

J. Johnson 58 Leonard St.
Newark
1920

~~From Mrs Bailey~~
~~Wynke Ruzis~~

~~Eliza Oxten~~



羅列門塔之古堡遺蹟



此塔之遺蹟也

此塔之遺蹟也

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE SECOND

BOSTON: PRINTED BY S. KNEELAND, 1790.

BY THE AUTHOR.

NEW-YORK: 1790.





CURIOSITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND & WALES

DELINEATED

Historical. Entertaining & Commercial

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

BY THOMAS DUGDALE, ANTIQUARIAN.

Printed by William Burnet

VOL. II.



ELY CATHEDRAL







THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S
AND THE CEMETERY
J. G. 1840











THE NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson. From a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

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THE U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

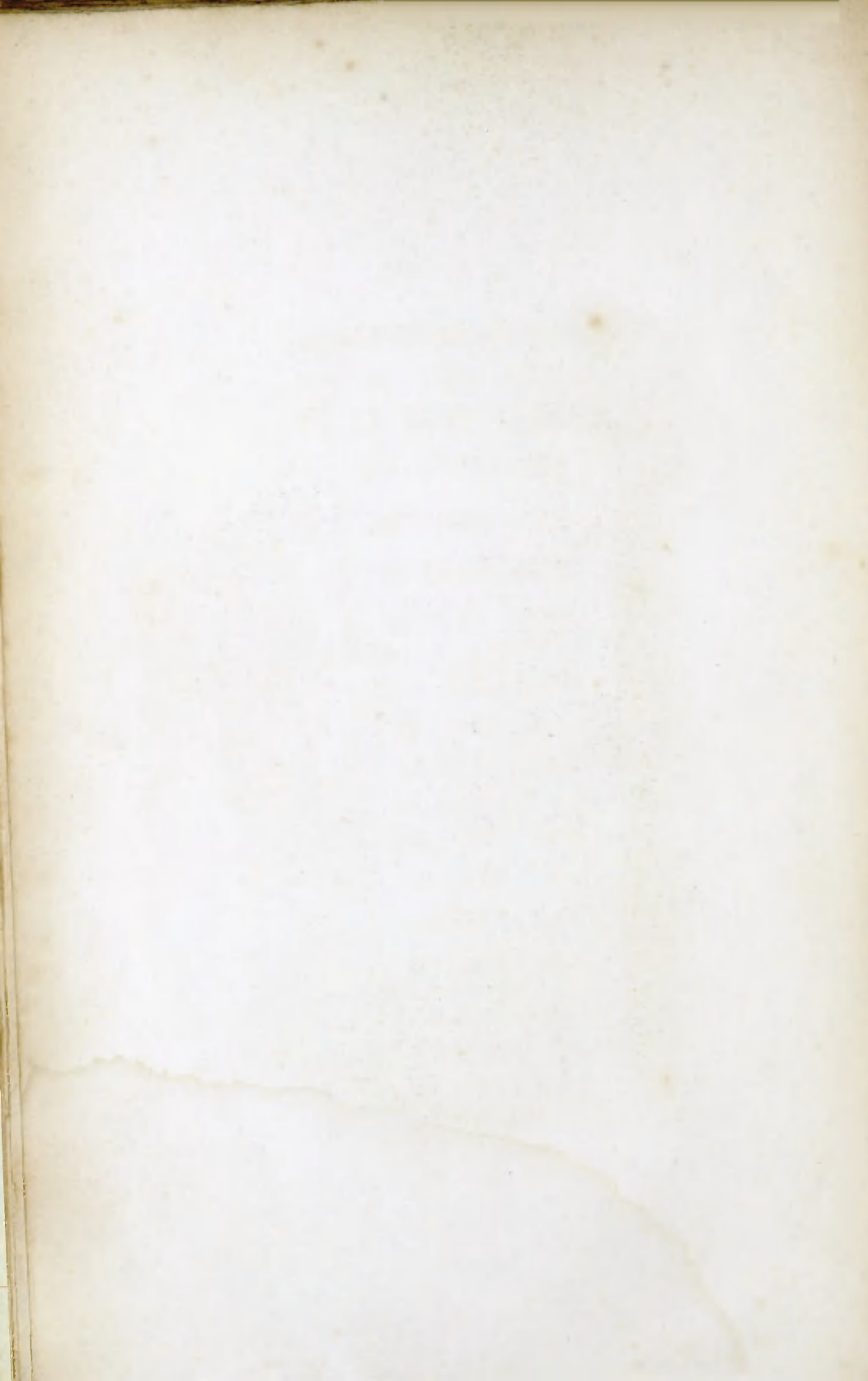
WASHINGTON, D. C.



ROYAL EXCHANGE

From the

L. O. V. 11







WINDMILL GARDEN

WINDMILL GARDEN

March 1st 1810. One of the Kings of Scotland's law ordered 20 letters to be sealed





THE GREAT HALL, THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, LONDON.

W. & A. GILPIN DEL. & SCULPT.

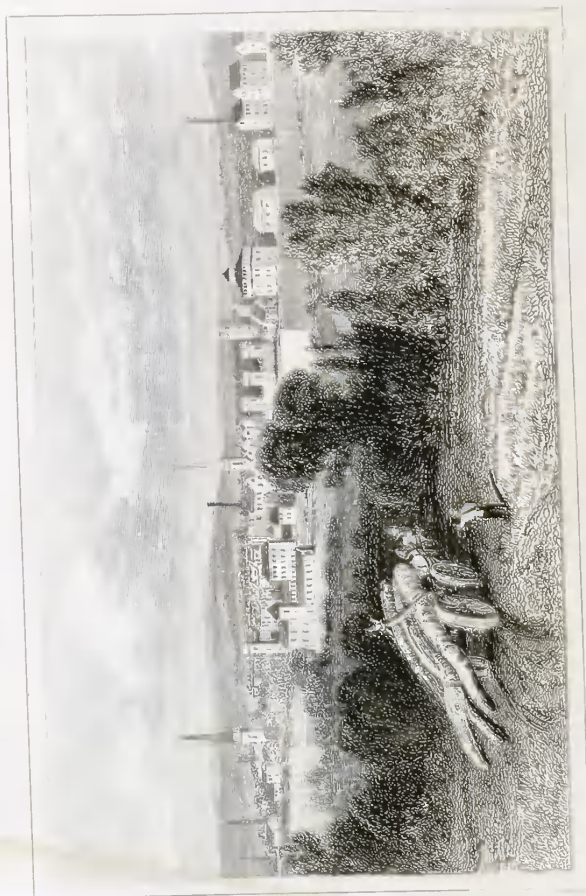


A CORNER OF THE HOUSE OF
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THE GREAT BRIDGE
 1860









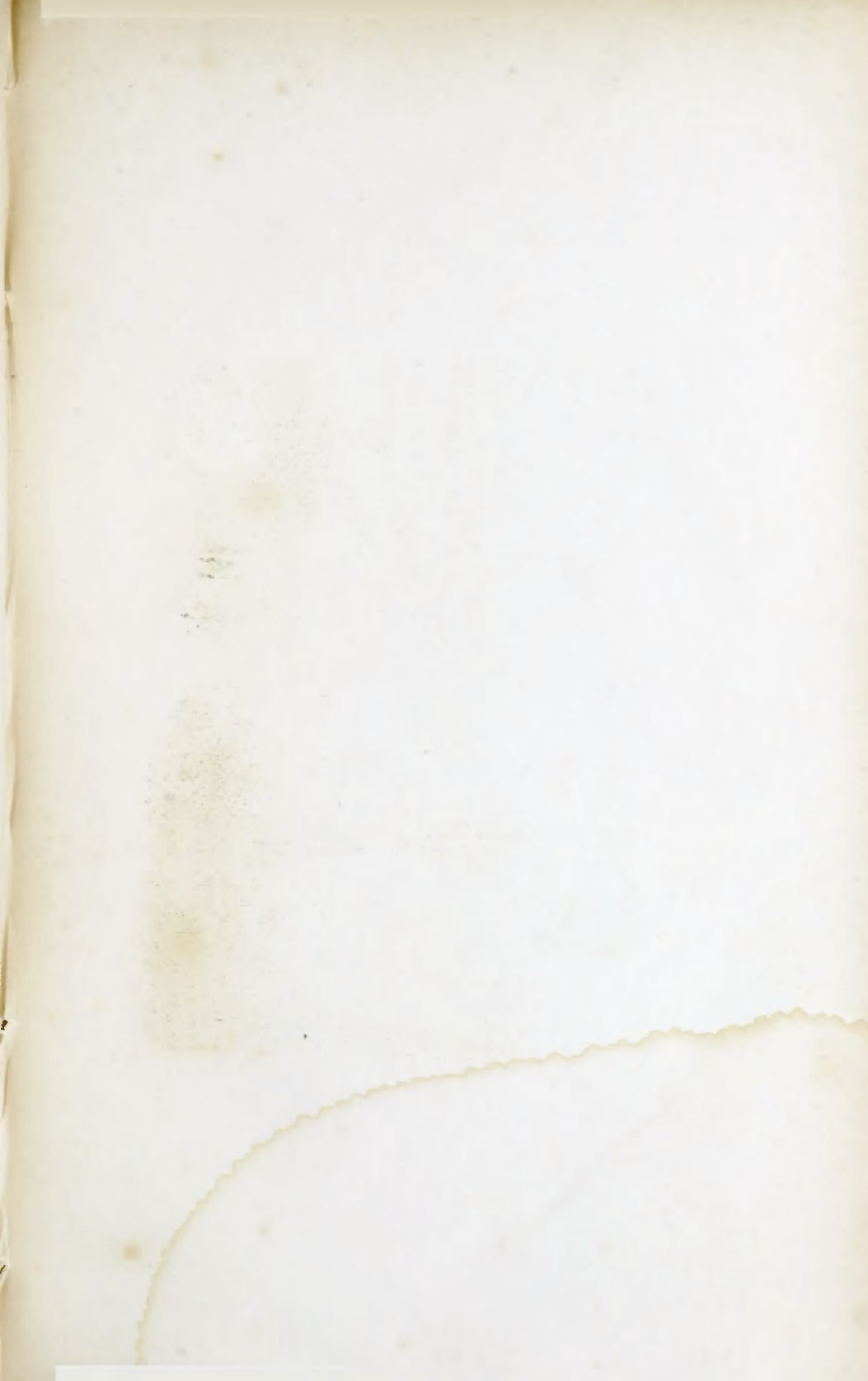
THE TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE.
 SUFFOLK.





STREET SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK











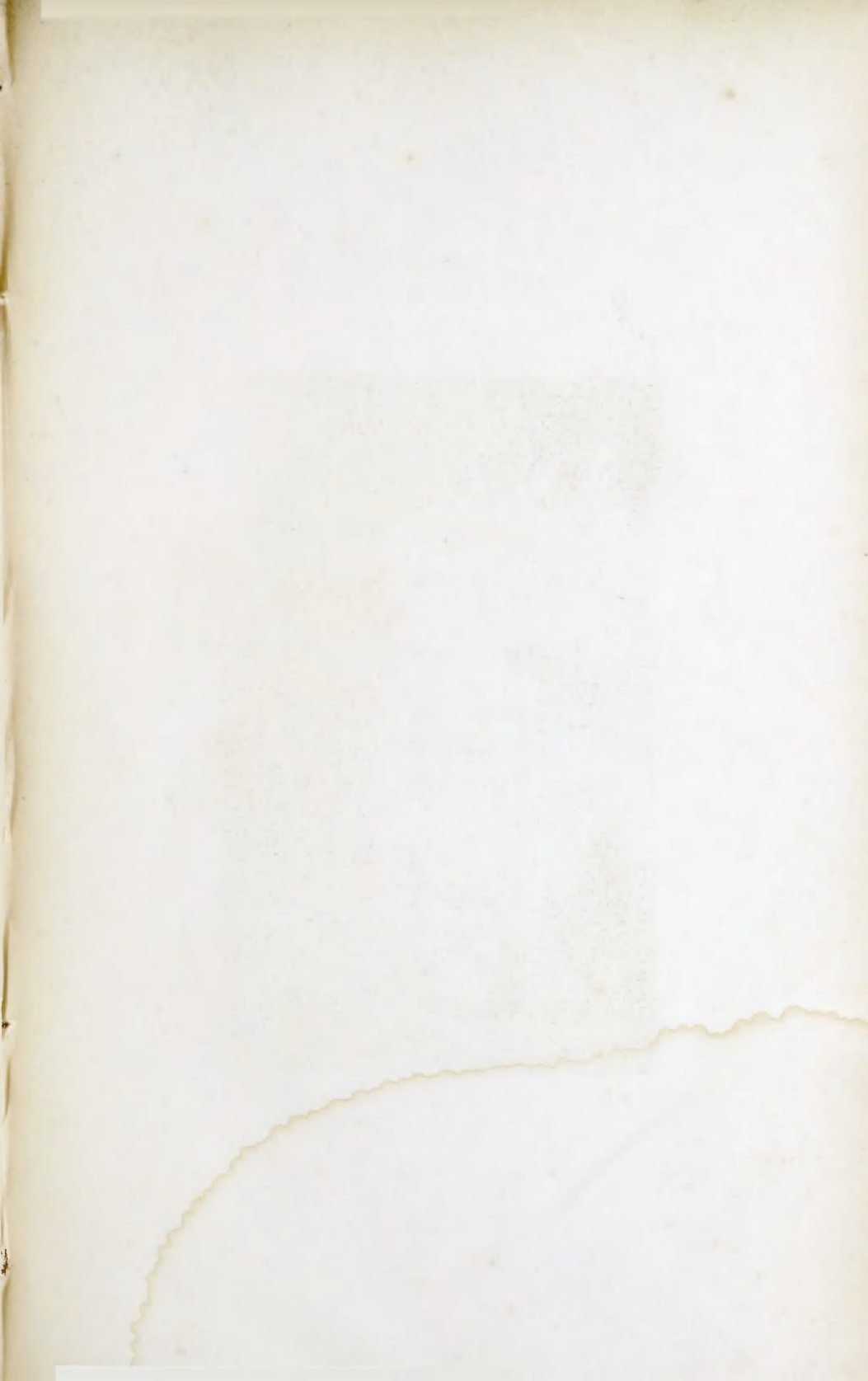


BOLSOVER CASTLE,

DERBYSHIRE

FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. STUBBS, ESQ.







THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, BATH, ENGLAND.

This spot was chosen by Sir Christopher Wren for the new church, and the old church was used as a hospital for the poor. The church is a large and beautiful building, and the view from the top of the tower is very fine.











REGENT CIRCUS, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.





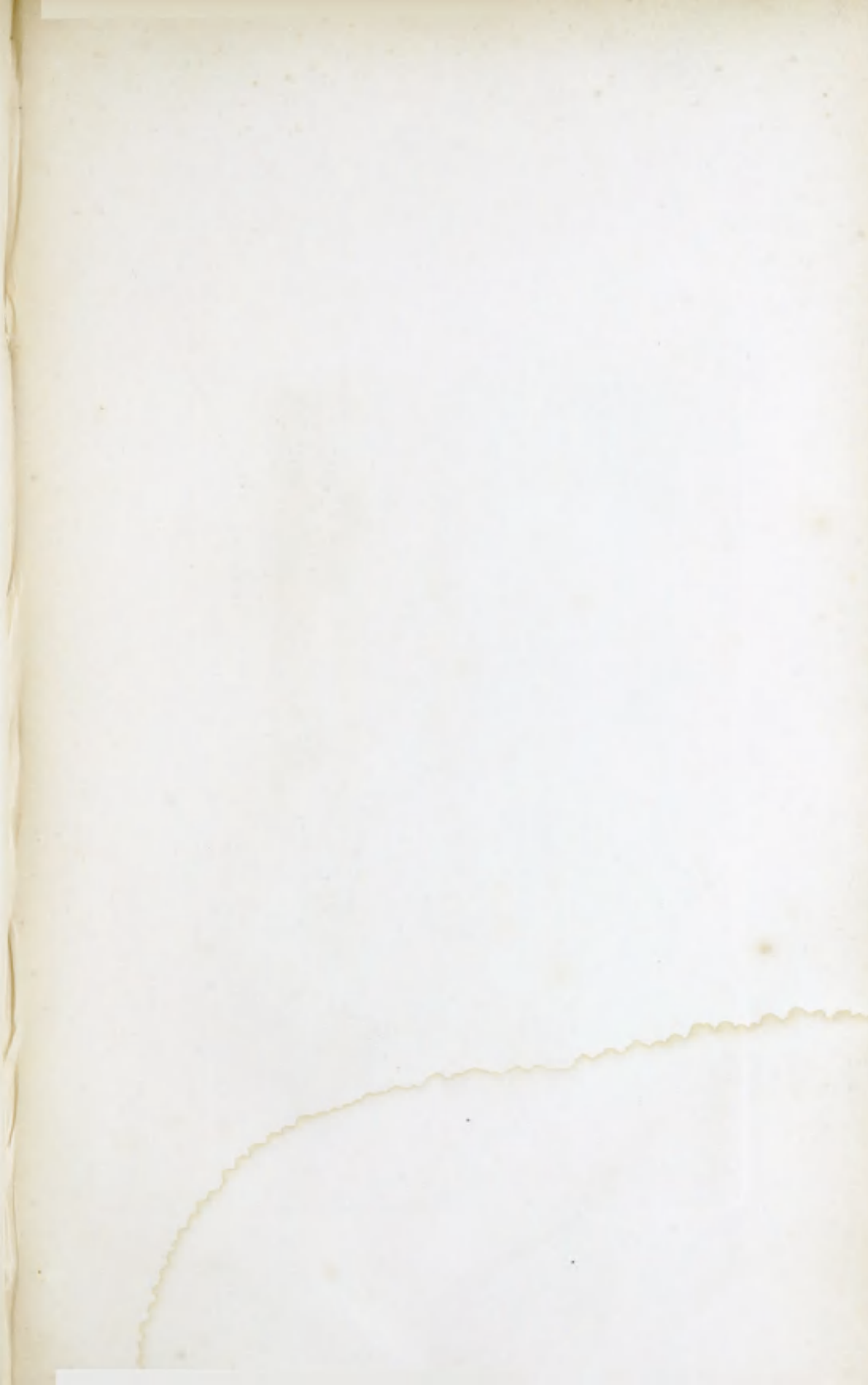


THE GREAT BRITISH SHIP YARD, LONDON.

Engraved by J. H. P.

Admiral Lord Collingwood, R. N. (1795-1826). The artist has been very careful to show him in the







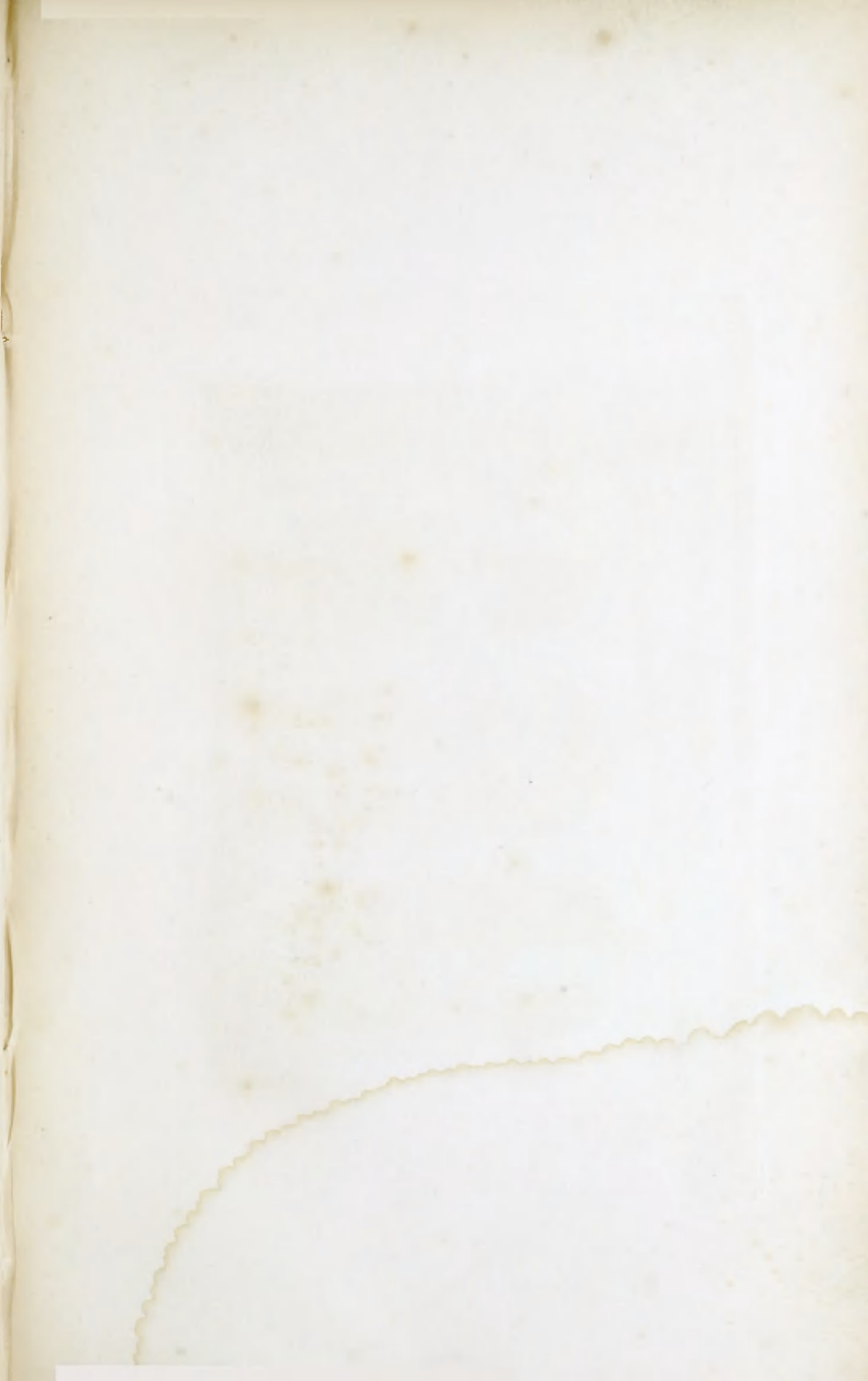
THE NATIONAL GALLERY, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.
ENGLAND





THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Engraved by J. B. Knapp, from a drawing by J. B. Knapp.





NORTH ENTRANCE OF BURLINGTON ARCADE, LONDON.

