on the last Saturday of July. The chief residences in the vicinity are Apsley House, G. Andrew, Esq.; Whitehall, G. Mayall, Esq.; Highfield House, J. Mayall, Esq.; Breage Hill, S. Shaw, Esq.; Waterton, E. and J. Buckley, Esq.; Limefield, F. Andrew, Esq.; and Valley Cottage, J. Kershaw, Esq. The assessment under the local act, in 1864, amounted to upwards of £26,000; and the population, in that year, was upwards of 13,000. The chapelry was made ecclesiastically parochial in 1865; and is bounded from N to SW by the County brook, and the river Tame. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of Ashton.

MOSSLEY HILL, a railway station in the SW of Lancashire; on the Warrington, Widnes, and Liverpool railway, 2 miles ESE of Liverpool. Mossley House, in the neighbourhood, is the seat of the Ewarts.

MOSS-SIDE, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The village lies 2 miles S by E of Manchester, is neatly built, and has an ornamental public park. The township comprises 430 acres. Real property, £20,039. Pop. in 1851, 943; in 1861, 2,695. Houses, 435. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the extension of buildings and other improvements.—The chapelry is much larger than the township, and was constituted in 1854. Pop. in 1861, 6,114. Houses, 1,114. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £717. Patrons, the Representatives of R. Gardiner, Esq. The church is modern. There are national and other schools.

MOSS-SIDE, a hamlet in Poulton-le-Fyde parish, Lancashire; on the Lytham branch of the Preston and Fleetwood railway, 2½ miles NE of Lytham. It has a station on the railway.

MOSS-SIDE, a hamlet in the NW of Cumberland; 5½ miles NW of Wigton.

MOSS-SIDE, a hamlet in the NE of Cumberland: 6½ miles NE of Longtown.

MOSS (THE), a place near the boundary between Denbigh and Flint; 4 miles NW of Wrexham. It has a post-office under Wrexham.

MOSS (THE), a place in the SE of Stafford; 3¼ miles S of Lichfield.

MOSSWOOD, a hamlet in Belton parish, Lincoln; near Epworth. Pop., 26.

MOSTERTON, a village and a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Axe, 1 mile S of the boundary with Somerset, 2½ SSE of Crewkerne r. station, and 3¼ NW by N of Beaminster; and has a post-office under Crewkerne. The parish comprises 953 acres. Real property; with Cheddington and South Perrot, £5,923. Rated property of M. alone, £1,267. Pop., 350. Houses, 82. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to T. Hussey, Esq. Mosterton House was the seat of the Hood family; stands directly opposite the church; and was converted into an alehouse. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of South Perrot, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt in 1833, and has a tower. The old churchyard contains a tomb of the Hoods.

MOSTON, a township in St. Mary-on-the-Hill parish, Cheshire; on the Ellesmere canal and the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction railway, 3 miles NNW of Chester. Acres, 273. Real property, £394. Pop., 15. Houses, 2. Moston Hall is the seat of Mrs. Massey.

MOSTON, a township in Warringham parish, Cheshire; on the Trent and Mersey canal, 2½ miles NW by W of Sandbach. Acres, 673. Real property, £1,935. Pop., 170. Houses, 37.

MOSTON, a township, with a village, in Manchester parish, Lancashire; on the Rochdale canal, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 4 miles NNE of Manchester. Acres, 1,271. Real property, £5,235; of which £700 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 904; in 1861, 1,199. Houses, 252. The increase of pop. arose from proximity to Manchester, from the opening of a colliery, and from the establishing of a pottery. The manor belonged, in the early part of the 14th century, to the Grelles; passed to the Delawars and the Radelifes; and was divided, in the latter part of the 16th century, among several proprietors. Moston House is the residence of R. Andrew, Esq. Nuthurst Hall was the seat of the Chaddertons, and the birthplace of Bishop Chaderton; and retains a very ancient gable. Hough Hall is a timbered mansion of the time of Elizabeth. There are dye-works, a Wesleyan chapel, and a church library in connexion with schools.