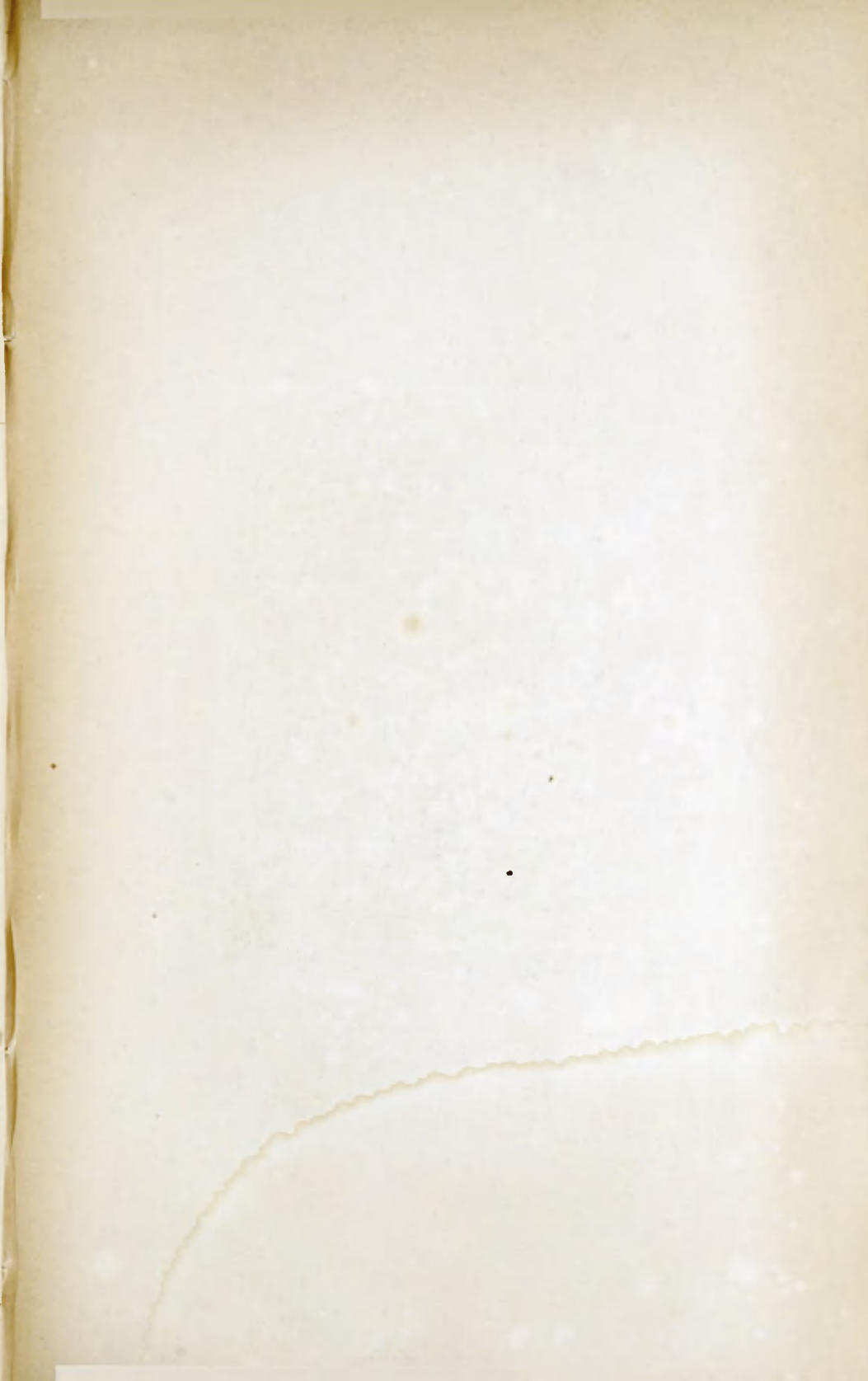






ROYAL EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, LONDON.







ST PAULS CATHEDRAL.
LONDON:

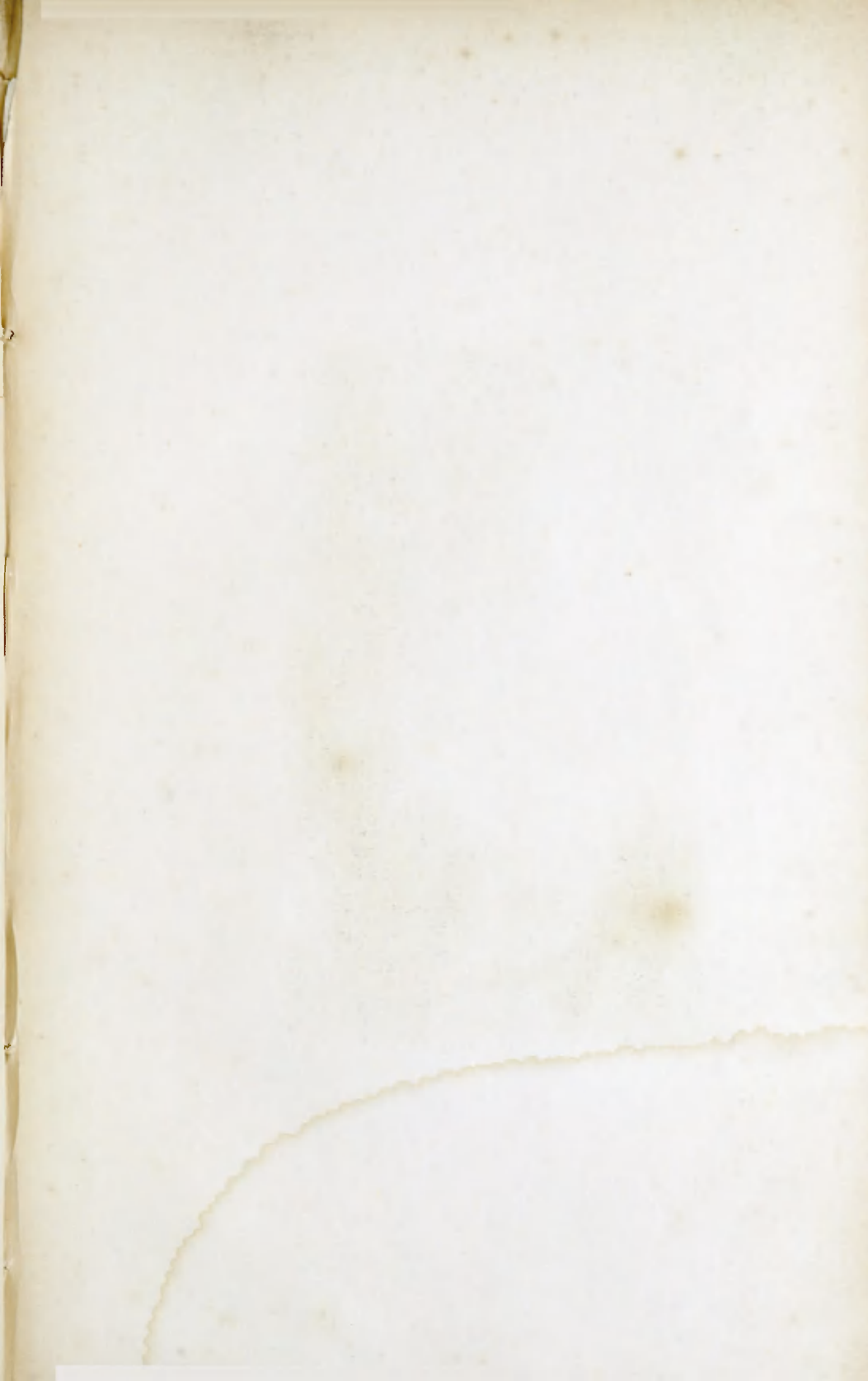






CANONBURY TOWER







THE BRIDGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

THE BRIDGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

THE BRIDGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER





THE HARBOUR OF LONDON, AS SEEN FROM THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, and published by W. G. & Co. London.





THE GREAT BELL, CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, LONDON.

1857.

THE GREAT BELL, CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, LONDON.



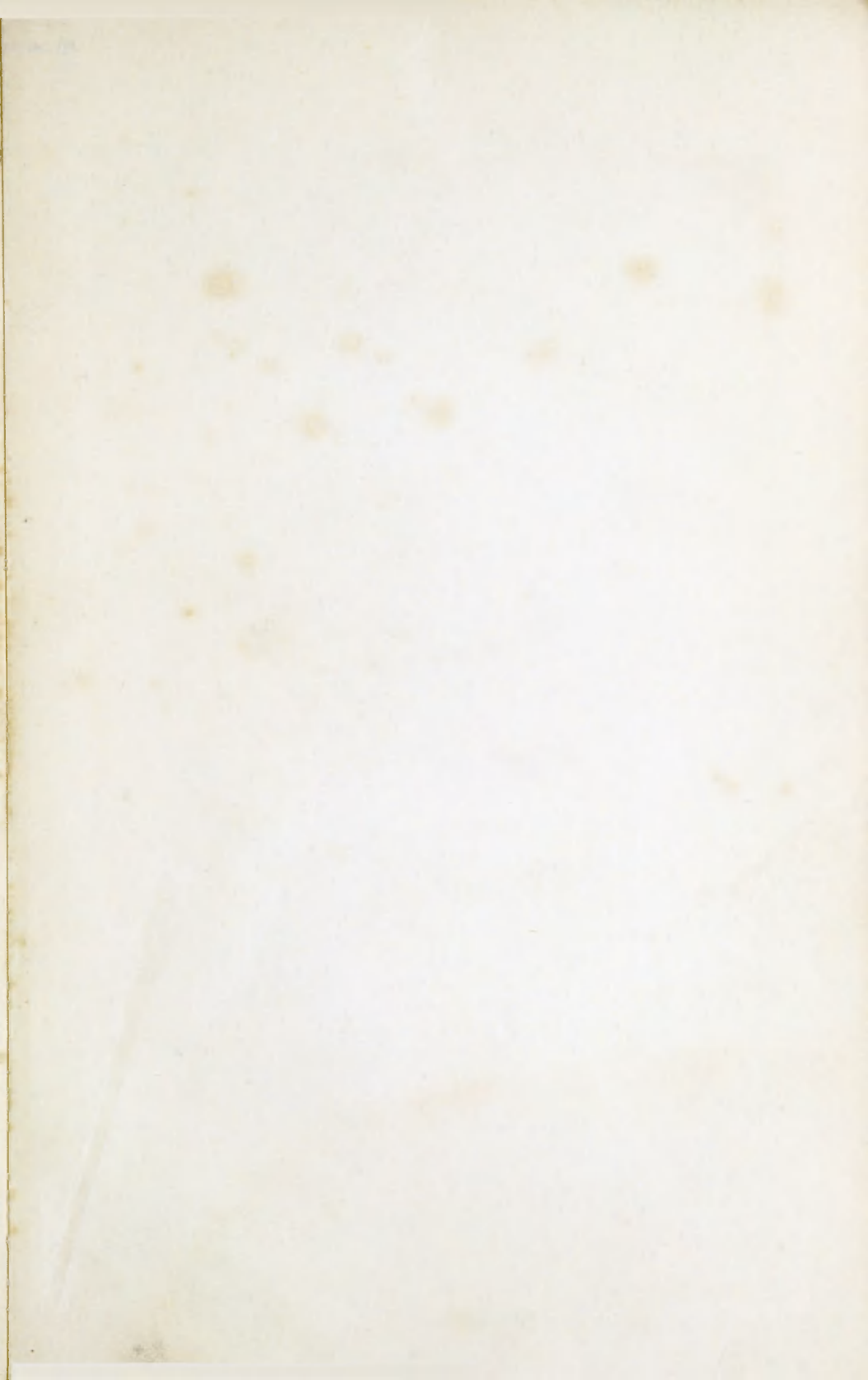


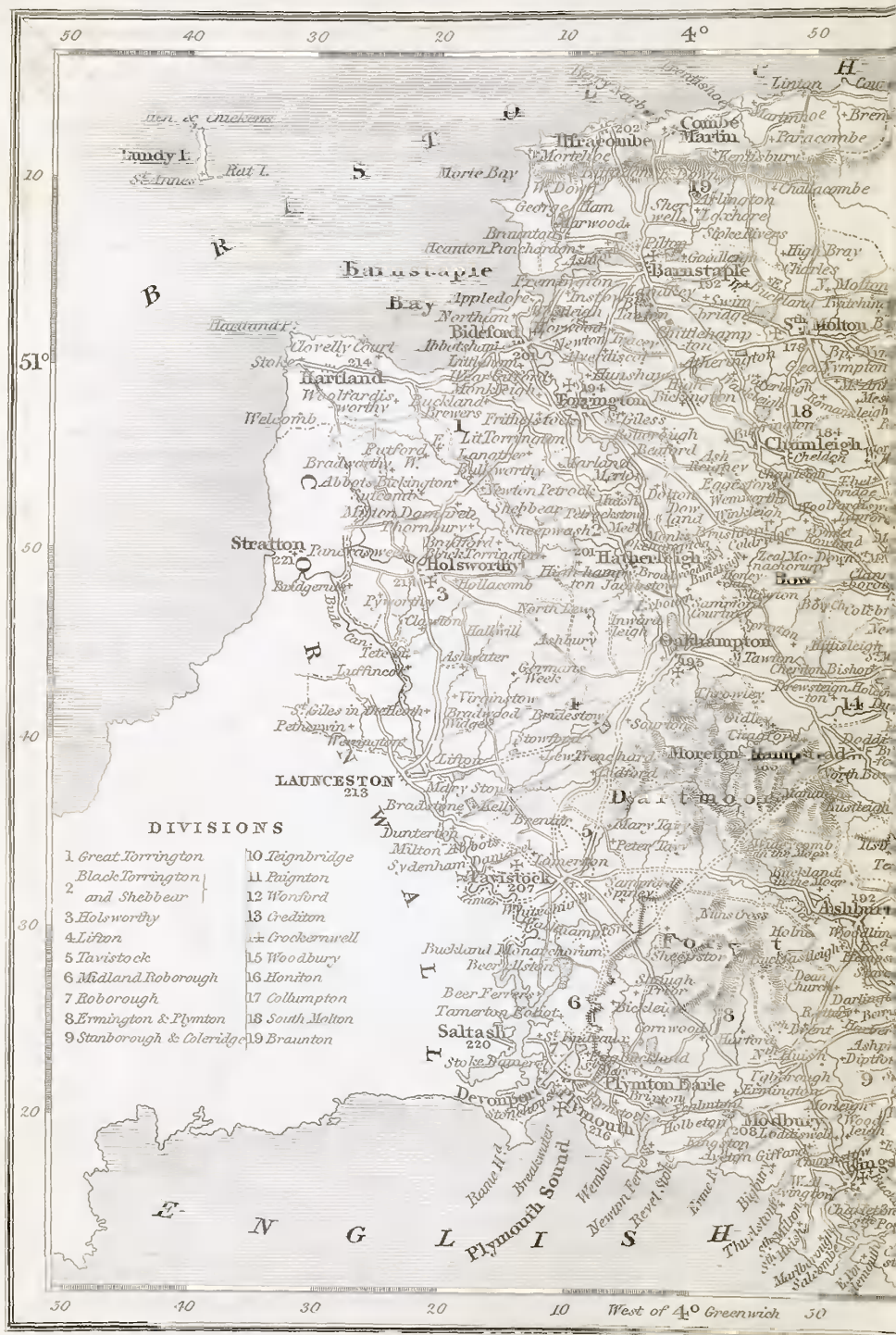
St. John's Church, New York

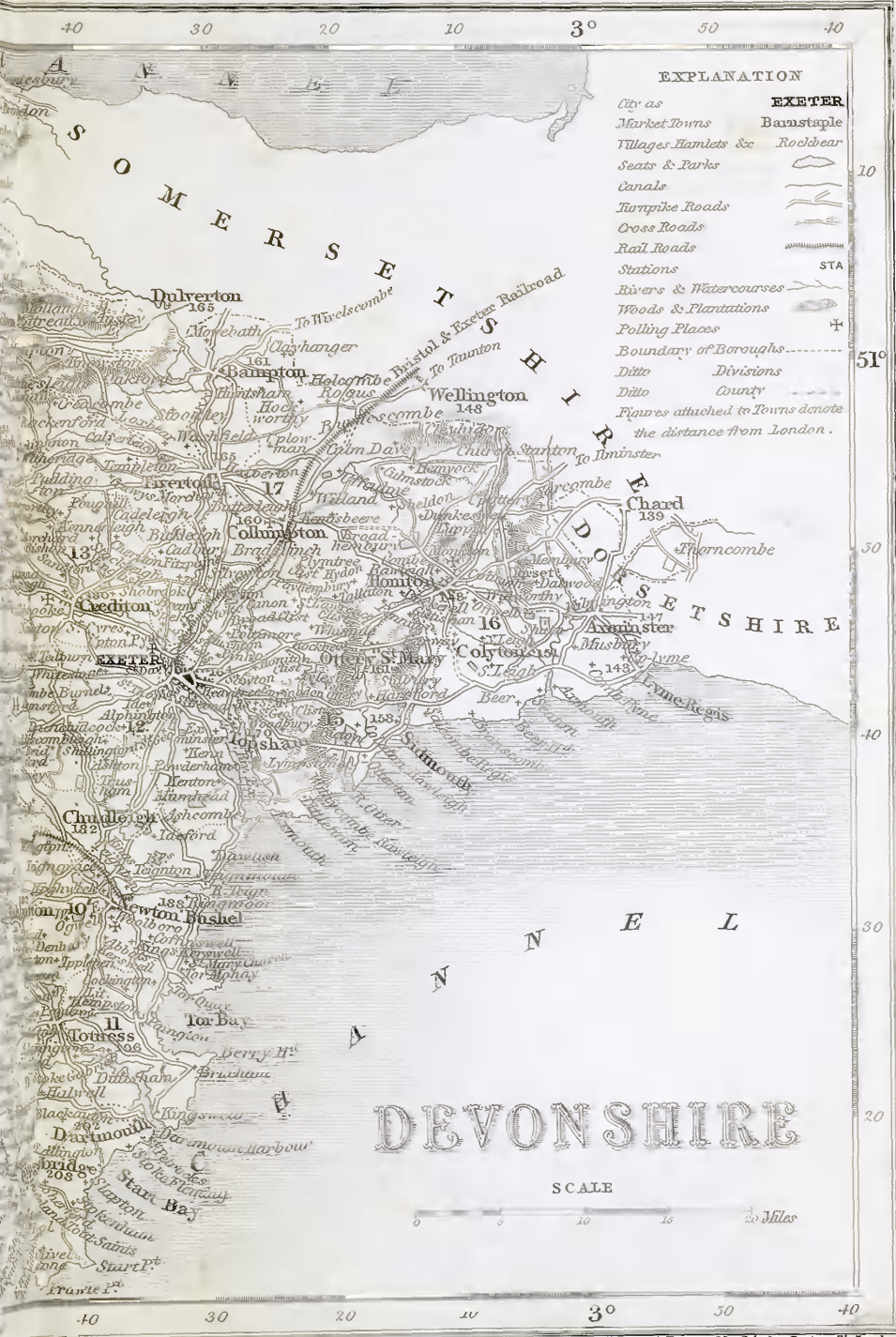
CHIEF OF LITERY.

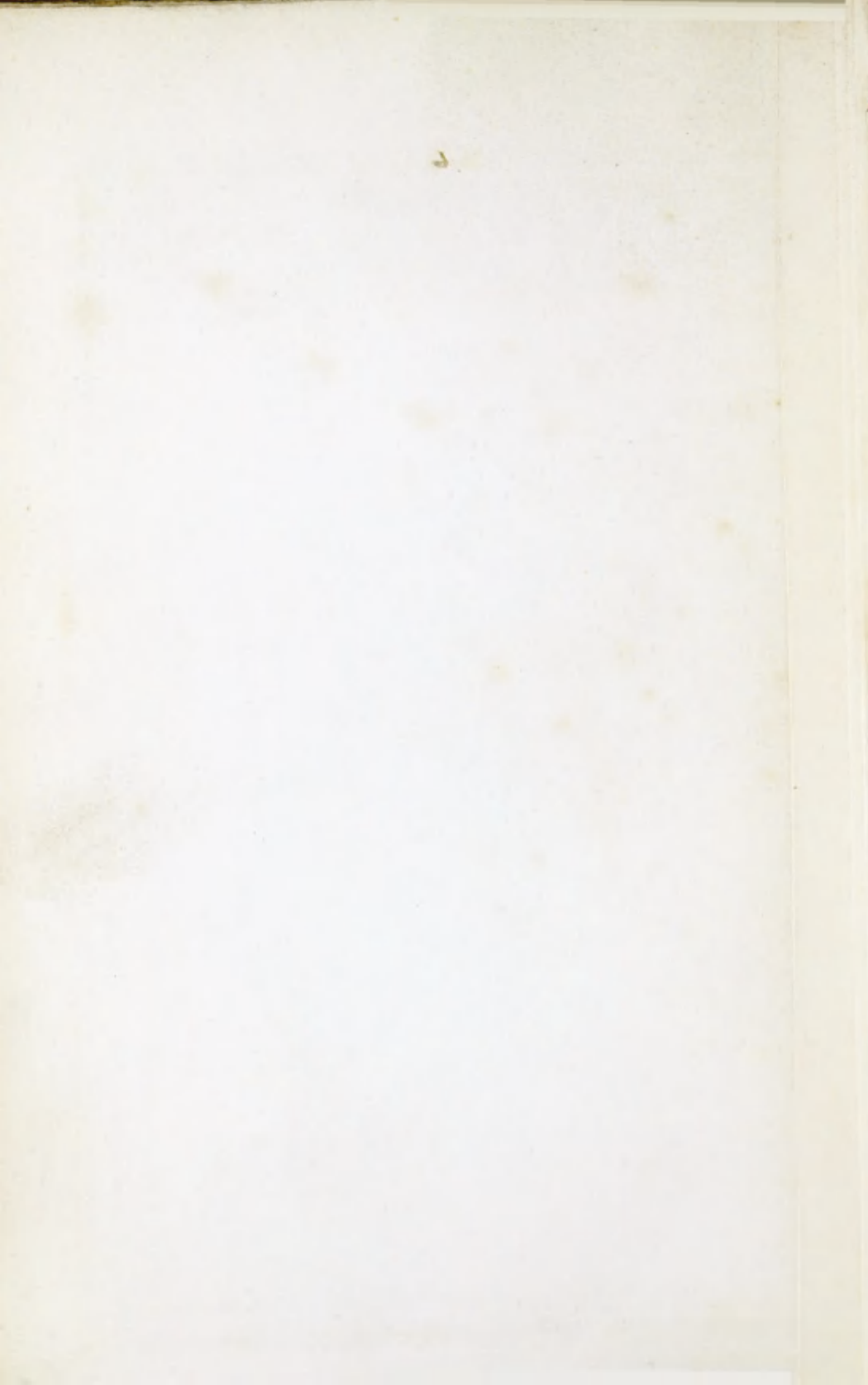


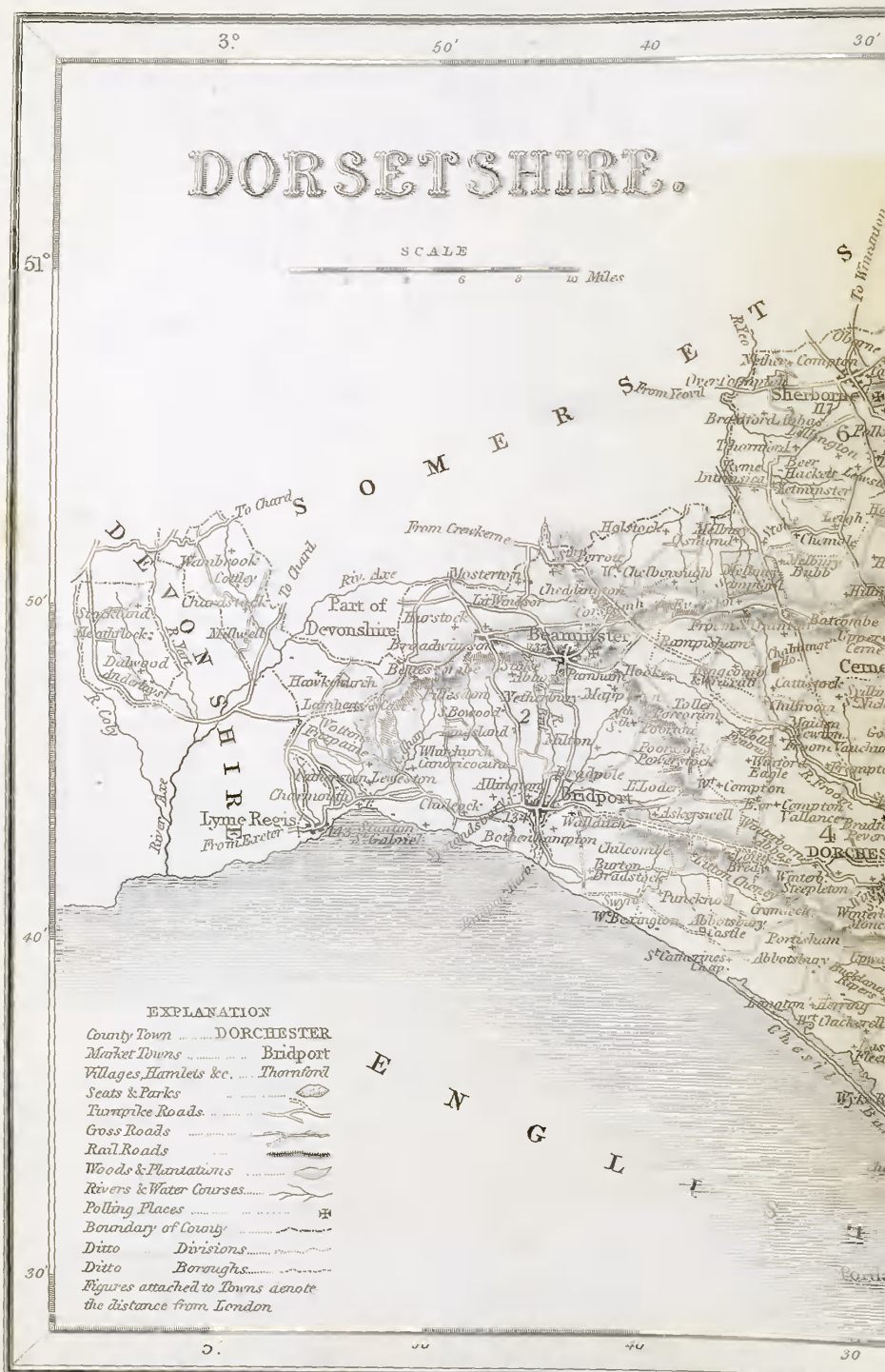








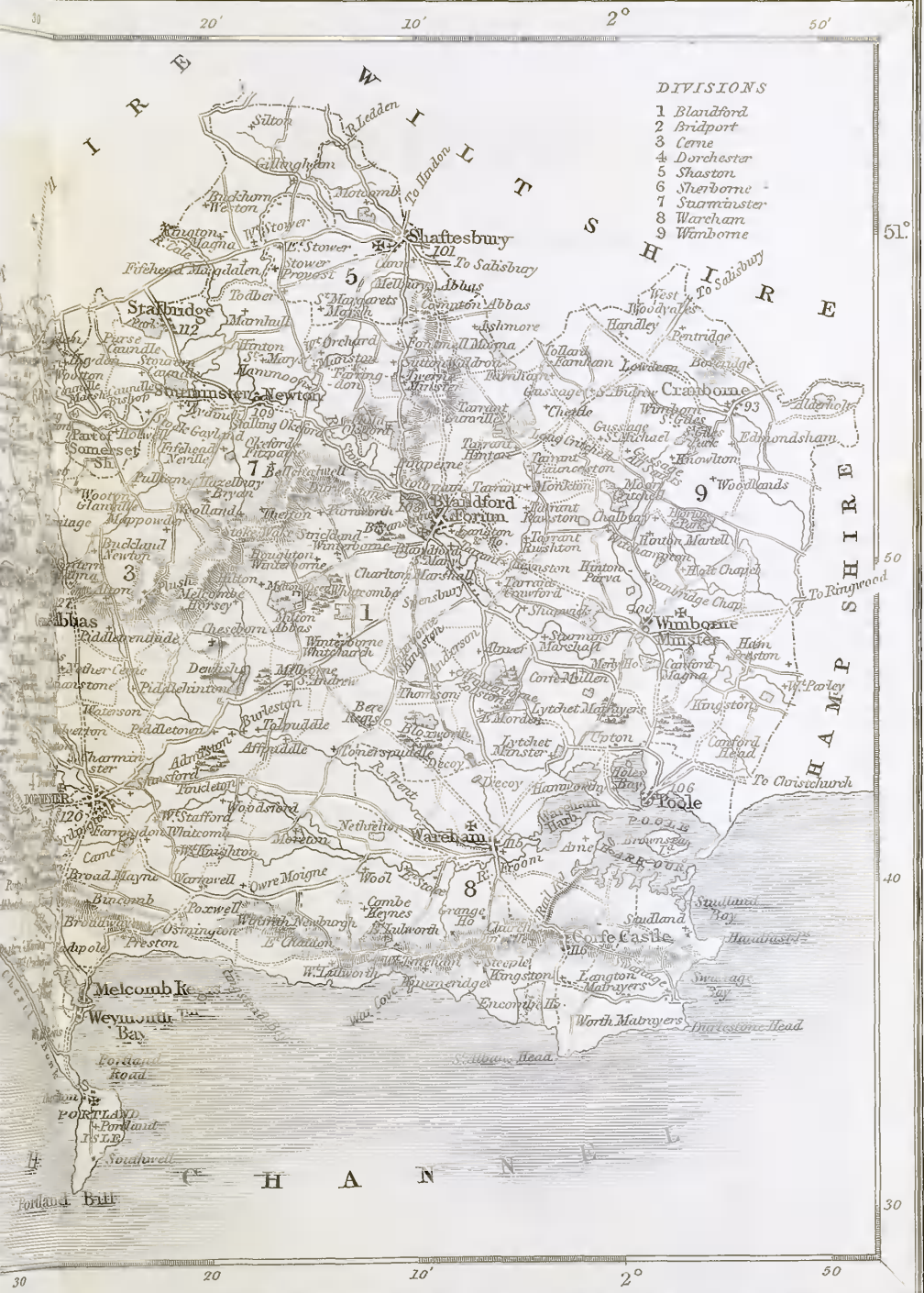


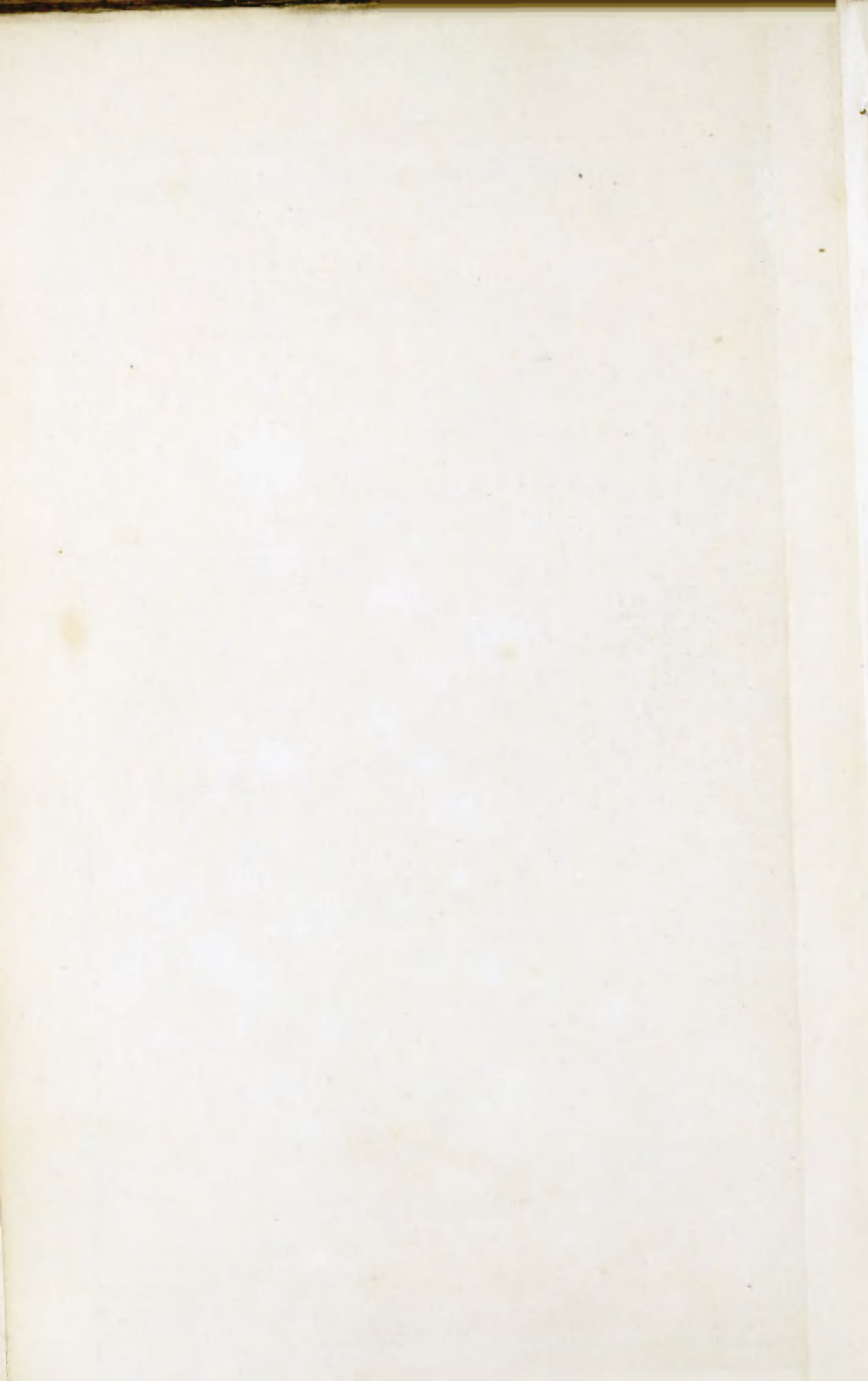


DORSETSHIRE.



- EXPLANATION**
- County Town DORCHESTER
 - Market Towns Bridport
 - Villages, Hamlets &c. Thornford
 - Seats & Parks
 - Townpike Roads
 - Cross Roads
 - Rail Roads
 - Woods & Plantations
 - Rivers & Water Courses
 - Polling Places
 - Boundary of County
 - Ditto Divisions
 - Ditto Boroughs
 - Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London







EXPLANATION

- Cities **DURHAM**
Market Towns **Sunderland**
Villages Hamlets &c. **Barnston**
Seats & Parks
Canals
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Rail Roads
Stations STA
Rivers & Watercourses
Woods & Plantations
Folling Places
Boundary of Boroughs
Ditto Hundreds
Ditto County
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.

DURHAM.

SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 Miles

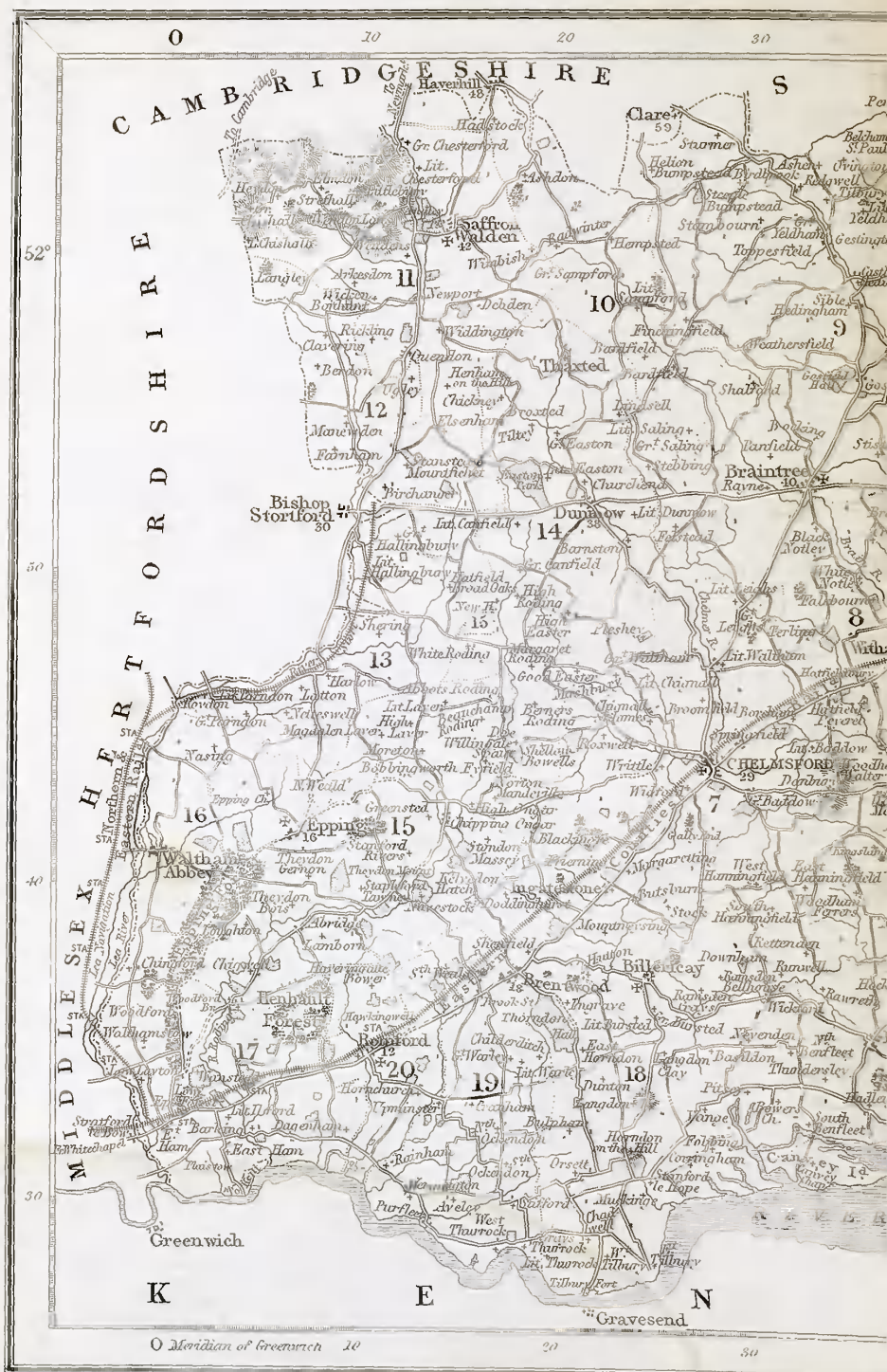
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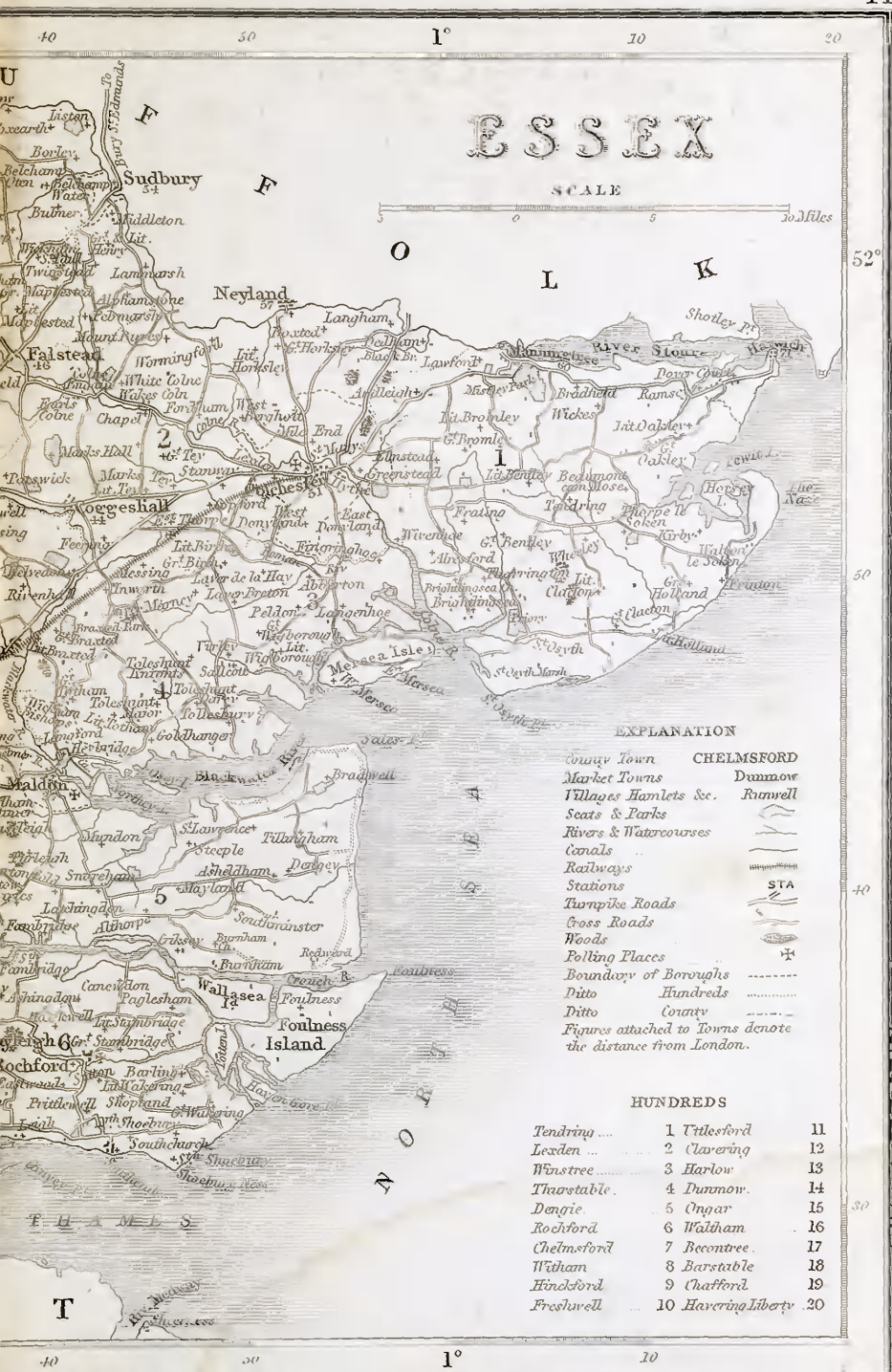
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORELAND

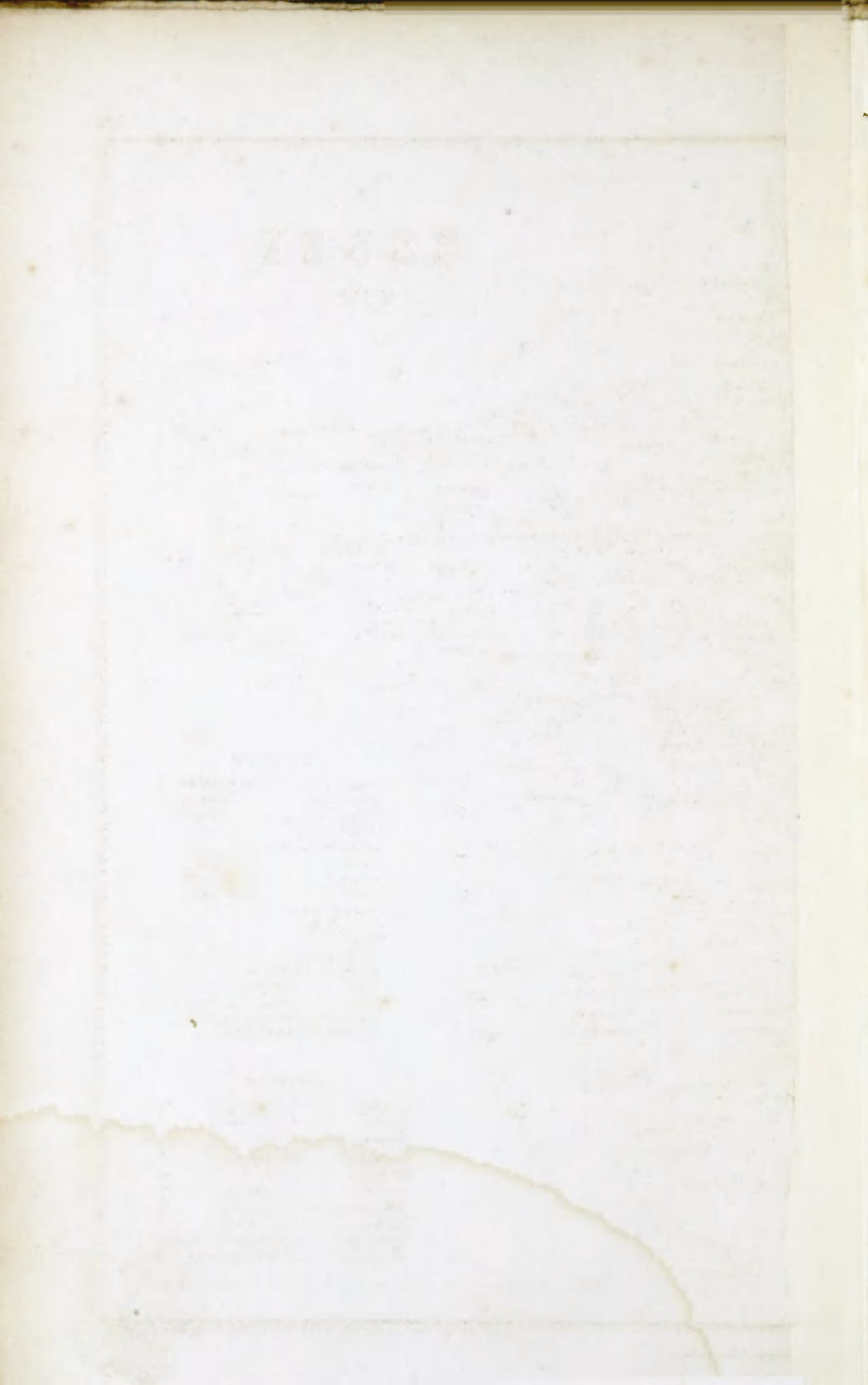
SCOTLAND
PARADO
DURHAM

NORTHUMBERLAND

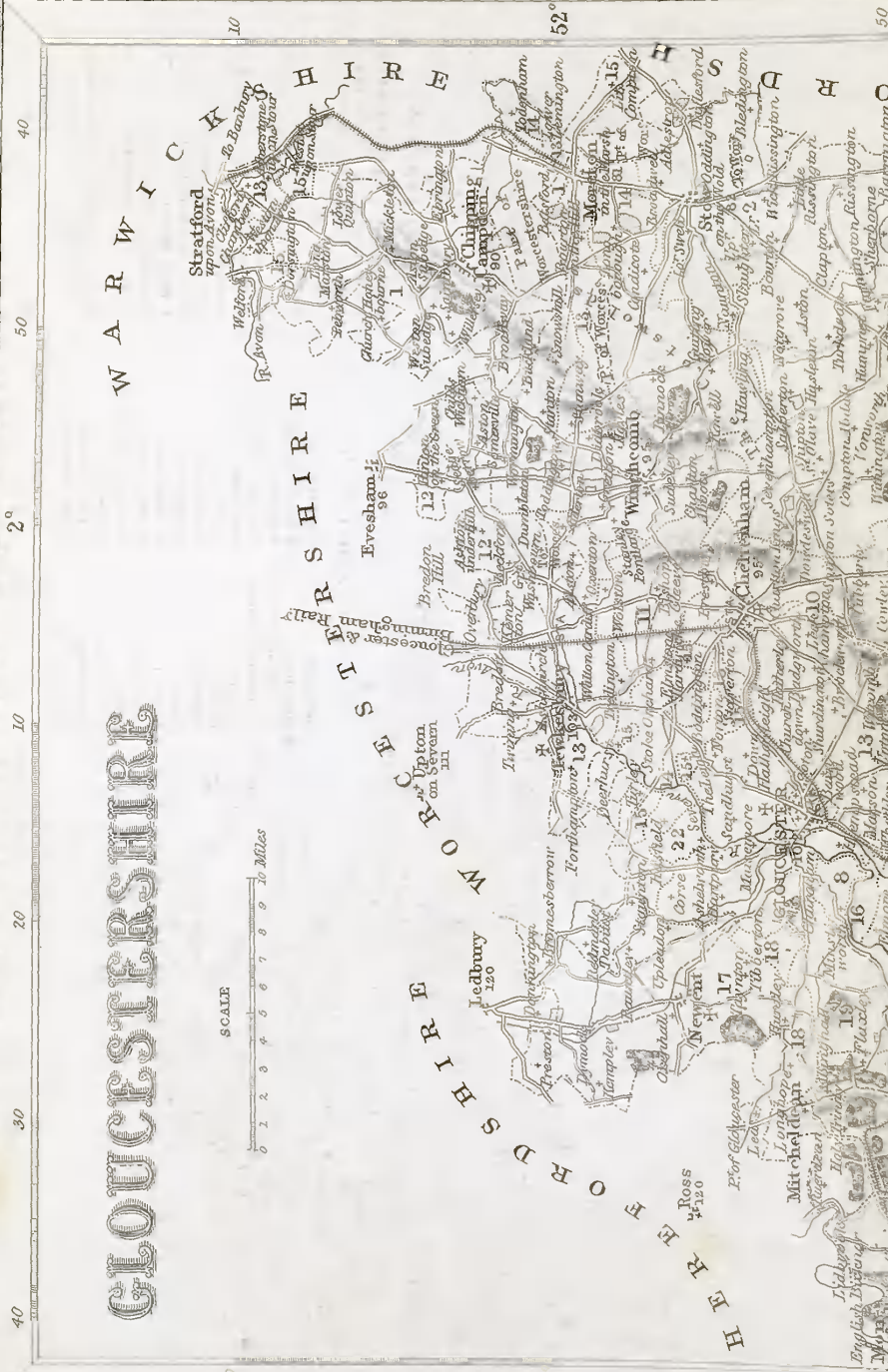


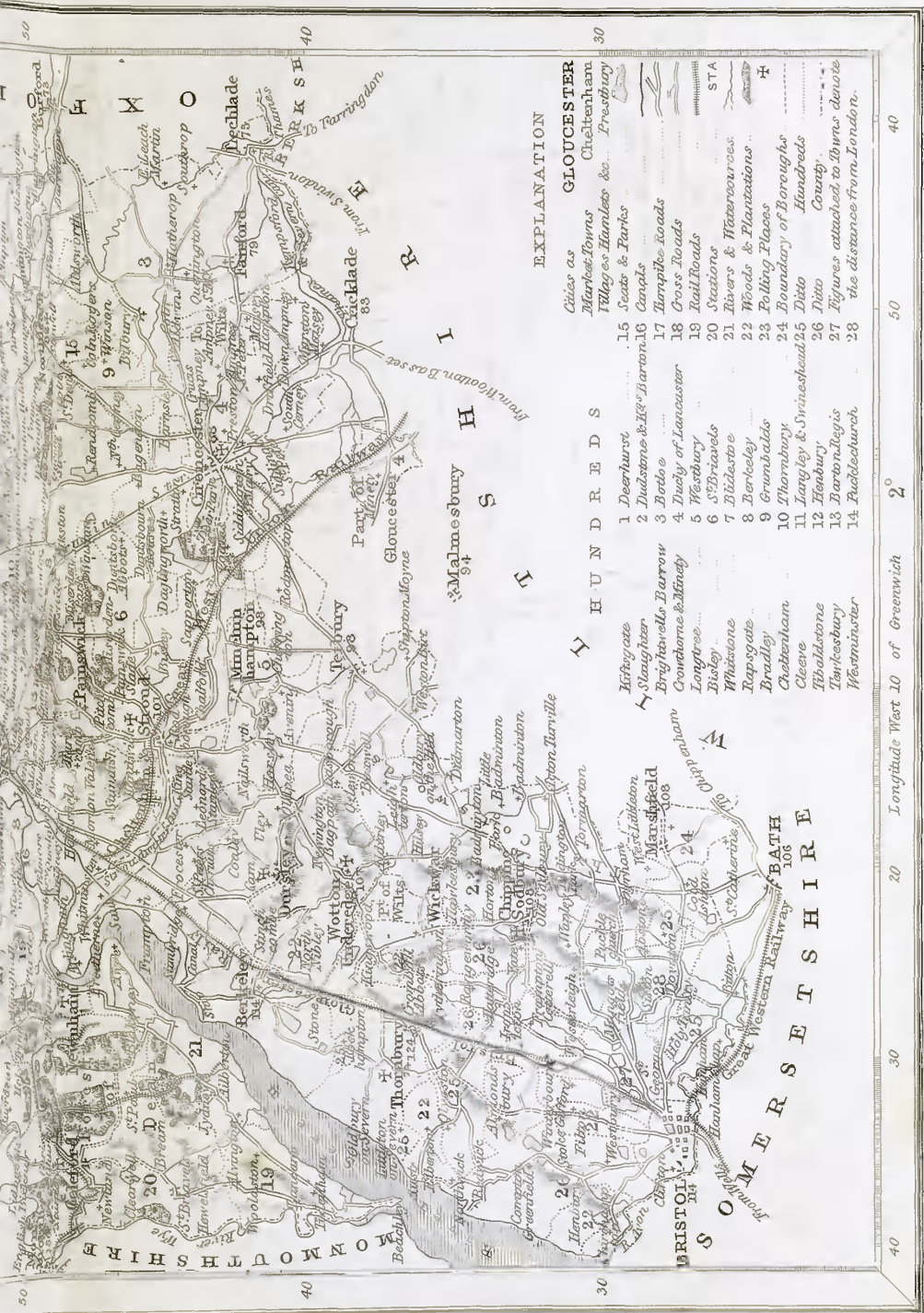








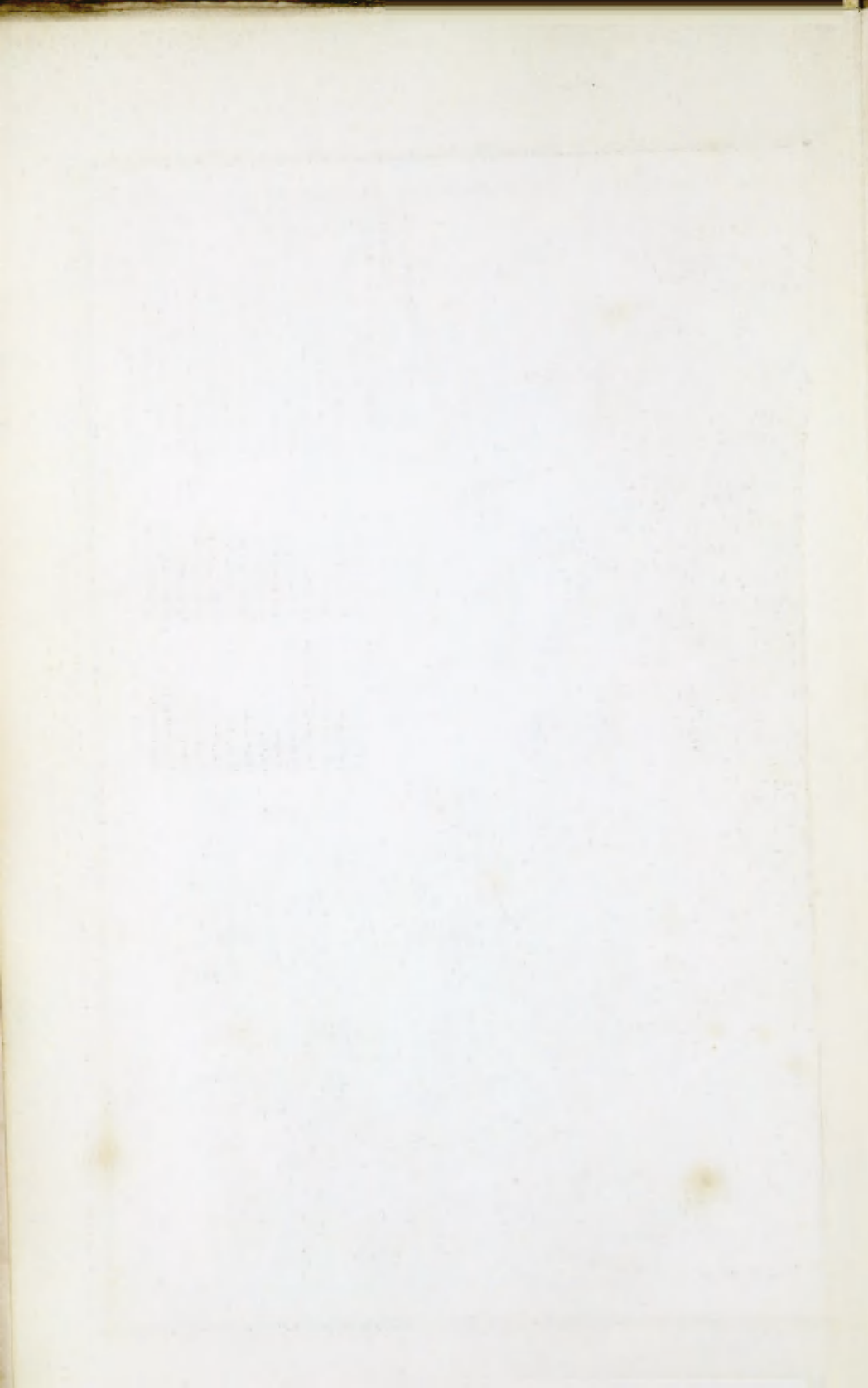




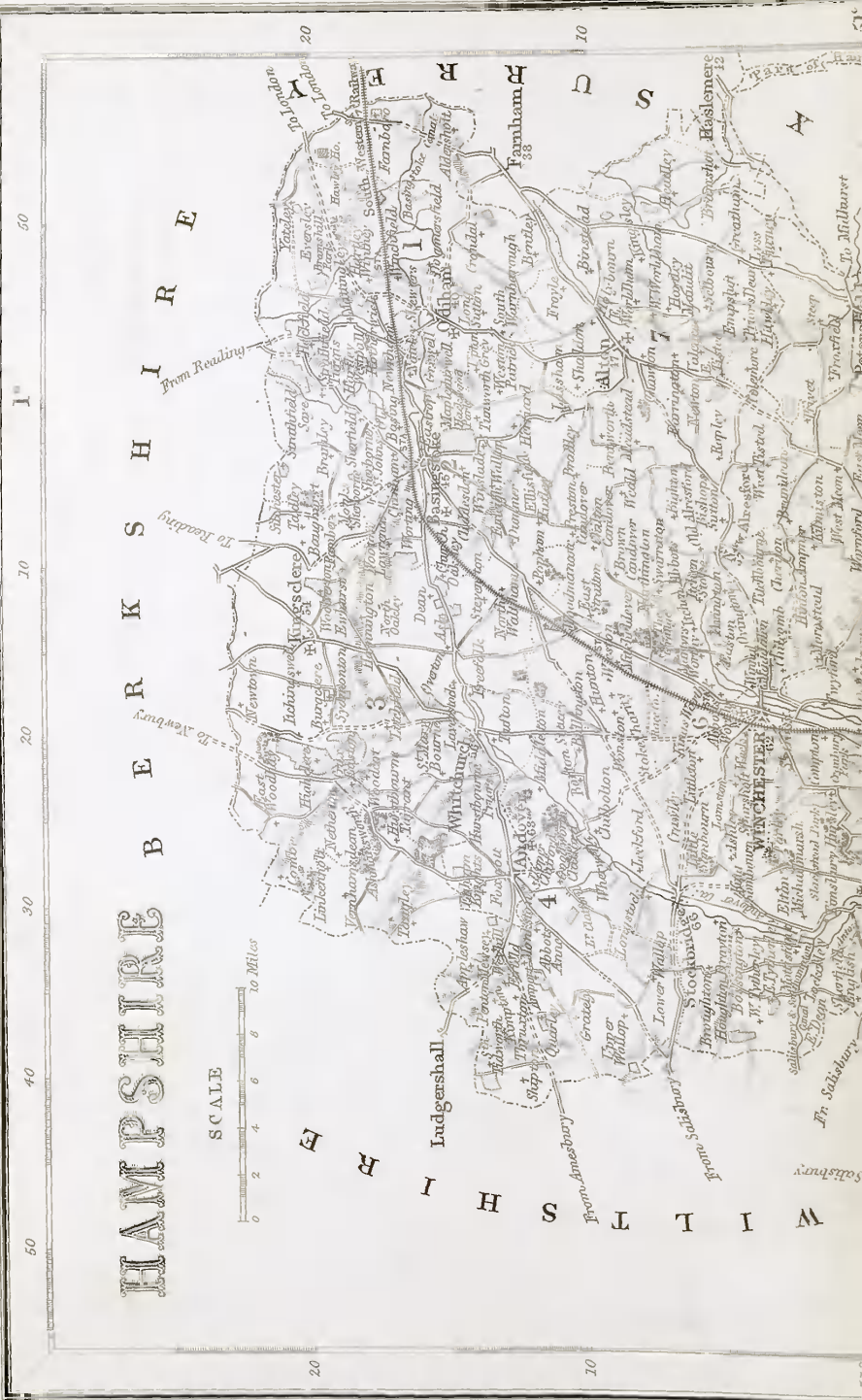
EXPLANATION

HUNDREDS		GLOUCESTER	
1	Deerhurst	Chies as	Cheltenham
2	Dudstone & 14 th Baron	Market Towns	Cheltenham
3	Bridle	Village & Hamlets &c.	Presbury
4	Duchy of Lancaster	15	Seats & Parks
5	Westbury	16	Canals
6	St. Michaels	17	Temple Roads
7	Bideford	18	Cross Roads
8	Derby	19	Rail Roads
9	Grumballs	20	Stations
10	Thornbury	21	Rivers & Watercourses
11	Jarley & Syneshead	22	Woods & Plantations
12	Henbury	23	Rolling Places
13	Baronbegis	24	Boundary of Boroughs
14	Puckchurch	25	Hundreds
		26	Ditto
		27	Figures attached to Towns denote
		28	the distance from London.

40 30 20 10 of Greenwich 2° 40







HAMPSHIRE

SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

W I L T S H I R E
B E R K S H I R E
I R E

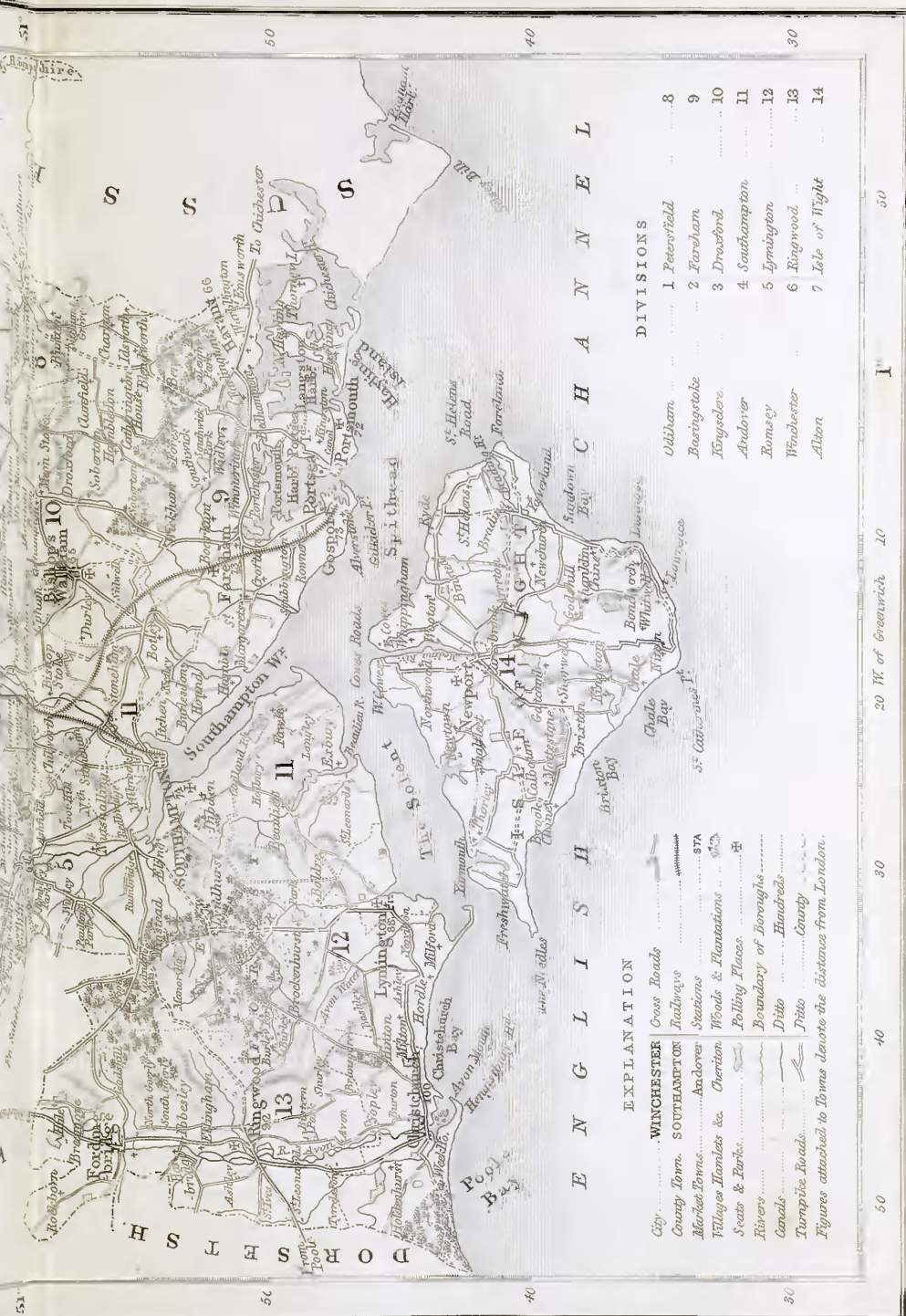
Ludgershall

Andover

Winchester

Southampton

Portsmouth



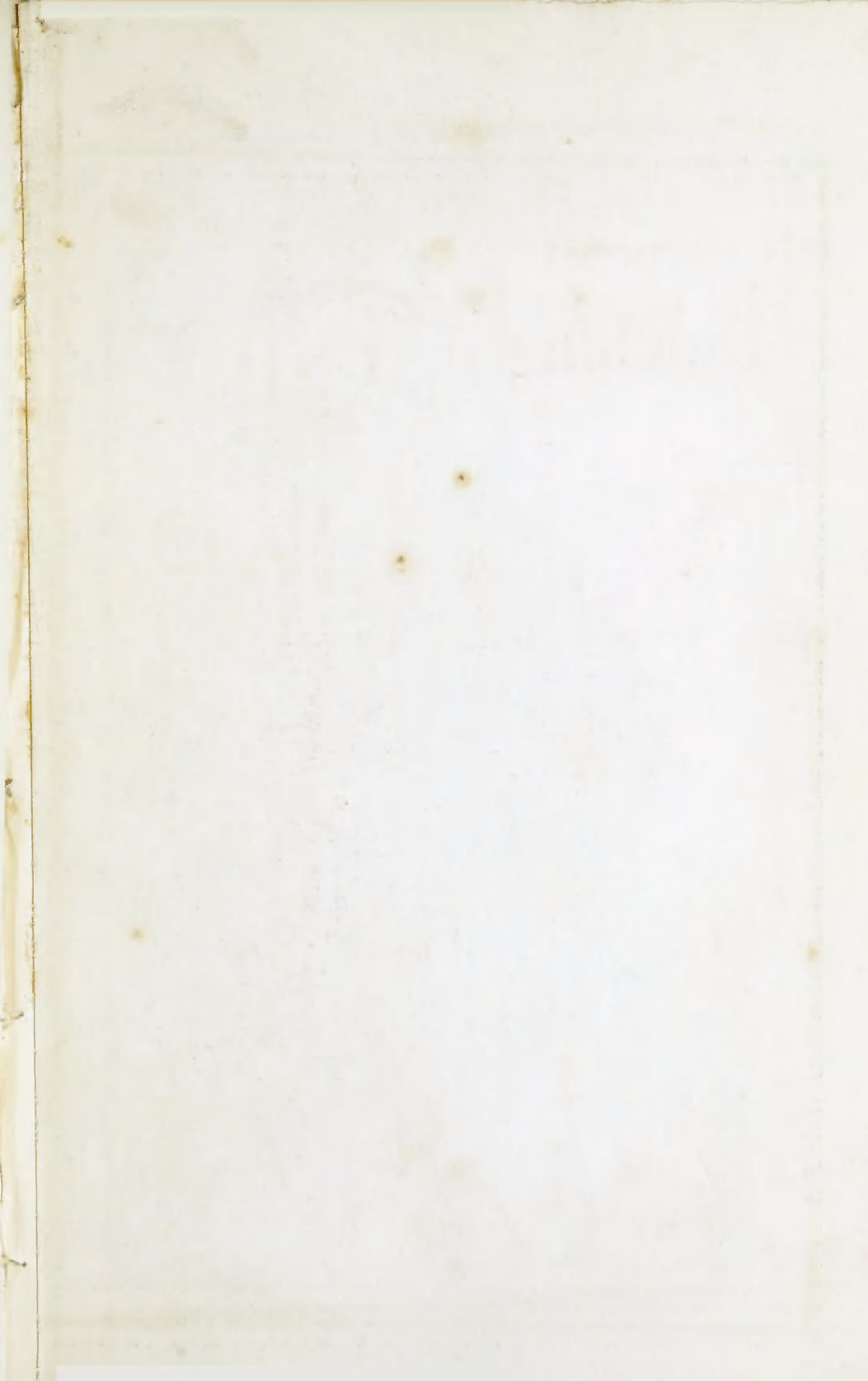
E N G L I S H C H A N N E L

EXPLANATION	
City	WINCHESTER
County Town	SOUTHAMPTON
Market Towns	Andover
Villages Hamlets &c.	Cheriton
Seats & Parks	Polling Places
Rivers	Boundary of Boreholes
Canals	Ditto
Tumuli Roads	Ditto
Figures attached to Towns	denote the distances from London.