MOSTON, a township in Stanton-upon-Hinebeath parish, Salop; on the river Roden, 3¼ miles ESE of Wem. Pop., 61.

MOSTYN, a village and a chapelry in Whitford parish, Flint. The village stands on the coast of the Dee's estuary, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, 3½ miles NW by N of Holywell; has a station on the railway, and a post-office; of the name of Mostyn Quay, under Holywell, and a good inn; and gives the title of Baron to the family of Mostyn. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Real property, £10,733; of which £7,161 are in mines. Pop., 1,640. Houses, 343. The property is divided among a few, 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 an ancient hall, hung with tapestry; contains many family portraits, including one of Sir Roger Mostyn and his lady by Mytens; contains also an curious pedigree-roll, and a very interesting ancient golden torque; 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 p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.

MOTCOMBE, a village and a parish in Shaftesbury district, Dorset. The village stands 1 mile S by E of Semley r. station, 1½ W of the boundary with Wilts, and 1½ NNW of Shaftesbury; and is large and straggling. The parish comprises 4,311 acres. Post-town, Shaftesbury, under Salisbury. Real property, £3,943. Pop. in 1851, 1,535; in 1861, 1,433. Houses, 311. The decrease of pop. was caused by the reduction of the number of families to a house. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Motcombe House, belongs to the Marquis of Westminster. M. House contains a good collection of pictures. Market-gardening is carried on. The living is a p. curacy; annexed to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt in 1846, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a parochial school, and charities £49.

MOTE HILLS, an eminence in Elsdon parish, Northumberland; on Watling-street, near Elsdon church. Two circular camps are on it, and Roman inscriptions have been found.

MOTE PARK. See MAIDSTONE.

MOTHECOMBE, a hamlet in Holbeton parish, Devon; on the estuary of the Erme, 4½ miles SW of Modbury. It has a coast-guard station. Mothecombe House

was the seat of the Pollexfens, the Calmadys, and others.

MOTHERBANK (THE), a roadstead in the Solent; between Spithead and Cowes. It is about 2 miles long; has anchorage in from 2½ 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 AND GILL, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; 6 miles WSW of Penrith. Acres, 446. Real property, £647. Pop., 117. Houses, 24.

MOTHVEY, or **MYDDFAI**, a parish, which is also a sub-district, in Llandoverly district, Carmarthen; on the river Severn, 3½ miles S of Llandoverly r. station, and 3½ W of the boundary with Brecon. It contains the hamlets of Lower Mothvey and Upper Mothvey, and has fairs on 18 June and 18 Oct. Post-town, Llandoverly, under Carmarthen. Acres, 11,914. Real property, £5,343. Pop. in 1851, 1,069; in 1861, 1,118. Houses, 232. The property is subdivided. Cilgwyn and Llwynywormwad are chief residences. The surface is hilly, and the rocks include lead ore. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £103.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is ancient but good, and contains a monument to Bishop Owen. The churchyard has a sycamore 54 feet in girth, and a yew 25 feet. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £17.

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 Rokesby; 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 Ancher. No remains of it now exist.

MOTTINGHAM, a hamlet in Eltham parish, Kent; 3½ miles S of Woolwich. It has a wall letter-box under Eltham, London SE. Acres, 638. Real property, £1,194. Pop., 142. Houses, 24.

MOTTISFONT, a village and a parish in Romsey district, Hants. The village stands adjacent to the river Test or Anton, near the Andover and Southampton railway, 4½ miles NW of Romsey; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Romsey. Acres, 2,739. Real property, £3,543. Pop., 496. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. 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 last century, to the family of Mill; and belongs now to Lady 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 House, the seat of Lady Mill, stands on the site of the priory; retains cellars and some part of the cloisters of the priory; and contains an ancient painting representing two events in the life of Thomas Aquinas. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Lockerley and East-Dean, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £900.* Patron, the Rev. Paulet St. John. The church is ancient, with wooden belfry; and was reported in 1859 as not good.