DIVISIONS	
1	Petersfield
2	Farham
3	Drawford
4	Southampton
5	Lyminster
6	Kingwood
7	Isle of Wight

50 40 30 20 W. of Greenwich 10 0 10 20 30 40 50





HERTFORDSHIRE

SCALE

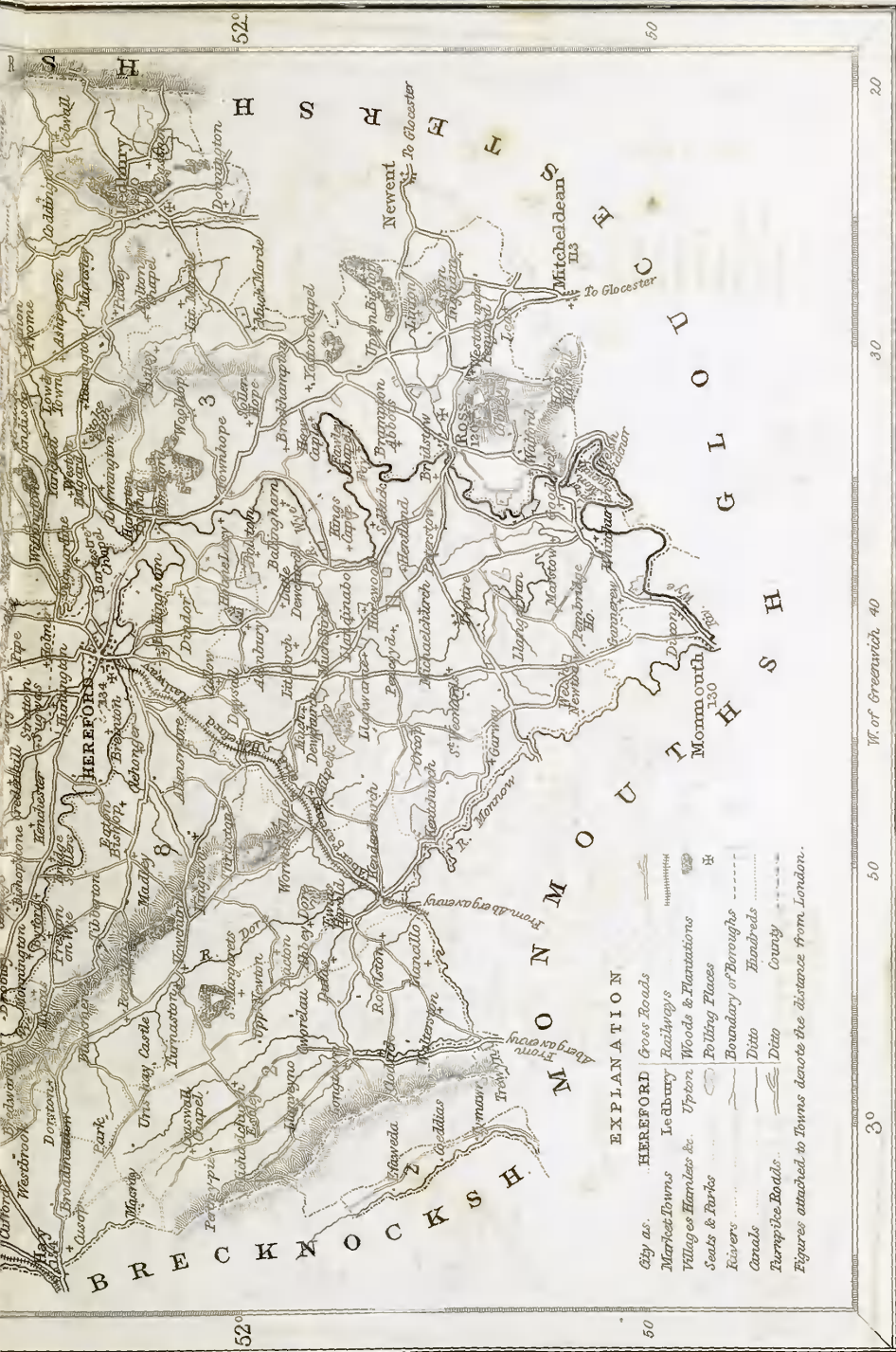


HUNDREDS

- 1 Brocasch
- 2 Enyaslacy
- 3 Grytre
- 4 Gromsworth
- 5 Hemington
- 6 Radlow
- 7 Stretford
- 8 Westtree
- 9 Wymore
- 10 Wolpity
- 11 Wormelow

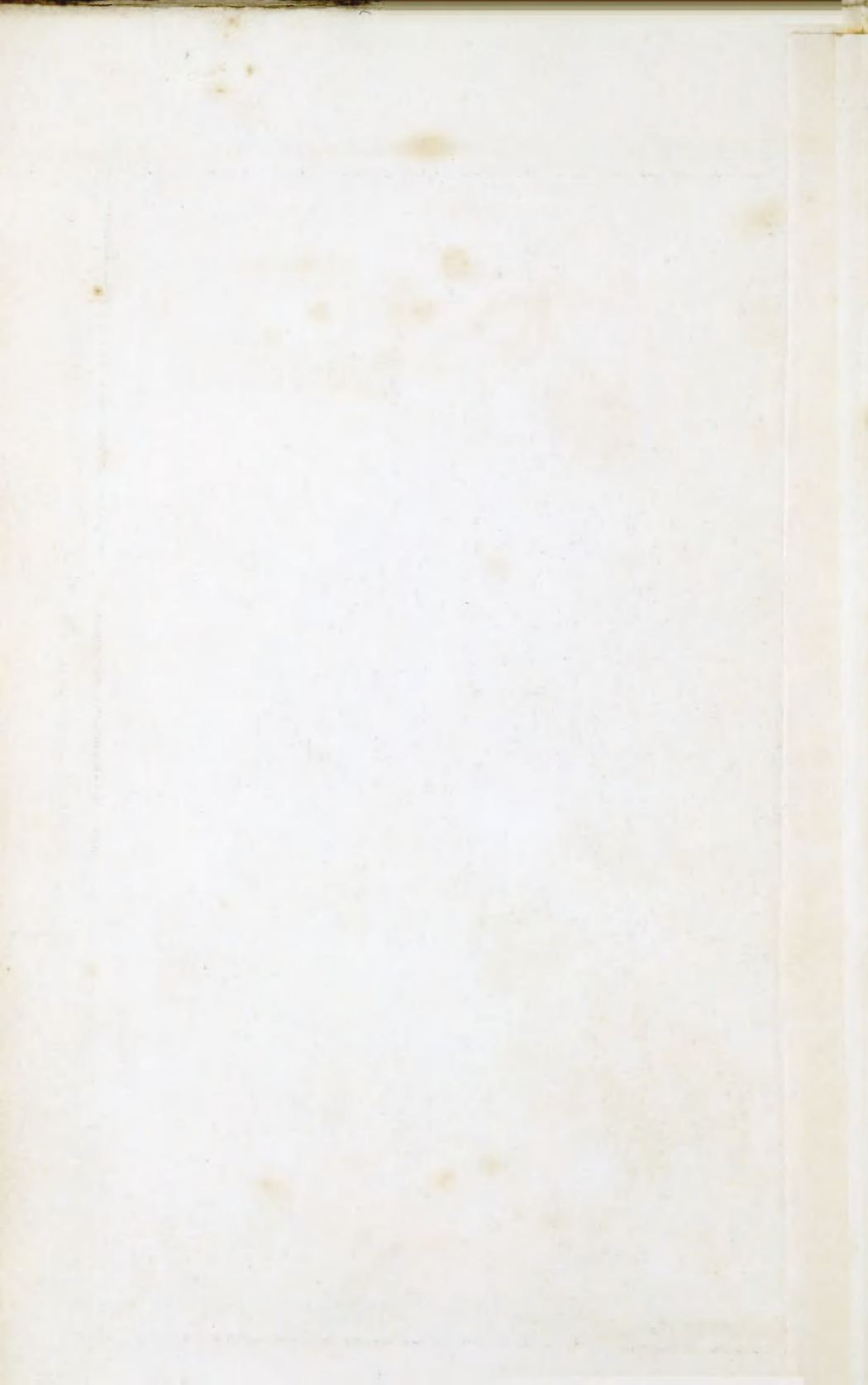


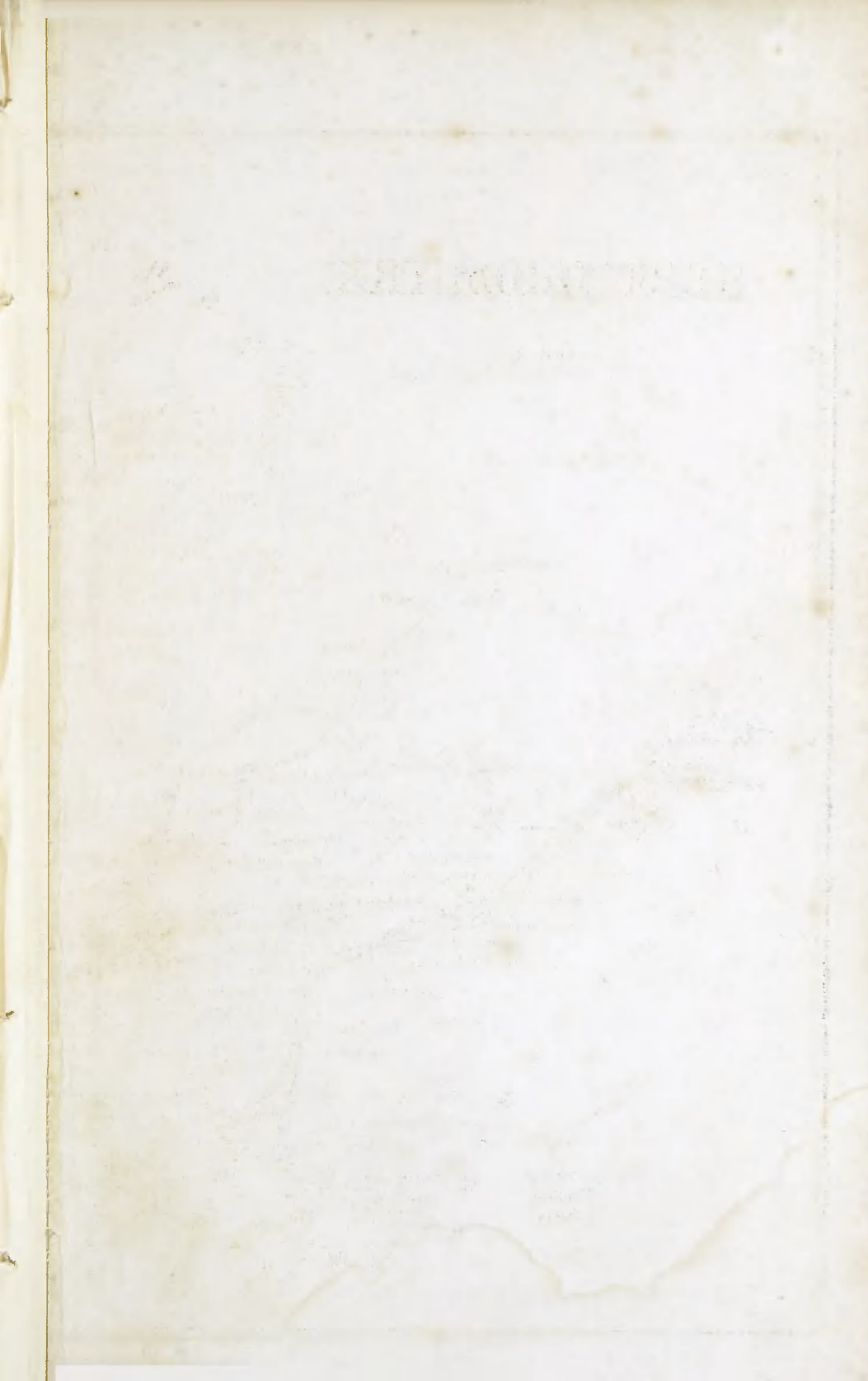
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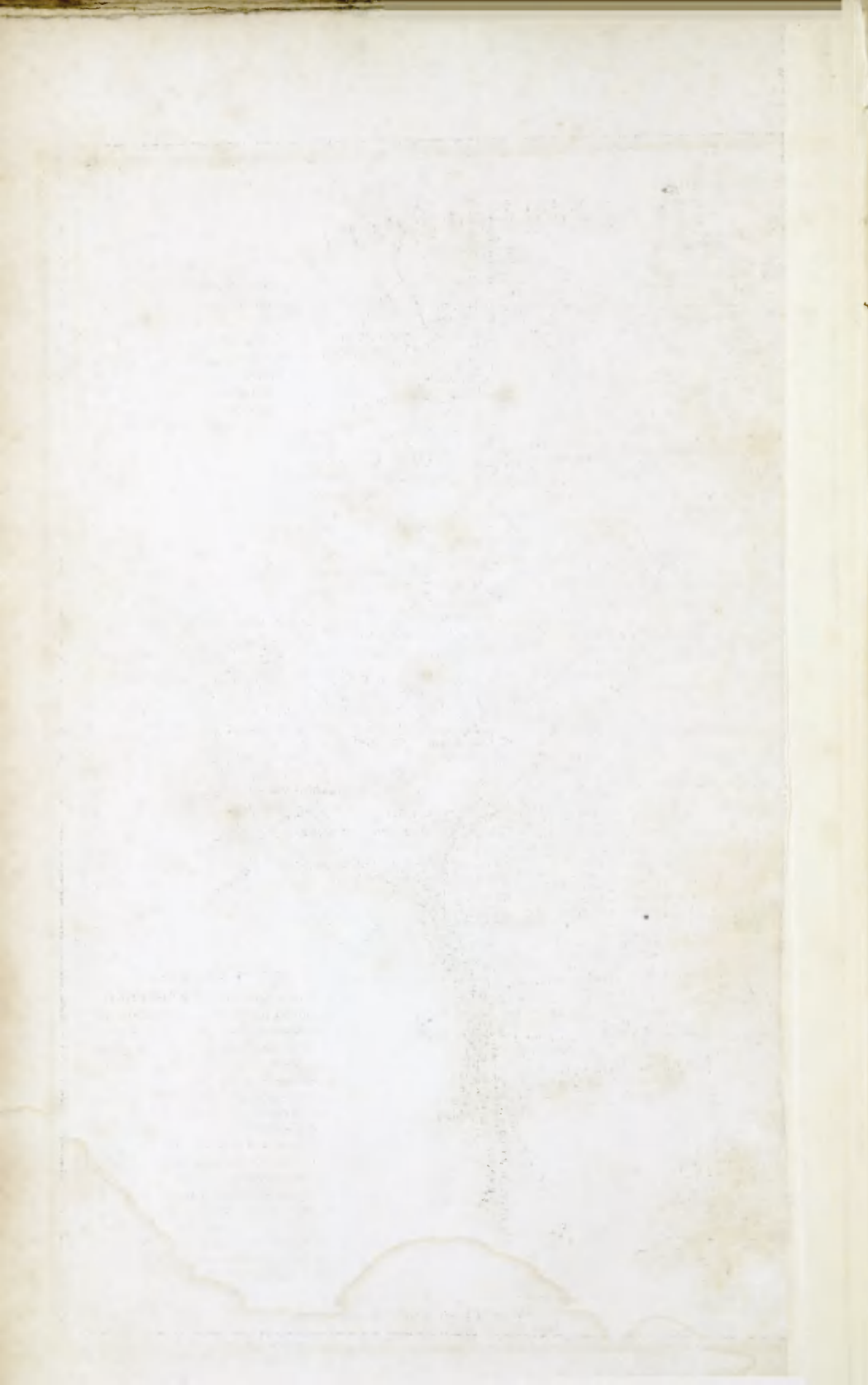


Engraved for Dugdales England and Wales Doinented.

arranged by way of the Portmanteau London









0°

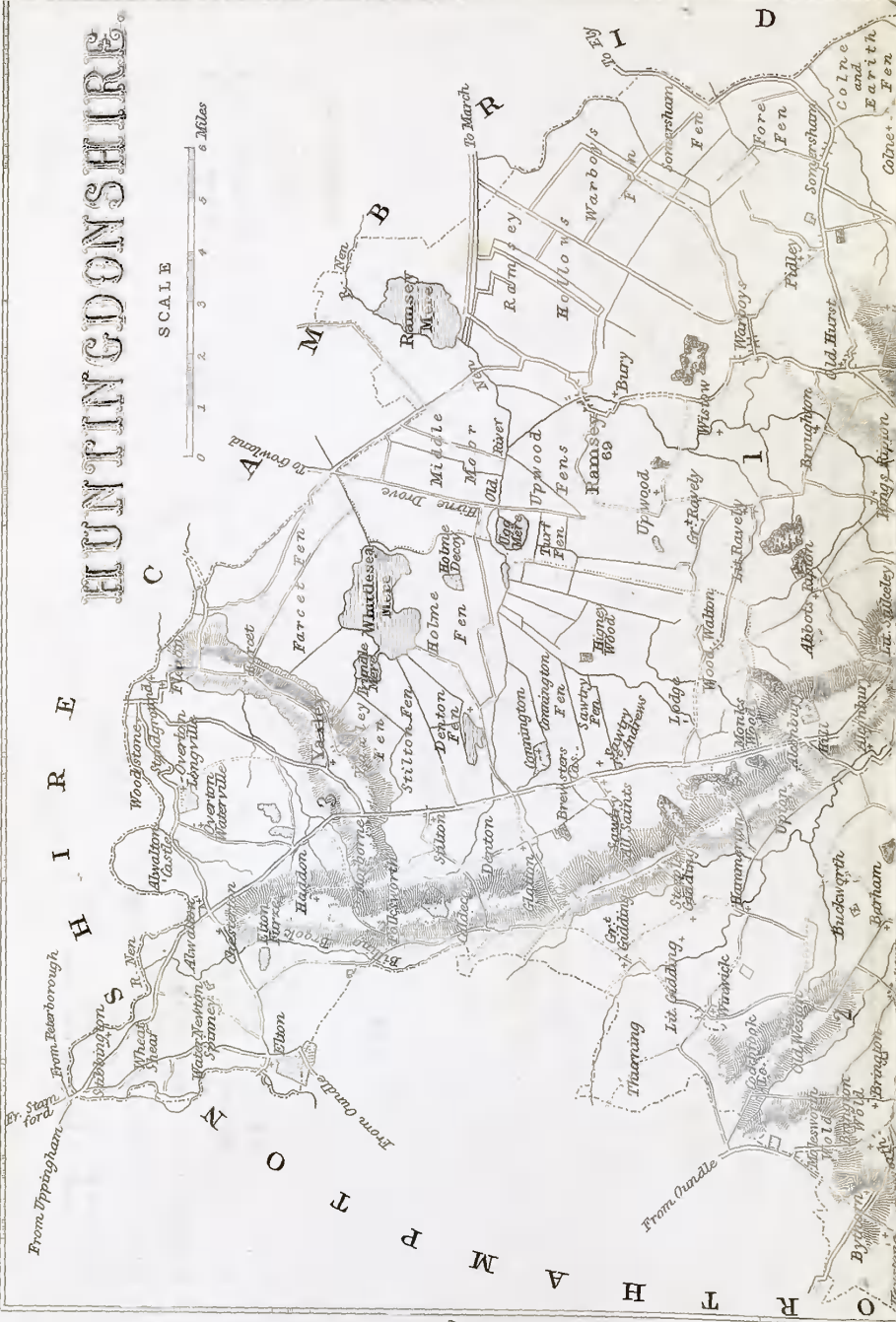
10

20

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H I R E

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.