MOTTISTON, 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, 1½ WNW of Brixton, and 5 SE of Yarmouth; was known, at Domesday, as Messetone; and now consists of a picturesque and scattered group of cottages. The parish contains also the hamlet of Fernfield and part of Chilton. Post-town, Brixton, under Newport, Isle of Wight. Acres, 1,107. Real property, £1,571. Pop., 160. Houses, 27. The property, with small exception, is all in one estate; belonged formerly to the Lisles, the Chekes, and the Leighs; and belongs now to C. Seely, Esq. The manor-house is a grey old building; was erected in 1557, by the Chekes;

and is associated with the memory of Sir John Cheke, the tutor of Edward VI. Mottiston Down rises to an altitude of 693 feet; and has, on its S side, two Druidical stones,—the one 13 feet high, 6½ feet broad, 20 feet in girth, and little less than 30 tons in weight,—the other recumbent, 9½ feet long and 4 feet broad. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Showell, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £392.* Patron, Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is a quaint and beautiful little building, of nave, aisles, and double-gabled chancel; was restored in 1864; and contains a large late altar-tomb, with an illegible inscription.

MOTTRAM, a sub-district in the district of Ashton-under-Lyne, and county of Chester; containing the townships of Mottram, Hattersley, Hollingworth, and Tintwistle, in Mottram-in-Longendale parish. Pop. in 1851, 9,070; in 1861, 7,652. Houses, 1,538.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGENDALE, a small town, a township, and a parish, in the district of Ashton-under-Lyne and county of Chester. The town stands on an eminence in Longendale, ½ a mile W of the river Etherow at the boundary with Derbyshire, 1 mile N of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, and 4½ SE of Ashton-under-Lyne; has environs of great picturesqueness and much grandeur; consists chiefly of one long well-paved street; carries on cotton-spinning and calico printing; is a polling-place for North Cheshire; and has a railway-station with telegraph, and a post-office under Manchester, both of the name of Mottram, and fairs on 27 April and 31 Oct.—The township comprises 1,079 acres. Real property, £10,504; of which £50 are in mines, and £16 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 3,199; in 1861, 3,406. Houses, 667. The manor belonged anciently to the Hollands; passed to the Lovells, the Stanleys, the Wilbrahams, and the Tollemaches; and belongs now to John Tollemache, Esq. Hill-End House is the seat of John Chapman, Esq.; and the Manor House is the residence of F. Grundy, Esq. Broad Bottom, situated at the railway station, is a considerable village and a place of manufacture.—The parish contains also the townships of Hattersley, Hollingworth, Tintwistle, Stayley, Matley, Godley, and Newton, and the hamlet of Micklehurst. Acres, 23,279. Real property, £88,538; of which £1,370 are in mines, £193 in quarries, and £862 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 23,354; in 1861, 22,495. Houses, 4,487. 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. Value, £220.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is later English; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine tower; and includes two mortuary chapels,—one with a full-length figure of Ralph Stoneleigh, in armour,—the other with a handsome marble altar-tomb of Reginald Bretnald, serjeant-at-law. The p. curacies of Millbrook, Newton, Stayley, Tintwistle, Woodhead, and Goley-with-Newton-Green are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, an endowed grammar school with 265 a-year, and charities £87 in Mottram township; and some dissenting chapels and public schools in the other townships.

MOTTRAM-ST. ANDREW, a township, with a village, in Presbury parish, Cheshire; 2½ miles NW of Prestbury r. station. Acres, 1,600. Real property, £3,170. Pop. in 1851, 403; in 1861, 460. Houses, 90. The manor belonged formerly to the Mottram family; and, with Mottram Hall, belongs now to the Rev. H. Wright. Mottram Old Hall is an ancient mansion, and was formerly moated. Lee Hall is the seat of Capt. Street. There are a parochial school, and charities £30; and the school-house is occasionally used as a place of worship.

MOUGHTREY, or **MOCHTREE**, a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery; near the river Severn, the Caer-Sws Roman way; and the boundary with Radnor, 3 miles SW of Newtown r. station. It contains the townships

of Moughtroyllan and Eskiriglog; and its post-town is Newtown. Acres, 5,025. Real property, £2,963. Pop., 526. Houses, 95. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £86. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is ancient, and was reported in 1859 as bad.

MOUGHTREYLLAN. See preceding article.

MOULD-GREEN. See MOULD-GREEN.

MOULDSWORTH, a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; near Delamere forest, 6½ miles NE by E of Chester. Acres, 879. Real property, £1,402. Pop., 175. Houses, 28. The manor belongs to J. France, Esq. 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 1½ mile across the entrance; penetrates ¼ mile north-eastward; and peninsulates the tract terminating in Jerbourg point and St. Martin point.

MOULSEY. See MOULSEY.

MOULSFORD, a village and a parish in Wallingford district, Berks. The village stands on the river Thames at the boundary with Oxford, ¾ of a mile S of Wallingford-Road r. station, and ¾ S by W of Wallingford; and has a post-office under Wallingford. The parish comprises 1,429 acres. Real property, £1,707. Pop., 180. Houses, 35. The property belongs to H. B. Morrell, Esq. A bridge of two brick arches, each 62 feet in span, here crosses the Thames. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £60.* Patron, H. B. Morrell, Esq. The church is in the modern decorated English style, and has a wooden tower. Charities, £7. Bishop Barrington was a resident.

MOULSHAM, a hamlet and a chapelry in Chelmsford parish, Essex. The hamlet lies on the right bank of the river Chelmer, immediately suburban to Chelmsford town; and is populous. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given to Westminster abbey; and went, at the dissolution, to the family of Mildmay. Moulsham Hall was rebuilt, for Earl Fitzwalter, by Leonii; is now the seat of Sir H. B. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart.; and contains some interesting portraits, including one of the founders of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. A small Dominican priory stood on the spot still called the Friars. Some Roman relics were found in 1850.—The chapelry was constituted in 1538. Post-town, Chelmsford. Pop. in 1861, 4,220. Houses, 865. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £290.* Patron, the Rector of Chelmsford. The church was built in 1841, at a cost of about £2,500; and is in the early English style, with a bell-turret.

MOULSOE, a village and a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands 1½ mile W of the boundary with Beds, 1½ E of the river Ouzel, 3 SE of Newport-Pagnell, and 3½ N by W of Woburn-Sands r. station; and has a post-office under Newport-Pagnell. The parish comprises 1,190 acres. Real property, £2,617. Pop., 234. Houses, 51. The manor belongs to Lord Carrington. Moulsoe Wood is a meet for the Oakley hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £350.* Patron, Lord Carrington. The church is tolerable, and has a tower. There is a free school, endowed with the rent of 14 acres of land.

MOULTON, a township, with a village, in Davenham parish, Cheshire; on the Northwestern railway, 2½ miles S of Northwich. Acres, 483. Real property, £1,742. Pop. in 1851, 328; in 1861, 395. Houses, 90. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the salt trade. The manor belongs to J. H. Harper, Esq. Moulton Hall estate belonged formerly to the Bastock family, and belongs now to J. E. France, Esq. Moulton Lodge is the residence of Mr. S. Bracegirdle. Extensive salt-works, in the township, belong to the Newbridge Salt company. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

MOULTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Spalding district, Lincoln. The village stands adjacent to the Spalding and Lynn railway, 4 miles E by N of Spalding; is a large and pretty place; and has a station

on the railway, and a post-office under Spalding. The parish contains also the chapelry of Moulton-Chapel, and the hamlets of Austindyke, Eaugate, and Seasend; and extends to the coast. Acres, 13,785; of which 335 are water. Real property, £26,384. Pop. in 1851, 2,053; in 1861, 2,143. Houses, 457. The manor belongs to Lord Boston. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £456.* Patron, M. Johnson, Esq. The church is partly early English, partly perpendicular; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with beautiful tower and finely-proportioned octagonal spire; and contains a water-drain, an amby, and a font of 1683, resembling that of St. James', Westminster. The p. curacy of Moulton-Chapel is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a free grammar school, and charities £150. The grammar school was founded in 1560, by John Harrox; has £500 a-year from endowment; and is divided into upper school and lower school, with residences for two masters. — The sub-district contains also Weston parish. Acres, 19,171. Pop., 2,893. Houses, 618.