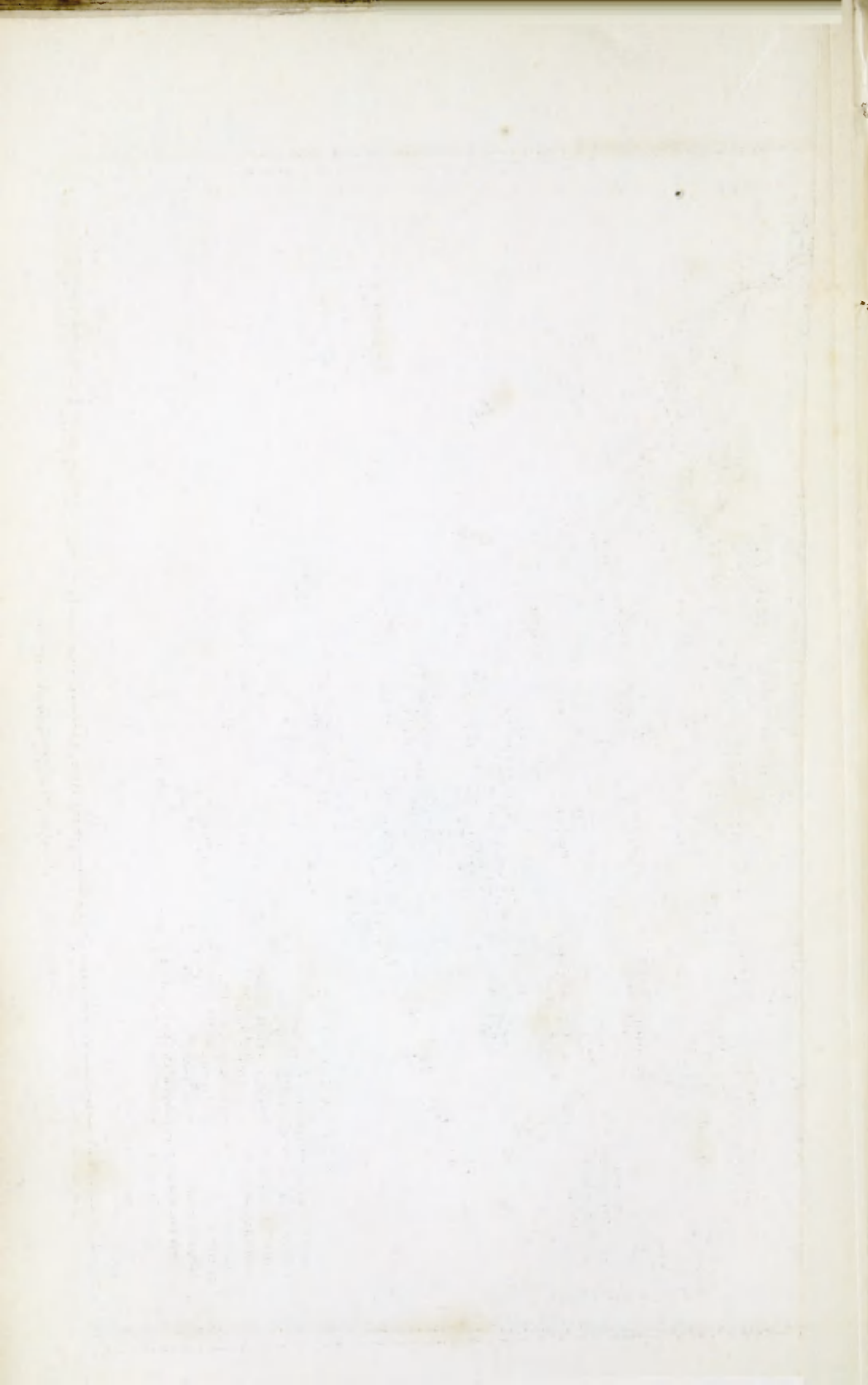


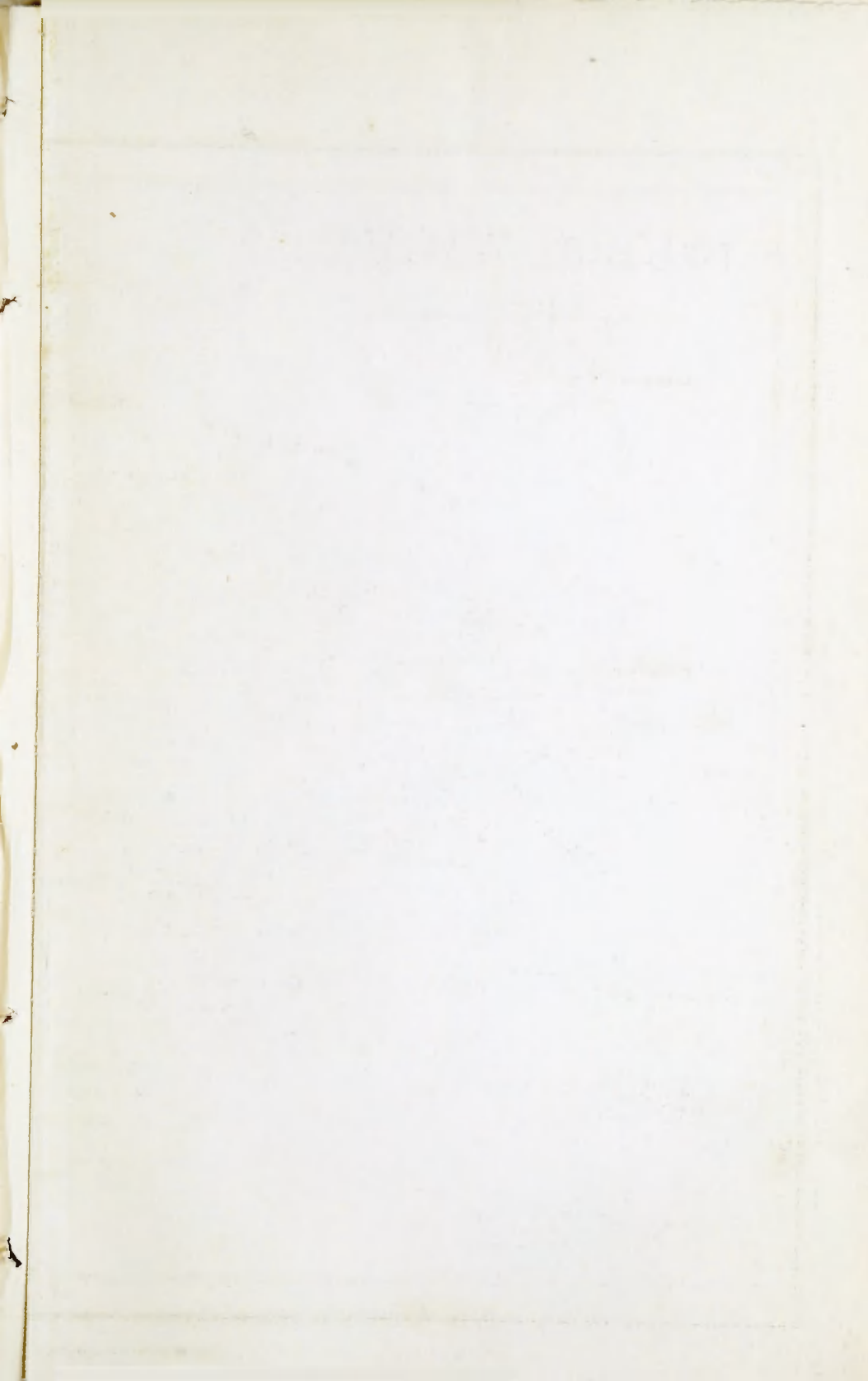
- HUNDREDS**
- 1 Huntingstone
 - 2 Leightonstone
 - 3 Normancross
 - 4 Toseland

Meridian of 0° Greenwich

Engraved for Dugdales England and Wales Delineated.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Johnson & Son, London.





35

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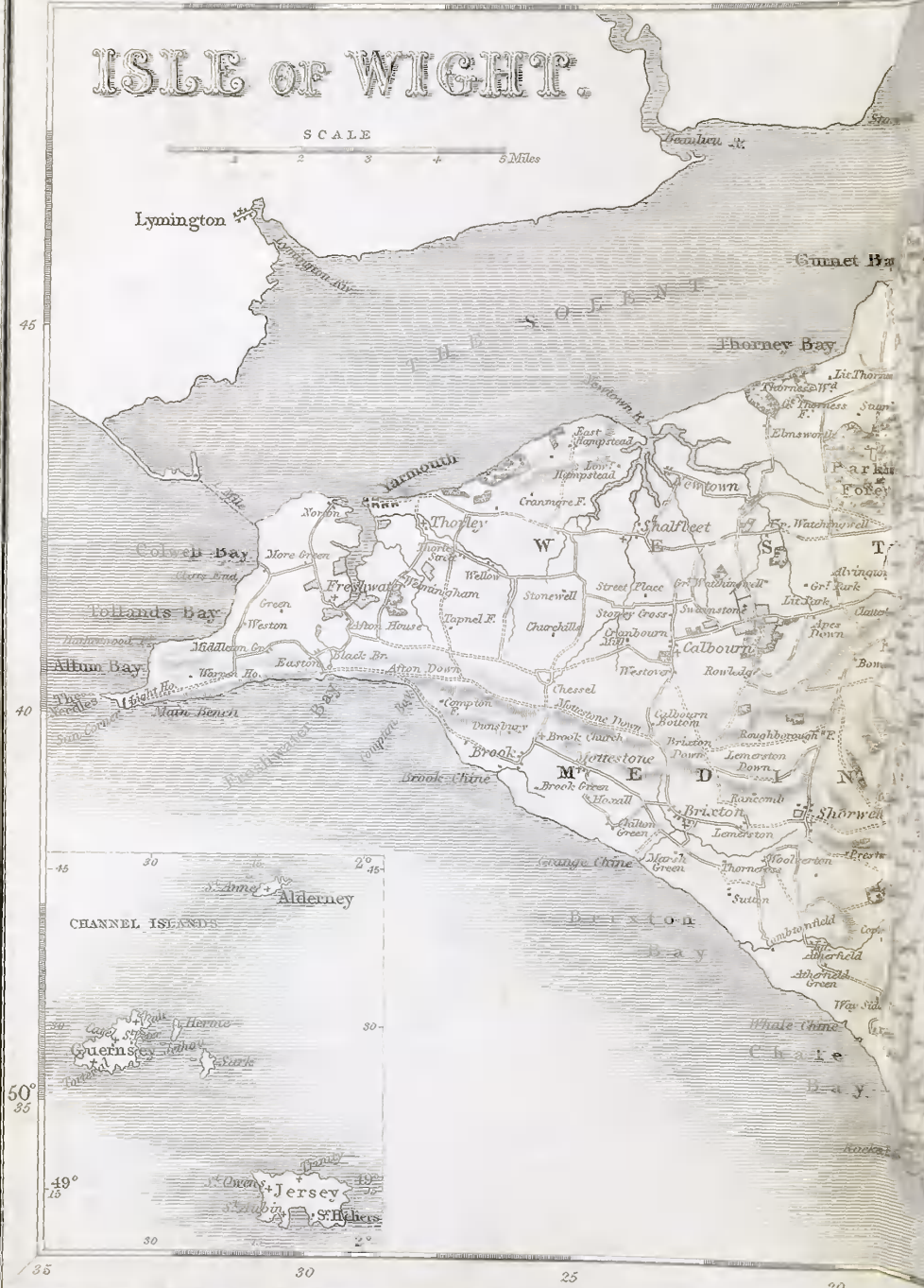
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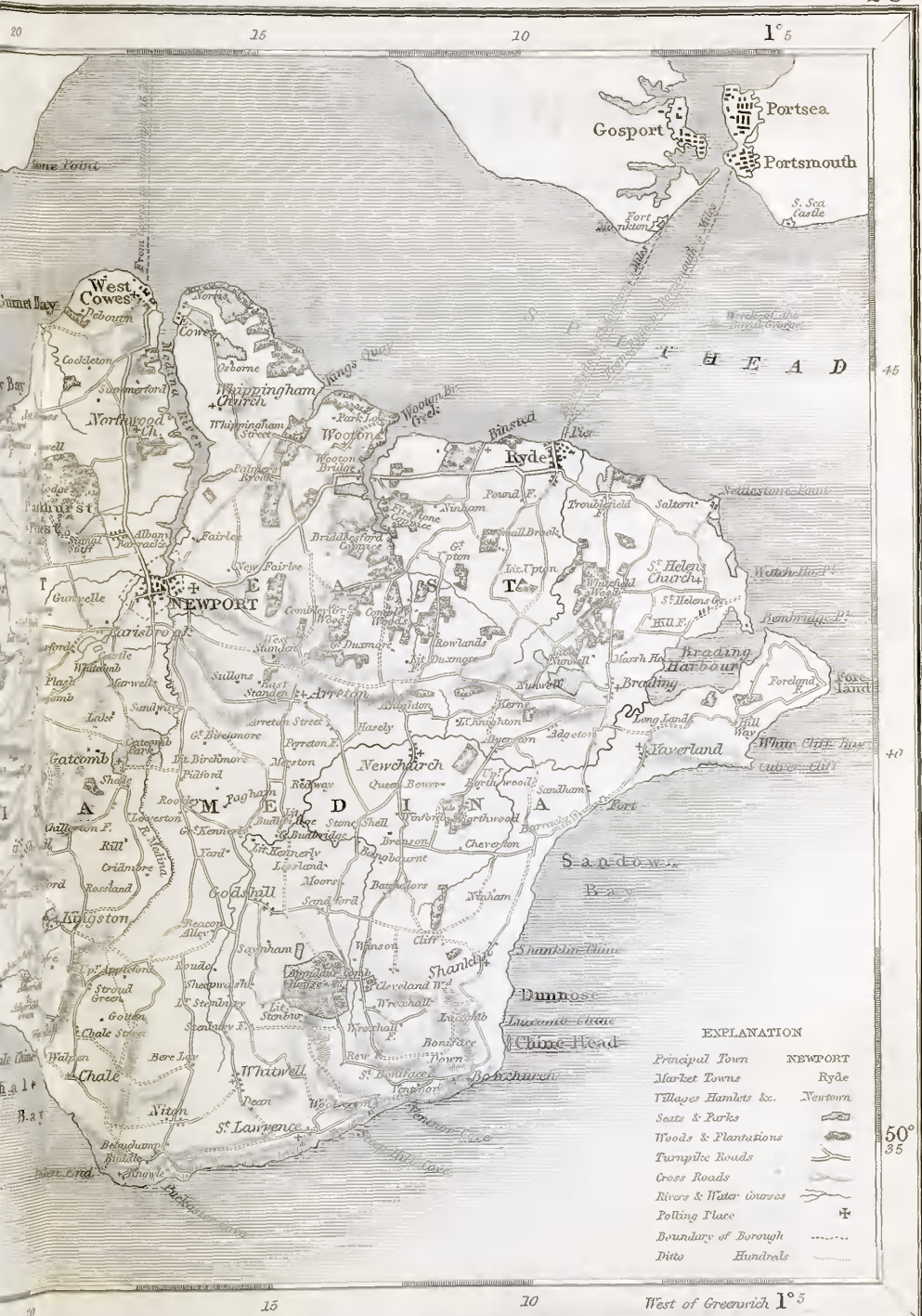
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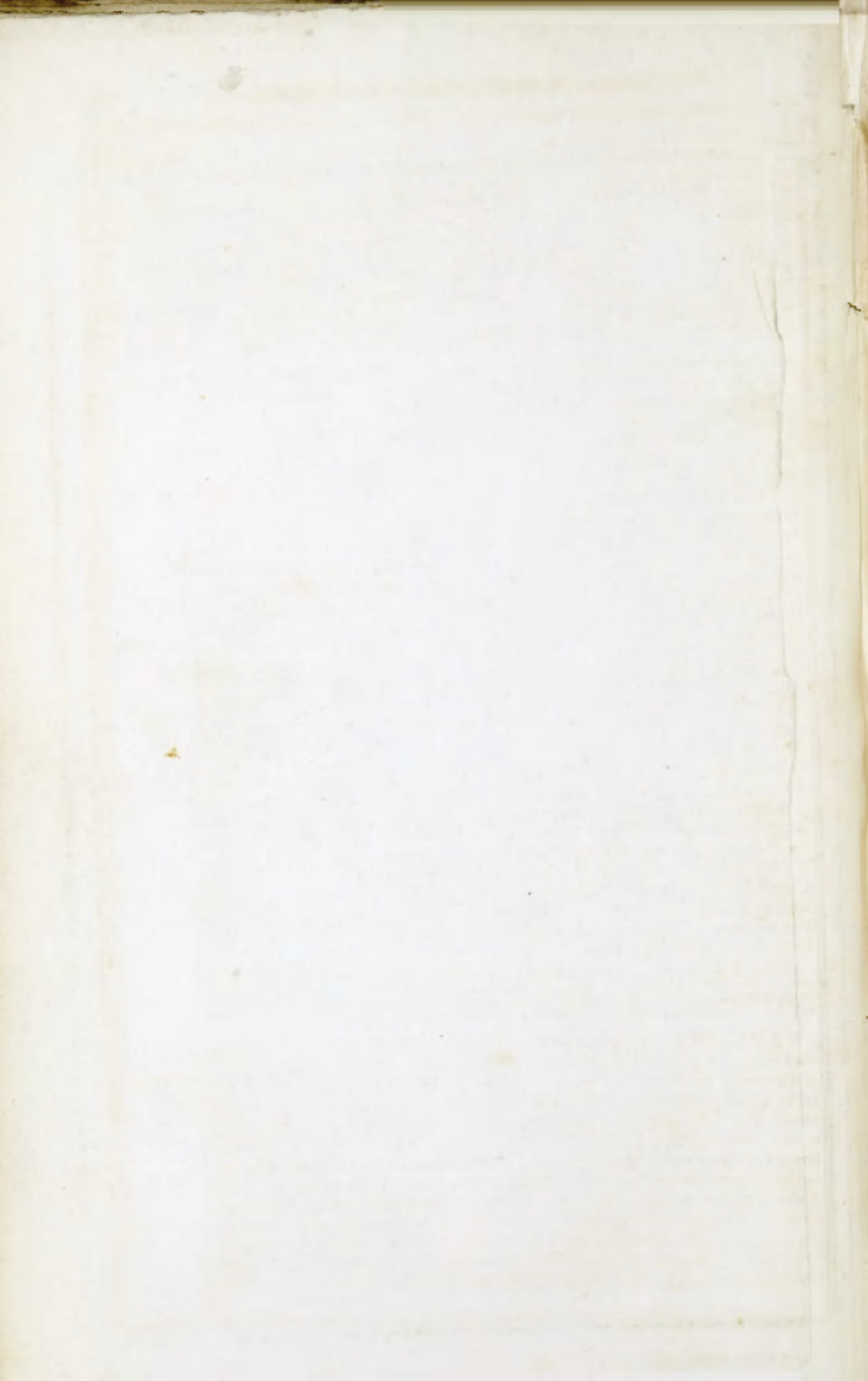
ISLE OF WIGHT.

SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 Miles







Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
39	Bickenhill, Middle, ha	Warwick...	Coleshill ... 5	Solihull ... 5	Meriden ... 4	101	...
24	Bicker	Lincoln ...	Folkingham . 9	Boston ... 8	Donnington . 1	111	712
24	Bickering	Lincoln ...	Wragby ... 2	M. Raisen ... 6	Lincoln ... 11	144	...
22	Bickerstafte	Lancaster ..	Ormskirk ... 3	Prescot ... 8	Wigan ... 9	206	1309
7	Bickerton	Chester ...	Whitchurch . 5	Chester ... 15	Tarporley . 12	168	373
29	Bickerton	Northumb ..	Alnwick ... 16	Morpeth ... 15	Rothbury ... 4	301	26
45	Bickerton	E. R. York ..	Wetherby ... 4	York ... 12	Tadcaster ... 6	196	150
35	Bickford	Stafford ...	Wolverham. 16	Stafford ... 6	Brewood ... 5	132	...
11	Bickington	Devon ...	Ashburton . 4	Chudleigh ... 6	Torquay ... 13	189	351
11	Bickington, Abbots, pa	Devon ...	Torrington . 9	Hatherleigh 13	Hartland ... 13	214	75
11	Bickington, High ... pa	Devon ...	...	Chumleigh ... 7	S. Moulton ... 9	201	748
11	Bickleigh*	Devon ...	Tiverton ... 4	Collumpton . 6	Crediton ... 9	166	232

peculiar manufacture : but the town derives great benefit from its market and cattle fairs. It is believed, that St. Birinus bore a particular relation to the town of Bicester ; which, from him, it is said, was called Birin- cester. Others conceive that the town takes its name from a small rivulet called the Bure, which rises in the neighbourhood ; Plot thinks that it gains its appellation from the forest of Bernwood, upon the edge whereof it was seated ; but Kennet regards the name as derived from the Saxon term signifying castrum primarium, or principal fort ; this town being, probably, a place of the greatest strength and hope to the West Saxons against the Britons or Mercians. It certainly was, in the age of Birinus, a frontier garrison, and was probably built about his time, and by his advice, from the ruins of Alchester. The old town of Berinester, first built on the west park, or in King's End, is be- lieved to have been destroyed by the Danes. Gilbert Basset, Baron of Headington, founded here a priory of canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Edburg. In the close vicinity of Bicester is a spring, called St. Edburg's Well ; of great repute with the superstitious of past ages. The remembrance of the saint is also preserved in "Edburg- Balk," a corruption of St. Edburg's Walk, which was a neat and fre- quented path to the well from the priory. The customary oblations at Bicester, about the year 1212, were one penny for a burial, for a marriage, or for churching a woman : the altar, or sacrament offerings, were three- pence at Christmas, twopence at Easter, and a penny at the two other principal feasts, besides offerings at confessions, &c. One mile and a half on the south west of Bicester are the faint traces of Alchester, a city that was of a square form, and intersected by four streets. This station proba- bly formed the frontier of the Dobuni and Cattienchiani ; and thence the army of Plautius might readily pursue the Britons to Buckingham, or the adjacent banks of the Ouse. The area has, for many ages, been subject to the inroads of the plough ; and numerous coins and curious relics have been found at various times.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Friday in Easter Week, Whit-Monday, First Friday in June, Aug. 5, and December 17, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, wool, &c. ; Friday after Old Michaelmas, and Oct. 10, for hiring servants.—Bankers, Tubb and Co. ; draw on Masterman and Co.—Mail arrives 2.30 morning ; departs 12.29 morning.—Inn, King's Arms.

* **BICKLEIGH.** Bampfild Moore Carew was the son of a clergyman at this village, and was educated at Tiverton School. Falling among some gipsies near that town he became so pleased with their mode of life, that he abandoned the school and his friends. His exploits in this course were wonderful. He imposed upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Some- times he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths ; at others a quaker, who had met with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner ; and the same day a blacksmith whose house and family had perished by fire. Carew had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delawar upon a horse with

BICESTER.

St. Edburg.