MOULTON, a parish in Blofield district, Norfolk; 2 miles NNE of Cantley r. station, and 8 W of Yarmouth. Post-town, Acle, under Norwich. Acres, 1,018. Real property, £2,650. Pop., 259. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lady Catherine Melville. Moulton Hall is a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £177.* Patron, Lady C. Melville. The church is ancient but good, and has a round tower. Charities £24.

MOULTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Brixworth district, Northamptonshire. The village stands 3 miles E of Brampton r. station, and 4 NE by N of Northampton; is a large place; and has a post-office under Northampton.—The parish comprises 1,680 acres. Real property, £7,352. Pop. in 1851, 1,511; in 1861, 1,840. Houses, 401. The property is subdivided. Moulton Grange was formerly the seat of Col. Hatton, and is now the seat of J. Nethercote, Esq. Thorpe lands is the seat of J. Beasley, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £490.* Patron, the Rev. T. Walker. The church is partly Norman, all good; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower. There are a Baptist chapel, two Wesleyan chapels, a handsome national school in the modern Gothic style, several schools for instructing girls in lace-making, and charities amounting formerly to £120 a-year, but now much diminished.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 16,891. Pop., 4,390. Houses, 1,069.

MOULTON, a village and a parish in the district of Newmarket and county of Suffolk. The village stands on the river Lark, near Icknield-street, 1½ mile NE of the boundary with Cambridge, 2 S by W of Kennet r. station, and 3½ E by N of Newmarket; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Newmarket. The parish comprises 3,134 acres. Real property, £3,653. Pop., 518. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £706.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is later English; was restored in 1851, at a cost of more than £2,000; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and lofty tower. There are an Independent chapel, a parochial school, and charities £111.

MOULTON, a township in Middleton-Tyas parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Richmond and Dalington railway, 5 miles NE by E of Richmond. It contains the hamlets of High Gaterley and Low Gaterley, and has a station on the railway. Acres, 2,954. Real property, £2,997. Pop., 241. Houses, 49. There are a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel.

MOULTON-CHAPEL, a chapelry in Moulton parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles S by W of Moulton r. station, and ¼ SE of Spalding. It has a post-office under Spalding. Pop. in 1851, 450. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £96. Patron, the Vicar of

Moulton. The church was built in 1722, and is an octagonal structure.

MOULTON (GREAT), or **MOULTON-ST. MICHAEL**, a village and a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk. The village stands adjacent to the Great Eastern railway, midway between Tivetshall and Fornsett r. stations, and 7 miles NW of Harleston; and has a post-office, of the name of Moulton, under Long Stratton. The parish contains also the hamlet of Little Moulton, and comprises 1,347 acres. Real property, £23,485; of which £600 are on the railway. Pop., 442. Houses, 103. The manor belongs to T. and E. Betts, Esqs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £440.* Patron, W. L. W. Chute, Esq. The church has a round tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern. There are a national school and charities £21.

MOULTON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Great Moulton parish, Norfolk; near Great Moulton village. It was formerly a parish; and the living is still a separate rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church was taken down in 1579.

MOULTON-PARK, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Northampton; 2 miles SW of Moulton. Acres, 450. Pop., 8. House, 1.

MOULTON, or **MOEL-Y-MWNT**, a parish in the district and county of Cardigan; on the coast, 4 miles N by E of Cardigan r. station. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 1,142. Real property, £663. Pop., 146. Houses, 23. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £55. Patron, J. Davies, Esq. The church is good.

MOUNTAIN, a hamlet in Llangathen parish, Carmarthen; 3½ miles W of Llandilo-Favr.

MOUNTAIN-ASH, a colliers' village in the NE of Glamorgan; on the Aberdare branch of the Taff Vale railway, 4 miles SE of Aberdare. It has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office† under Aberdare, and a church in the decorated English style, of nave, S aisle, and apsidal chancel, built in 1863. A colliery here was opened, about 1833, on a mineral property of about 4,500 acres; has been sunk to the depth of 370 yards; includes a main seam of coals 4 feet thick; yields an output of more than 1,000 tons a-day; and is worked through a shaft 13 feet in diameter inside the walling, and sectioned into four compartments,—two for drawing up the coal, one for sending up and down the workmen, and the fourth for drainage. The coal is smokeless; has been much in request for the working of steam-vessels; is used by many of the great mail-packet companies of England; and has been largely exported for the use of the French government.

MOUNTAIN (LITTLE), a hamlet in Pentrobbin township, Hawarden parish, Flint; 1 mile SE of Mold.

MOUNT-ALYN, the seat of the Godwin family in the SE of Flint; on the river Alyn, ¼ miles N of Wrexham.

MOUNT-ARARAT, the seat of the Grosvenor family in the N of Surrey; near Richmond.

MOUNT BAY, a baylet on the S coast of the Isle of Wight; under the central part of the Undercliff, 1½ mile WSW of Ventnor. A mimic fort is on it, connected with Lord Yarborough's villa, and 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 BLORENCE. See **BLORENCE**.

MOUNT BOONE, the seat of Sir H. P. Seale, Bart., in the S of Devon; adjacent to Dartmouth.

MOUNT BURES. See **BURES MOUNT**.

MOUNT CABURN. See **CABURN MOUNT**.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE. See **MAKER**.

MOUNT EPIHRAIM, a hamlet in Franfield parish, Sussex; 2 miles SE of Uckfield.

MOUNT FELIX, a seat of the Earl of Tankerville, 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 beauti-

ful 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 Battle district, Sussex; on the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings railway, 2½ miles S of Robertsbridge r. station, and 4 N by W of Battle. It has a post-office under Hurst-Green. Acres, 3,841. Real property, £3,337; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 709; in 1861, 535. Houses, 119. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of labourers employed on railway works. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ashburnham, E. C. Egerton, Esq., and W. R. Adamson, Esq. Mountfield Court is the seat of Mr. Egerton; and Rushton Park, of Mr. Adamson. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £189. Patron, Earl Delawar. There is a national school.

MOUNTFITCHET-STANSTEAD. See **STANSTEAD-MOUNTFITCHET**.

MOUNT-GRACE, a ville in East Harsley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; ½ 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, of decorated English date, still exist. A portion of the domestic buildings also, but of Tudor date, still remains. Ruins of a chapel, founded in 1515, are on a wooded mountain, to the E.

MOUNT-HAWKE, a chapelry in the parishes of St. Agnes and Illogan, Cornwall; near the coast, 2½ miles N by W of Scorrer-Gate r. station, and 4½ NNE of Redruth. It was constituted in 1346; and it has a post-office under Scorrer. Pop. in 1861, 2,226. Houses, 465. Pop. of the St. Agnes portion, 2,024. Houses, 424. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £130. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

MOUNT HEALEY. See **HEALEY (MOUNT)**.

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.

MOUNT MISERY, a sterile eminence, 1¾ mile NE of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. It commands a magnificent and extensive view.

MOUNTNESSING, two villages and a parish in Bilericia district, Essex. The villages are Mountnessing and Mountnessing-Street; and they stand on a branch of the river Wid; the former 2 miles S by W of Ingatstone r. station, and 3¾ NE of Brentwood; the latter adjacent to the Great Eastern railway, 1½ mile NW of the former. The parish has a post-office under Brentwood, and comprises 4,005 acres. Real property, £7,017. Pop., 844. Houses, 176. The property is divided among a few. Thoby priory here 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 the seat of C. R. Vickerman, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £117. Patron, Lord Petre. The church comprises nave and two aisles, and was recently in disrepair. There are a school with £30 a-year from endowment, and charities £23.

MOUNTON, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; on Poolmerick brook, 1½ mile WSW of Chepstow r. station. Post-town, Chepstow. Acres, 497. Real property, £1,114. Pop., 90. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £57. Patron, C. Morgan, Esq. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

MOUNTON, or **MONCKTON**, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; 2 miles SW by S of Narberth, and 5 SSW of Narberth-Road r. station. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 330. Real property, £215. Pop., 40.