Bampfild
Moore
Carew.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Bickleigh pa	Devon	Plymouth . . . 6	Saltash 7	Tavistock . . . 8	219	466
34	Bickleigh ham	Somerset . . .	Wellington . . 3	Milverton . . . 2	Wiveliscomb . 4	151	...
7	Bickley to	Chester	Whitchurch . 5	Nantwich . . . 9	Malpas 4	169	461
39	Bickmarsh ham	Warwick	Stratford . . . 3	Bidford 2	Alcester 6	102	65
34	Bicknoller pa	Somerset	Bridgewater 14	Watchet 4	Stowey 7	153	285
21	Bicknor pa	Kent	Milton 5	Lenham 5	Maidstone . . . 8	42	44
15	Bicknor, English . . pa	Gloucester . . .	Coleford 4	Newnham 8	Ross 8	124	598
26	Bicknor, Welch . . . pa	Monmouth . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 7	123	53
16	Bickton ham	Hants	Fordingbridge 1	Salisbury . . . 12	Cranborne . . . 7	92	...
11	Bickton pa	Devon	Sidmouth . . . 4	Ottery, St. M . 6	Exmouth 6	163	213
33	Bickton chap	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 3	Alderbury . . . 7	Great Ness . . . 6	156	...
21	Biddborough pa	Kent	Tunbridge . . . 3	Tunbridge W . 4	Fenshurst . . . 2	33	237
21	Biddenden pa	Kent	Cranbrook . . . 6	Smarden 3	Tenterden . . . 4	52	1658
3	Biddesham pa	Bedford	Bedford 2	Ampthill 9	Bromham 2	52	362
34	Biddesham pa	Somerset	Axbridge 3	Huntspill 7	Weston 8	133	158
41	Biddlestone pa	Wilts	Chippenham 4	Corsham 3	Bath 11	97	423
5	Biddlestone* pa	Buckingham . .	Brackley 4	Buckingham . 7	Towcester 9	62	134
21	Biddlestone to	Northumb. . . .	Alnwick 16	Wooler 15	Rothbury 9	312	156
35	Biddufth pa	Stafford	Leek 6	Newcastle . . . 7	Congleton 5	160	1987
11	Bideford† . . . m. t. & pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . 9	Hartland 14	Torrington . . . 6	201	4946

BICKLEIGH. only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasing address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much ease as any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. He died about 1770, in his 77th year.

The Lord of the manor a dog-stealer.

* **BIDDLESDEN**, or Bittlesden, formerly a market-town of some note, is now only a small village, in the second division of the Buckingham hundreds. The manor, at the time of the Norman survey, is said to have belonged to William the Conqueror. It afterwards became the property of Robert de Mappershall, who, according to Camden, forfeited it for stealing one of the king's hounds; but other writers say that it was forfeited to the Earl of Leicester, as his lord paramount. The fact, as stated in the original record, appears to be, that Robert de Mappershall, having been tried in the King's court for stealing a dog, gave this manor to Jeffery de Clinton, for his influence in the suit; and having some time afterwards married a relation to the chamberlain, he received the manor back again. After this, having gone to reside at his native place, he neglected to pay the suit and services, due to the Earl of Leicester, (as his Lord paramount) for the manor of Biddlesden; upon which the Earl seized the manor, and gave it to his steward. De Bosco, with the Earl's permission, gave the estate to the monks of Gerendon, of the Cistercian order, to the intent that they should found an abbey, which they accordingly did in the year 1147. Its site, together with the manor was then granted to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley. About the year 1700, there were considerable remains of the abbey and conventual church, consisting of part of the east side of the cloisters, part of a tower, a small chapel, and the chapter-house, a handsome room about forty feet square, with a vaulted roof, supported by four pillars. In the chapel was a monument of one of the Lords Zouch, and the tombs of Thomas Billing, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1481, one of the Lovett family, and some others. Mr. Henry Sayer, who possessed the estates in the year 1712, destroyed all these remains, and levelled the ground on which they stood. A modern chapel, built adjoining to Biddlesden House serves as the parish church.

Origin of its name.

† **BIDEFORD.** This ancient sea-port, market, and borough-town, which formerly possessed the privilege of being represented in Parliament, is situated in the hundred of Shebbear. We have no mention of Bideford previously to the Conquest; but the etymology of its name proves the existence of it in the Saxon times. Be, signifying situated, and ford, are Saxon words, and evidently the derivatives of By-the-ford, By-de-ford, and Bideford; in all the different manners of which, the town has been written.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
11	Bideford Bridge	Devon.....	Ivy Bridge.. 1	Brent 3	Plymouth .. 13	204	

The etymology is the more certain, from there being a fording-place a little above the bridge, which was formerly the common passage for travellers. The greater part of the town occupies the declivity of a steep eminence, on the western bank of the river Torridge, which is here of considerable breadth, and with spring tides rises to the height of eighteen feet. The other part of the town lies at the foot of a hill on the opposite side of the river. The general appearance of the houses are mean, from their being built of timber, brick, or mud, and covered with bad slate or thatch; but the streets are wide, and its sloping situation renders Bideford cleaner than the generality of sea-ports. The quay is convenient, as it is situated near the centre of the town, and the body of the water is sufficient to bring up vessels of 500 tons, except at the ebb tide, when almost half the channel of the river is left dry. The bridge was constructed in the fourteenth century, and is considered the largest in the county. It consists of twenty-four irregular stone arches which were originally pointed; but, from various repairs, several of them are now circular. The extreme length is 677 feet: the bases of the piers are protected from the violence of floods by large quantities of loose stones, surrounded by slates. One of the principal contributors to its erection was Sir Theobald Granville, Knt., but the conduct of the bishop of the diocese, who granted indulgences to all who gave money to aid the work, much forwarded the structure. Prince, in his worthies of Devon, thus notices what used to be considered as the miraculous origin of this bridge:—"At first the town of Bytheford had no other passage over the river there but by boats; the breadth and roughness whereof upon times was such as did often put people in jeopardy of their lives; and some were drowned, to the great grief of the inhabitants. To prevent which great inconveniences, some did divers times, and in sundry places, begin to build a bridge; but no firm foundation after often proof being to be found, their attempt in that kind came to no effect. At this time Sir Richard Gernard, or Gurney, was parish-priest of the place, who, as the story of that town hath it, was admonished by a vision in his sleep to set about the foundation of a bridge near a rock which he should find rolled from the higher grounds upon the strand. This at first he esteemed as a dream; yet, to second the same with some act, in the morning he went to see the place, and found a huge rock there fixed, whose greatness argued its being in that place to be only the work of God, which not only bred admiration but incited him to set forward so charitable a work. Upon this encouragement, he, afterwards with Sir Theobald Granville, Knt., Lord of the Land, an especial furtherer of, and a great benefactor to that design, began the foundation of the bridge where it stands now." The bishop who assisted in promoting the design appears to have been Grandison. Numerous lands have been bestowed to keep the bridge in repair, the management of which is conducted by eighteen of the principal inhabitants, denominated feoffees. The market-place is spacious; and the town hall which was erected in 1698, is large and convenient, having two prisons for criminals and debtors beneath. During the civil wars, the inhabitants of this town very early declared for the Parliament, and a fort was erected on the highest ground on each side of the river, commanding that and the town. A small fort was also erected at Appledore, which completely secured the entrance of both the Bideford and Barnstaple rivers. The success of the insurgents, however, was not equal to their zeal; for, on attempting to relieve Exeter, they received a severe defeat. Mr. Watkins, in his Essay towards a History of Bideford, relates the particulars of this affair, nearly as follows:—"In the summer of 1643, Prince Maurice of Bohemia, with Sir John Berkley, at

BIDEFORD.

Description.

Tradition relating to the bridge.

Town Hall.

BIDEFORD.	<p>the head of a considerable army, invested Exeter; to preserve which the friends to the Parliament were extremely solicitous, and none more so than those of Bideford, and the adjacent parts. To accomplish this desirable purpose, the parliamentary forces at Barnstaple joined those of Bideford, which was then garrisoned by a considerable force, under the command of a Colonel Bennet. Sir John Berkley, being informed of their intentions, dispatched a regiment of horse, and some other troops to impede their march, under the command of Colonel John Digby, who fixed his headquarters at Torrington, where he was soon joined by a regiment of foot from Cornwall; so that his army consisted of 300 horse, and between 600 and 700 foot. Had the Parliamentary forces, which consisted of 1200 foot and 300 horse, marched against the Royal Army before it was strengthened by the Cornish regiment, they would in all probability have been the conquerors; but they wasted their time in preaching, praying and "seeking the Lord;" till at length, after assurances of certain victory from their preachers, they marched out of Bideford in the morning of the second of September, to attack the Philistines at Torrington. Colonel Digby, having received information of their march, advanced to receive them at a little distance from the town; but, after waiting some hours, and seeing no appearance of the enemy, he considered it as a false alarm, and therefore dismissed his troops to their quarters, except a guard of 150 men. In less than an hour, however, he received information that the enemy were within the distance of half a mile; and immediately hastened to the spot where he had left the cavalry, and waited their approach in the morning. He did not then intend to engage the insurgents, but merely to keep them in play till his whole force was collected; but having divided his small body of horse into parties, and distributed them into several little classes, from which there were gaps into the more open space occupied by the enemy, he was directly attacked by a party of fifty men, which obliged him to collect his own party, and come to action. The contest was but short; for through his admirable presence of mind and undaunted courage, the rebel detachment were so well received, that they threw down their arms, and retreated to the main body. The Colonel, having succeeded thus fortunately, pursued his advantage, pushed forward upon the enemy, who were attacked with such fury by his men, that they gave way on all sides, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The whole glory of this victory was enjoyed by the Colonel's guard of horse, the foot only coming up in sufficient time to join in the pursuit. 'The action was so vigorous,' says Lord Clarendon, 'that the swords of the Royalists were blunt with slaughter, and they were overburthened with prisoners.' The fugitives who escaped told their friends, according to the language of the times, strange stories of the supernatural horrors and fears that fell upon them; and that none of them saw above six of the enemy who engaged them. The next day, September the 3d, Bideford, Barnstaple, and the fort of Appledore, surrendered to the Royal Army, upon the promise of pardon, and the usual articles of capitulation, which the Colonel saw punctually observed; and much to his honour, preserved the town free from plunder and violence. Bideford, in the year 1646, was ravaged by a plague, which appears to have been occasioned by the landing of a cargo of Spanish wool, an article which, at that time constituted a principal part of the trade of the town. And as we learn further from Mr. Watkins, in his Essay towards a History of Bideford, the Mayor having deserted the town through fear, Mr. Strange, a native and merchant of Bideford, "with a fortitude of mind and a philanthropy of heart rarely equalled, took the very difficult and extremely hazardous office upon himself; and, by the prudence and vigilance of his management, prevented the infection from spreading to so great a degree and extent as in all probability it would have done. He saw the sick, particularly the poor, properly taken care of, the dead</p>	
Civil wars.		
Battle of Bideford.		
The plague.		

decently buried; the avenues to the town carefully guarded, to prevent the disease being carried into the country; and performed every other office of the good Christian and the vigilant magistrate." Mr. Strange himself at length fell a victim to its ravages, and was buried in the church on the 18th of July, 1646. Another curious incident in the history of this town, strongly marking the deplorable ignorance of the age, occurred about the middle of the year 1682. Three poor and friendless old women, named Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles, and Susannah Edwards, were accused of witchcraft; and so strong was the evidence given against them by their prejudiced neighbours, that, after several long and singular examinations, the magistrates of Bideford committed them to Exeter gaol. They were shortly after, tried, condemned, and executed. These were among the last sufferers under the detestable statutes enacted against witchcraft. The strangest circumstance attending this case was the confession of the prisoners themselves, that much of the accusation brought against them was true. This confession, which nothing but wretched weakness of mind could have induced them to make, or their judges to believe, was the ground of their conviction; and even on the scaffold they acknowledged its justice. The particulars of this extraordinary affair were published under the title of "A True and Impartial Relation of the Information against three Witches, who were indicted, arraigned, and convicted, at the Assizes holden for the county of Devon, at the Castle of Exeter, August 14th, 1682, with their several Confessions." The nature of the evidence appears by the following passage, extracted from the information of Elizabeth Eastchant, &c. "The said informant upon her oath, saith, that, upon the second day of this instant July, the said Grace Thomas (one of the persons on whom the powers of witchcraft were supposed to have been exercised) then lodging in this informant's house, and hearing her to complain of great pricking pains in one of her knees, she, this informant, did see her said knee, and observed that she had nine places in her knee which had been pricked; and that every of the perforations was as though it had been the mark of a thorn. Whereupon this informant, upon the said 2d of July, did demand of the said Temperance Lloyd, whether she had any wax or clay in the form of a picture, whereby she had pricked and tormented the said Grace Thomas. Unto which the said Temperance made answer, that she had no wax or clay, but confessed that she had only a piece of leather, which she had pricked nine times." Bideford continued to increase its foreign commerce till about the commencement of the last century, at which period its export trade to Newfoundland exceeded every town but two in the kingdom, and its import was exceeded by one only. The neglect shown by the government to colonial purposes, during the reign of Queen Anne, caused, however, a stagnation to mercantile affairs, and Bideford suffered considerably. This neglect was perhaps not worse than the unwise conduct of administration, which left the coasts exposed to the depredation of French privateers, who made so many valuable prizes in Bideford Bay, that they emphatically called it the Golden Bay. From 1700 to 1760, the chief article of importation was tobacco; greater quantities of which were, in some years, brought into this town than even into London itself. The contest with America, however, destroyed this source of profit, and with it the principal branches of foreign commerce. The number of vessels belonging to the port at this time was about 100, varying in burthen from 20 to 250 tons: and were mostly employed in conveying coals and culm to the southern parts of the county; in the exportation of oak-bark to Ireland and Scotland; in the herring trade; and in the bringing fish from Newfoundland. The greatest manufacture of Bideford is that of coarse brown earthen ware, the clay for which is obtained at Fremington, near Barnstaple, for a very trifling sum per ton. Bideford, though described as a borough-town in a charter granted by Edward I. to one of the Granvilles, and afterwards

BIDEFORD.

Three
witches
hanged.French pri-
vateers.

BIDEFORD.

Corporation.

The remarkable battle between Sir R. Granville and the Spaniards.

His gallant achievements.

made returns to several Parliaments, was of so little consequence in the time of Leland, that he merely notices the river and bridge, terming the latter a "notable work;" and Camden only remarks its being very populous. In the time of the latter, notwithstanding, it must have risen to some consequence, as it participated in the newly-opened trade with America and Newfoundland; and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, by whose charter the government of the town was vested in a Mayor, five Aldermen, seven capital Burgesses, a Recorder, Town Clerk, and two Sergeants at Mace; and a weekly market, and three annual fairs were granted. By this charter, and other privileges, the trade of Bideford increased; the patronage of Sir Richard Granville, who was the kinsman, and participator with Sir Walter Raleigh in the discovery of Virginia and Carolina, and who had fixed his residence here, greatly extended it. Sir Richard Granville, who conquered Glamorganshire in the reign of William Rufus, and the brave Sir Richard Granville, who perished of the wounds he received in an engagement with the Spaniards in the year 1591, were both of this family; as was also Sir Bevil Granville, who bravely fell in the cause of Charles I. at the battle of Lansdown. The remarkable battle between Sir R. Granville and the Spaniards is thus related in Mr. Watkins's work, from which we have already quoted:—In 1591, the English court having intelligence that the rich fleet which had continued in Spanish America, from the fear of being captured by Sir John Hawkins and Sir Martin Frobisher, was on its return to Europe, it was determined on to send a strong squadron for the purpose of intercepting it at the Western Islands. This fleet consisted of seven ships, of which Lord Thomas Howard was Admiral, and Sir Richard Granville Vice-Admiral. The Spanish court, hearing of the English design, fitted out a fleet of fifty-three of their best men of war, to meet and protect the American ships. The English Admiral was informed of the approach of this formidable armament in the afternoon of the 31st August, while he lay at anchor under the island of Flores: and immediately after receiving the intelligence the enemy appeared in sight. The English squadron was greatly inferior to the Spaniards in numbers, and nearly half the men on board were ill of the scurvy. In consequence of this disproportion, Admiral Howard weighed anchor directly and put to sea, being followed by the rest of his squadron. Sir Richard Granville, in the *Revenge*, was the last that weighed, on account of his waiting for several of his men who were on shore. The Admiral, and the other ships, gained the wind of the enemy with great difficulty; and Sir Richard not being able to do it, was advised by the master to cut down the main sail, and heave about, trusting to the sailing of his ship, the Seville squadron being already on his weather bow. But he refused to turn his back on the enemy, saying, 'That he would much rather die than leave such a mark of dishonour on himself, his country, and the Queen's ship.' Abiding by this heroic determination, he was soon surrounded by the enemy, and his single ship engaged with the whole Spanish fleet of fifty-three sail, having ten thousand men. In this extraordinary fight, which began about three in the afternoon, and lasted till the break of day the next morning, Sir Richard repulsed the enemy fifteen times, though they alternately changed their vessels and men. At the commencement of the action he received a wound; but he would not quit the deck till eleven at night, when, having received another wound, he was constrained to be carried down to be dressed. While this was doing, he was wounded by a shot in the head, and the surgeon killed by his side. The English now began to want powder; their small arms were totally destroyed; and out of the ship's crew, which at the beginning of the action consisted but of one hundred and three, forty were killed, and nearly all the rest wounded; the masts were all shot away, so that nothing but a hulk was left above water. Sir Richard then advised the remainder of his company to trust to the mercy of God, rather than to that of the Spaniards,

by blowing up the ship. To this the master gunner and several of the mariners agreed; but the rest opposed it, and the ship was surrendered. Sir Richard was removed into the ship of the Spanish Admiral, where, though every attention was paid to him, he died of his wounds in three days. His last words were, 'Here die I, Richard Granville, with a joyful and quiet mind; for that I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, fighting for his country, Queen, religion, and honour; my soul willingly departing from this body, leaving behind the lasting fame of having behaved as every valiant soldier is bound to do.' The loss of the Spaniards in this contest consisted of four ships, and above a thousand men."—The trade of the town is augmenting; a new charter was obtained in 1610, which confirmed that of Elizabeth, and increased the number of Aldermen to seven, that of the Burgesses to ten, and invested the Common Council with the privilege of making bye-laws. The Mayor, Recorder, and one of the Aldermen, were constituted Justices of the Peace within the borough. Bideford Church is a large building, apparently erected about the fourteenth century; its form, which was originally that of a cross, is now extremely irregular, from the various alterations it has undergone. It has three galleries and an organ, the latter built by the corporation about the year 1728. The monuments in it are few, and those not deserving particular notice. That to the memory of Mr. John Strange, the gentleman whose philanthropy has been noticed in the account of the plague, is said to have been erected by a sea-captain, through gratitude for the relief Mr. Strange had afforded him after shipwreck. The charity and benevolence of Mr. Strange are spoken of by the inhabitants with enthusiasm: his bust is placed in an oval niche in the upper part of the monument. Bequests have been left by various persons for the use of the poor; and a house of industry has been erected for their more certain relief. A free grammar school was established here about the year 1600, for the education of ten boys appointed by the corporation. Here are likewise a free and Sunday school, in which a great number of children are instructed. Among the distinguished persons to whom the town of Bideford has given birth may particularly be mentioned Dr. Shebbeare, and Mr. Stucley, a descendant of the celebrated chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. John Shebbeare, M.D. and a political writer of some eminence, was born at Bideford in 1709, and educated there under the learned Zachary Mudge; after which he served an apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary. On the expiration of his time he carried on business for himself at Bristol. In 1740 he removed to London, but acquired no celebrity till 1754, when he published a satirical novel, called the Marriage Act; and another called Lydia, or Filial Piety. He then commenced a Series of Letters to the People of England, for the seventh of which he was pilloried and imprisoned two years; but in the succeeding reign he obtained a pension of £200 per annum, and from that time employed his pen in defence of government. He died on the 1st of August in 1788. His other works are—A History of the Sumatrans, 2 vols.; Practice of Physic, 2 vols.; and the celebrated novel of Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols. Thomas Stucley was born at Bideford about the year 1680; to which town, after studying in the Inner Temple, he retired; and living very secluded, endeavoured to discover the quadrature of the circle, and the perpetual motion. His application to abstract studies, and the little exercise which he took, brought on hypochondriac disorders, and was the cause of his numerous eccentricities. Among others, he cherished the idea that he should either die for want, or of some epidemic disorder; his clothes were always ragged and filthy, and from fear of infection, he would never wear new ones. From the same cause, and a dislike to company, he refused the visits of every one, even of his brother and sister. If he condescended at any one time to receive money, it was always put into a basin of water, in which it remained some hours, and was after-

BIDEFORD.

Sir R. Granville's dying words.

Mr. J. Strange, the philanthropist.

John Shebbeare.

The eccentric Thomas Stucley.

Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
39	Bidford *	pa Warwick ..	Alcester	4	Stratford	8	Evesham	8 102 1268
13	Bidick, North	to Durham . . .	Gateshead ...	6	Sunderland ...	9	Durham	9 267
13	Bidick, South	to Durham . . .	.....	8	.....	7	.....	8 266 199
7	Bidston.	pa & to Chester . . .	Gt. Neston.10		Liverpool....	4	Chester	20 203 3434
45	Bierley, N. & S. . . .	to W. R. York	Bradford	3	Leeds	9	Wakefield ..	12 194 7254
5	Bierton	pa Bucks.	Aylesbury ..	2	Wing	6	Leighton	11 40 605
11	Bigberry	pa Devon	Modbury	4	Kingsbridge ..	5	Plymouth ...	14 213 578
24	Bigby	pa Lincoln . . .	Glandford Br	4	Caistor	5	Mark Raisin	14 160 190
29	Bigge's Quarter . . .	to Northumb..	Morpeth	6	Rothbury	8	Alnwick	12 297 238
10	Biggen	to Derby	Worksworth 5		Belper	6	Derby	12 138 161
28	Biggin	ham Northampt.	Oundle	3	Kingscliffe ..	6	Weldon	4 84
39	Biggin	to Warwick ..	Rugby	3	Moreton	2	Dunchurch ..	6 86
40	Bigging.	ham Westmorlnd	Kirkby	2	Sedbergh	10	Kendal	10 255

BIDEFORD.

wards concealed in some obscure corner, or added to the heap of gold and silver which he had accumulated in his bedchamber; through which, by frequently walking backwards and forwards, he had formed two paths. His death occurred somewhere near 1738, at the age of 57. A beach of pebbles, of considerable breadth and depth, nearly three miles long, is at Northam Barrows, about a mile and a half north of Bidford. This beach appears to have been formed by the sea, which has inundated a number of acres of land lying along the coast.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 13, for cattle.—Bankers, Ley and Co.; draw on Esdaile and Co.—Mail arrives 5.30 morning; departs 5.30 afternoon.—Inn, New Inn.

The topers
and sippers.

* **BIDFORD** is a parish in the Stratford division of the Hundred of Barlichway, comprising the Hamlets of Barton, Broom, and Marclift. The village is situated upon the northern bank of the navigable river Avon—it was formerly a market town, but the market has been discontinued for several years. The place usually bears the name of “Drunken Bidford,” and is celebrated by a ready repartee epigram of our immortal bard, and afforded a frequent convivial retreat to our great poet and his companions. There has long been a tradition in Warwickshire, and which has been authenticated by a clergyman and native of this county, who died at a very advanced age, between sixty and seventy years ago, viz. That the fame of two illustrious bands, of good fellows, distinguished by the denomination of *topers* and *sippers*, is not yet extinct in this county. The *topers*, who were the stoutest fellows of the two, challenged all England to contest with them in their potations of the jovial nut-brown beverage of our country. Shakespear and his companions, then mere youths, are said to have accepted it, but going on a Whitsunday to meet them at Bidford, they were much mortified to find that the *topers* had that very day gone to a neighbouring fair on a similar challenge; (having forgotten the engagement), at this disappointment Shakespear and his companions were obliged to take up with the *sippers*, whom they found in the village, but whom they held in contempt; on trial, however, the Stratford youths proved so unequal to the combat, that they were obliged to yield, and while they had the use of their legs to return home. Our poet and one of his companions however, could make very little progress in their journey, and lay down under the shelter of a large spreading crab tree; upon awaking in the morning, his companion persuaded him to return to the place of combat, but being probably weary of their company, he refused, exclaiming, “Farewell therefore—

Anecdote of
Shakespear.

“Piping Peabworth—Dancing Marston,
Haunted Hilbro,—Hungry Grafton,
Dodging Exhall—Popish Wicksford,
Beggary Broom—and Drunken *Bidford*.”

Language stronger at that time in local truth than poetically fine. This celebrated tree is still standing, and is known far and near by the name of Shakespear's Crab Tree.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
45	Biggin to	W. R. York	Selby 6	Tadcaster . . . 6	Sherbourne . . 3	186	....	
40	Bigging, Low . . . ham	Westmorland	Kirkby 1	Burton 5	Kendal 13	253	....	
3	Biggleswade,* m. t. & p	Bedford	Baldock 8	St. Neot's . . 11	St. Ives 20	45	322½		
16	Bighton pa	Hants	Alresford . . . 2	Alton 8	Basingstoke . 12	55	29½		
9	Biglands to	Cumberland	Wigton 4	Carlisle 10	Kirkbride . . . 4	309	19½		
35	Signal End to	Stafford	Newcastle . . . 4	Congleton . . . 9	Nantwich . . . 10	154	432½		
36	Bignor † pa	Sussex	Petworth 6	Arundel 6	Chichester . . 12	55	130		
14	Bickinacre ham	Essex	Chelmsford . . 5	Maldon 4	Witham 7	33	....	

* BIGGLESWADE is in the hundred of the same name. It is situated on the high north road, and is a neat and well built town, which is mainly to be attributed to a fire which took place here in 1785, and consumed 120 houses. The town is pleasantly situated on the River Ivel (which was made navigable to the River Ouse by an Act of Parliament, into which river it flows) and supplies the town and neighbourhood with coal, timber, and other commodities, and is crossed by three bridges. The church is dedicated to Saint Andrew, and is a venerable structure of the early gothic, and was formerly collegiate. A chantry belonging to the guild of the Holy Trinity was anciently founded in this church, which, at the suppression of this establishment, was valued at seven pounds a year. In 1467, John Reeding, archdeacon of Bedford, rebuilt the chancel, and his arms are still to be seen carved on some ancient wooden stalls in the north aisle. The market is held on Wednesdays, and is considerable for grain, but by what charter is rather a matter of conjecture; it is supposed that it was granted to some of the Bishops of Lincoln, to which see the manor was given by Henry I., in the year 1132. Bishop Holbeach surrendered this manor to Edward VI., in 1547, and it is now held on lease under the crown by Lord Carteret's family. The making of white thread lace and edging affords employment to a considerable part of the female population. There was formerly a chapel at Stratton, a manor connected with the town mentioned in records of the reign of Edward III., the site of which is now unknown. In 1790, about 300 gold coins of the reign of Henry VI. enclosed in a yellow earthen pot were dug up by a ploughman, while digging near the manor house; they were larger in dimensions than a half crown, and twenty grains less in weight than a guinea; on the obverse was a ship with the figure of a king in armour, holding in one hand a sword, and in the other a shield, on which were quartered the arms of England and France; on the side of the ship was a lion passant, between two fleur de lis, on the reverse was a cross between four lions, passant crowned with the legend. "Jesus. autem transiens per medium illorum ibat." But the most singular discovery was made in the year 1824, by some labourers while digging the foundation of a farm-house, near Biggleswade, they suddenly struck upon something hard, which, upon investigation, proved to be a helmet of most exquisite workmanship, some human bones next attracted their attention, and afterwards, upon clearing away the earth, a ponderous metallic oval substance supposed to be a shield was taken up, and at the conclusion of their research the complete skeleton of a gigantic warrior, clad in armour, together with that of his horse was discovered. The armour, although disjointed, was perfect, and a long and ponderous sword lay at the feet of the horse. The next day, a further search being made, several more armed skeletons and horses were also found, all of which were in a perfectly upright position, and consequently must have been engulfed in some horrible pit-fall contrived by the enemy.

Situation.

Quantity of gold coin discovered here.

Armed skeletons and horses found.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Feb. 14, Saturday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, Aug. 2, Nov. 8.—Bankers, Hogg and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co.—Mail arrives 1.0 morning; departs 12.45 morning.—Inn, Sun.

† BIGNOR. At this place was discovered, a few years since, some beautiful remains of Roman architecture, consisting of three mosaic pave-

Map	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from						Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
90	Bilborough	pa	Nottingham	5	Mansfield	14	Derby	13	129	381	
46	Bilborough-on-Hill.	pa	E. R. York.	4	Tadcaster	4	York	6	193	228	
30	Bildesthorpe *.	pa	Nottingham	5	Ollerton	5	Southwell	6	140	836	
36	Bildestone † m. t. &	pa	Suffolk	14	Ipswich	14	Lavenham	9	63	836	
46	Bilham	to	W. R. York	7	Doncaster	7	Pontefract	9	169	76	
14	Billericay †	m. t.	Essex	9	Chelmsford	9	Southend	15	23	1861	
9	Billbank	ham	Cumberland	9	Longtown	9	Bewcastle	6	13	314	
23	Billesdon	to	Leicester	9	Leicester	9	Uppingham 10	3	96	908	
39	Billesley	pa	Warwick	4	Stratford	4	Alcester	5	Henley	7	98
48	Bill Hill	pa	Wilts	7	Reading	7	Warfield	4	Binfield	3	32
28	Billing, Great	pa	Northampt.	4	Northampton 4	4	Wellington 6	6	Kettering	12	69
28	Billing, Little	pa	Northampt.	3	Folkingham	3	Boston	18	Bourne	10	109
24	Billingborough	pa	Lincoln	4	Boston	4	Bourne	10	109	831	
22	Billinge	to & chap	Lancaster	4	Wigan	4	Newton	8	Prescot	9	201
27	Billingford	pa	Norfolk	2	Scole	2	Harleston	6	Bungay	14	93
27	Billingford	pa	Norfolk	5	E. Dereham	5	Foulsham	4	Reepham	7	106
13	Billingham	pa	Durham	3	Stockton	3	Hartlepool	10	Yarm	7	244
24	Billinghay	pa & to	Lincoln	8	Sleaford	8	Tattershall	4	Horncastle	13	123
38	Billinghurst	pa	Sussex	7	Horsham	7	Hardham	6	Arundel	14	41
45	Billingley	to	W. R. York	7	Barnsley	7	Doncaster	9	Marr	5	168
4	Billingsbere	ham	Berks	4	Wokingham	4	Windsor	11	Maidenhead	9	31
13	Billingside	to	Durham	9	Durham	9	Walsingham	9	Newcastle 14	268	18
33	Billingsley	pa	Salop	6	Bridgenorth	6	Cleobury	7	Tenbury	16	144
22	Billington	to	Lancaster	6	Blackburn	6	Preston	14	Citheroe	6	218
3	Billington, Gt., pa & to	Bedford	2	Leighton	2	Dunstable	6	Hockliffe	4	40	271

BIGNOR.

Birth-place
of Mrs.
Charlotte
Smith.

ments, which seem to have adorned the like number of apartments in a Roman villa. The largest, 31 feet by 30, has in the centre an hexagonal vapour bath, with seats, and a flue; and in an adjacent compartment the figure of a Bacchanalian. In the other division of this floor, which is circular, is a representation of the rape of Ganymede. The smallest pavement, 20 feet by 10, contains no figures. The third, 43 feet by 17, has the bust of a female, holding in her hand a leafless branch, emblematical of winter. The colours, which are white, black, grey, and red, in the borders; and in the figures blue, green, purple, red, white, and black, are vivid, and the area is filled up with bricks. Part of the shaft of a column, and other materials for building, were discovered at the same time as were the foundations of the villa, on which has been raised a building to protect these valuable relics from injury and decay. The late Mrs. Charlotte Smith, whose productions are known to every lover of polite literature, was born at this place, and closed her valuable life at Tilford, near Farnham, in October, 1806. Bignor Park was the birth-place of this lady, and the property of her father, Nicholas Turner, Esq.

* BILDESTHORPE is about three miles to the right of Rufford, on the road to Ollerton, it was formerly in the heart of the forest of Sherwood. Its church contains several monuments; and, in the church-yard, appears the following epitaph:—

“ Little Mary’s dead and gone,
And was a loving
And a precious wife to little John
Fletcher.”

In the old mansion-house, near the church, Charles I. is said to have been some time secreted.

† BILDESTONE.—*Market*, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Ash-Wednesday, and Holy Thursday, wearing apparel and toys.

Market
granted by
Edward IV.

‡ BILLERICAY is a chapelry attached to Great Burghstead. Edward IV. granted it the privilege of holding a market, in 1476. In Camden’s time, it was a market-town of considerable note and opulence; but it has fallen to decay, in consequence of its trade being taken by the Romford and Chelmsford markets. The chapel is conjectured to have been built in the 14th century.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Aug. 2, for horses; Oct. 7, for cattle and horses.—*Mail* arrives 12.0 night; departs 9.0 night. *Inn*, Crown.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.			
35	Billington	Stafford	Stafford	3	Newport	10	Shrewsbury	30	144	...		
27	Billockby	pa	Norfolk	3	Acle	3	Yarmouth	9	123	67		
13	Billy-row	to	Durham	6	Bis. Auckland	6	Durham	12	258	...		
27	Bilney, East.	pa	Norfolk	5	E. Dereham	5	Foulsham	6	Fakenham	7	105	166
27	Bilney, West	pa	Norfolk	7	Lynn Regis	7	Swaffham	8	Downham	11	95	236
21	Bilting	ham	Kent	4	Ashford	4	Charing	8	Canterbury	10	56	...
29	Bilton	to	Northumb.	3	Alnwick	3	Alnmouth	3	Rothbury	12	303	...
22	Bilsborrow	to	Lancaster	4	Garstang	4	Preston	7	Chorley	16	225	199
24	Bilsby	pa	Lincoln	2	Alford	2	Spilsby	10	Louth	12	143	45c
43	Bilsdale Eastside	}	N. R. York.	12	Helmlesley	12	Gisborough	10	Stokesley	6	234	759
43	Bilsdale Westside											
21	Bilsington *	pa	Kent	6	Ashford	6	Hythe	8	Tenterden	12	61	332
35	Bilston †	to & chap	Stafford	3	Wolverhampton	3	Wednesbury	3	Birmingham	11	120	14,492
23	Bilstone	to	Leicester	3	M. Bosworth	3	Atherstone	7	Ashby	8	109	136
39	Bilton †	pa	Warwick	1	Rugby	1	Dunchurch	2	Coventry	12	82	46

* BILSINGTON is situated partly in the liberty of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Newchurch. Here was formerly a priory of black canons, founded by John Mansell, Provost of Beverley, A.D. 1259, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This manor was anciently held by the tenure of Grand Serjeantry, by its lord being butler to the King at Whitsunday; and the Abbot also held lands here by serving the King a cup of wine on that day; and at the coronation the lord of this manor claims the office of chief butler of England, and possesses as his perquisite the large silver goblet used by the King, and other things appertaining to his office.

Coronation
tenure.

† BILSTON is situated on the road from London through Birmingham to Holyhead, and contains considerable mines of coal, iron, stone, quarry-stone, and clay, and many furnaces for smelting iron ore, forges and slitting mills, worked by steam-engines. Its principal manufactures consist of japanned and enamelled goods, which are greatly favoured by its vicinity to the Birmingham, Staffordshire, and other canals, by which easy communication is afforded with the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, and Thames. Here is found an orange-coloured sand, generally used in the casting of metals. The town is about a mile and a quarter in length, and owing to the number of collieries, forges, and works of a similar description, it presents a very sombre although impressive appearance. At Bradley, adjoining this town, a fire rises from a stratum of coal about four feet thick and 30 deep; several has continued burning for half a century, and several acres of land have been reduced thereby to a calx.

Extensive
iron and
coal works.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, June 8, September 21.—Mail arrives 8.40 morning; departs 1.20 afternoon.—Bankers, Jones, Son, and Co., draw on Spooner and Co.; Foster and Sons, draw on Spooner and Co.—Inn, Bull's Head.—Court of Requests recovers £5; any persons may sue, but attorneys are not privileged.

‡ BILTON. Here is the mansion inhabited by Addison after his matrimonial connexion with the Countess of Warwick. He purchased it for £10,000. in 1711, and probably made some additions which seem to belong to that time. The furniture used by that great man remain, as do the pictures selected by his judgment. The most valuable pieces are portraits, many of which were introduced by his consort; others, purchased by Addison, are the works of Vandyck, Vansomers, and Lely. A portrait of the countess in her thirtieth year has a mild and handsome face, and an expression peculiarly attractive; and another painted when she was ten years older, at the period of Addison's love. A third portrait is of Miss Addison, when five or six years old. The gardens are extensive, and laid out in the straight formal taste of our ancestors. A long walk, the chosen retreat of Addison, and still termed Addison's walk, was shaded with Spanish oaks, planted by his hand, and now—cut down! Miss Addison bequeathed the Bilton estate to the Hon. John Simpson, who has hitherto let the house and the furniture. The church has a delicate octangular spire, and is throughout of fair proportions, and a respectable style

Once the
residence of
Addison.

BILTON.

Addison.

of gothic architecture. In the chancel lie the remains of the only daughter of Addison, without inscription or other memorial! Joseph Addison, whose name is so highly celebrated in English literature, was the son of Dr. Addison, and was born May 1, 1672, at his father's rectory, Milston, Wilts. After receiving the rudiments of education at home, at Salisbury, and at Lichfield, he was removed to the charter-house, then under the guidance of Dr. Ellis, where he contracted his first intimacy with Mr. afterwards Sir Richard Steele. At the age of fifteen he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon became distinguished for the ardour with which he cultivated classical literature, and for his skill in Latin poetry. His poems in the latter language he appears to have highly valued, as he himself collected the second volume of "*The Musæ Anglicanæ*," in which they were inserted. In the lighter of these efforts, a vein of that humour is discernible, for which he afterwards became so celebrated. It was not until his twenty-second year that he published any thing in English, when he sent out a copy of verses addressed to Dryden, which attracted considerable attention. His next production was a version of the fourth Georgic, which the same venerable poet highly commended. The able discourse on the Georgics, which is prefixed to Dryden's translation, rapidly followed; and various minor pieces continued to flow from his pen, until at length in 1695 he ventured to address a complimentary poem, on one of the campaigns of King William, to the Lord Keeper Somers, who procured for him a pension from the crown of £300. per annum, to enable him to travel. In 1701, he wrote his epistolary poem from Italy, addressed to Lord Halifax, which is by many esteemed the most elegant and finished of his poetical productions. On his return home he published his travels, which he addressed to Lord Somers. This work was somewhat neglected in the first instance, but subsequently, as a classical and scholastic tour, became exceedingly popular. The death of King William deprived Mr. Addison of the benefit of a small appointment as a confidential resident about the person of Prince Eugene, then commanding for the Emperor in Italy, as also of his pension; so that on his return to England he found all his patrons displaced, and himself in a state approaching to indigence. This depression was happily not lasting; for Lord Godolphin applying to Lord Halifax to recommend to him a poet capable of celebrating the recent splendid victory of Marlborough, at Blenheim, the latter named Addison, who produced his celebrated poem, "*The Campaign*," for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals, in succession to Mr. Locke. From this time he rapidly increased in consequence: in 1705, he attended Lord Halifax to Hanover, and in the succeeding year was made under-secretary of state. These employments did not engross him from the pursuit of literature; for while Steele attributed to him some of the best scenes in the comedy of "*The Tender Husband*," he composed and published the opera of "*Rosamond*," in order to discover if English poetry could not be made compatible with that species of entertainment. Rosamond however failed on the stage, owing it is said to a defect of musical merit in the composer. When the Marquis of Wharton was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Addison attended him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records of Birmingham tower, with an increased salary of £300. per annum. During the absence of his friend in Ireland, Steele commenced his *Tatler*, the first number of which appeared April 22, 1709, and it is scarcely necessary to add, that Addison became a distinguished coadjutor. These pleasant papers became the precursors of a body of writing which, although not absolutely English in origin, has become essentially so in tone, spirit, effect, and social adaptation. Neither La Bruyere in France, whose labours were congenial, nor Casa nor Castiglione in Italy, all of whom preceded the *Tatler*, opened a field of observation at once so diversified and comprehensive, so important and yet familiar. The French and Italian

His works.

Made
keeper of
the records
at Birmingham tower.

writers confine themselves more to manners ; the English unite, with an inculcation of decorum, and the minor morals, the noblest lessons both for the heart and understanding—and that by a plan admmissive of all the piquancy of wit and waywardness of humour. It may indeed be safely asserted, that much of the moral discrimination and practical good sense of the middle ranks of England are attributable to the timely prevalence of these very happy literary vehicles for general instruction and amusement. The assistance of Addison in the *Tatler* was considerable ; for Steele, with great modesty, describes himself in the situation of a weak prince, who calls in a powerful auxiliary to his own annihilation. The ascendant character of Addison has induced many critics to credit Sir Richard too literally ; for while destitute of the fine tact and eminently rigid keeping of the former, nothing can be more free, spontaneous, and felicitous than the greater part of the humorous sketching of Steele, however inferior in gravity and pathos. Two months after the cessation of the *Tatler*, on March 1, 1711, the *Spectator* was undertaken upon a more regular plan, under the same happy auspices, in which memorable production the labours of Addison are distinguished by one of the letters composing the word *Clio*. Of this admirable and highly popular work, twenty thousand numbers were sold in a day. It ended on the 6th September, 1712 ; and when laid down, another periodical work commenced under the same title, in which Addison took a share ; but as the encouragement was not great it soon terminated. “*The Guardian*” followed, to which he also freely contributed. While alluding to the share taken by Addison in periodical labours, it may be proper to observe, that he is generally esteemed the author of several numbers of the “*Whig Examiner*,” published in 1710, as a party paper opposed to the famous “*Tory Examiner*.” With kindred political views he also composed a short humorous piece in 1713, in exposure of the French Commerce Bill, entitled “*The late Trial and Conviction of Count Tariff*.” In the same year was brought out the famous play of “*Cato*,” which he had commenced while on his travels, without any view to performance ; but as the subject was deemed favourable to liberty and the principles of the Revolution, which were then much assailed both open and covertly, he was prevailed upon to adapt it for the stage. The effect was extraordinary : both parties concurred in crying it up to the skies ; the Whigs, as congenial with their genuine principles and sentiments ; and the Tories, as no way liable to the implied censure. To this play Pope wrote an admirable prologue, and Dr. Garth a humorous epilogue. *Cato* ran thirty-five nights without interruption, received all sorts of poetical encomium, and the distinction of a furious critique by Dennis. The merit of this celebrated play is now estimated by quite another scale than is furnished either by the praise or the censure of its own days : and while passages are admired as oratorical and impressive, its dramatic pretension is at present altogether denied. After the death of Anne, Addison was again employed, being appointed secretary to the Lords Justices ; and he subsequently visited Ireland a second time, as secretary to the Earl of Sunderland. On the latter nobleman’s removal, he was made a lord of trade ; and on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, wrote the most considerable of his political periodical works, entitled “*The Freeholder*,” in which the strife of party is very pleasantly softened by the admirable humour of the delineator of Sir Roger de Coverley. About this time too he published his admired poetical letter to Sir Godfrey Kneller, in which he so ingeniously adapts the heathen mythology to the English sovereigns, from Charles II. to George I. inclusive. In 1716, he married the Countess of Warwick, which, owing to the jealous and tenacious spirit of the lady, proved a very unhappy match. In 1717, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state by George I. ; but after holding the office for some time, resigned it on the plea of ill health, though unfitness for the situation is now known to have been the real

BILTON.

The Spectator began March 1, 1711.

Addison marries the Countess of Warwick.

<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
46	Bilton to & chap	E. R. York.	Hull 5	Hedon 5	Beverley ... 10		179	105
45	Bilton pa & to	E. R. York.	Wetherby . 5	Tadcaster . 5	York 10		196	894
14	Bilton to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' . 1	Leeds 16	Harrogate . 1		212	2812

BILTON.

Addison's death.

His character.

cause. His intention at this time was to compose a "Defence of the Christian Religion," a part of which work was published after his death, and is that known by the title of "Addison's Evidences." He also purposed to paraphrase the Psalms of David; but a long and painful relapse prevented the completion of these pious designs, and terminated his life at Holland House, Kensington, on the 17th June, 1719, in the commencement of the forty-eighth year of his age. When given over, Addison sent for his step-son, the young Earl of Warwick, and grasping his hand, exclaimed impressively, "See how a Christian can die." He left an only daughter by the Countess of Warwick. Soon after his decease, an edition of his works were published by his intimate friend Tickel, in which, besides the productions already noticed, appeared several translations of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and the admirable "Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals." Two papers, entitled "the old Whig," in defence of the celebrated bill for limiting the number of the peerage, which measure was vehemently attacked by Steele, were not included in this edition, but published separately. It is melancholy to remark that they treat his old friend and associate with very contemptuous asperity. Few men have received more praise than Addison, either as a moral or a literary character; and in both capacities much is due to him. Possessed of the qualities of discretion and self-government in the very highest degree, his career in society exhibits the eminence to which, in conjunction with high talents, they almost certainly conduct the individual who, like Addison, is favourably introduced to the world. His talents as a man of business and practical statesman have, with some appearance of reason, been denied; and indisputably the *caste* of his literary character seems altogether uncongenial with the bustling activity of office—a fact which may be admitted without subscribing to the hackneyed notion of the unfitness of men of genius for active pursuits. Yet however the refined taste and bashful temperament of Addison might impede him on special occasions, it is evident that he possessed considerable weight and influence in the way of confidence and advice. It is highly to his honour that his character commanded great respect from opponents as well as confederates, and that he was on terms of friendship with the most eminent men on both sides. That political feelings should occasionally interrupt the cordiality of these intimacies is by no means so surprising as that, under many of the circumstances, they should have existed at all. Literary jealousy and some of the airs of minor patronage, have been attributed to Addison; and ably as Judge Blackstone, in the "Biographia Britannica," has refuted the unqualified statement of Ruffhead, it is to be feared that some jealousy of the rising fame of Pope had to do with the untimely appearance of "Tickel's Iliad." Whether the celebrated character of Atticus was altogether merited, is to be doubted; but the publication of those very severe lines by Pope, after the death of Addison, announces the opinion, if not the generosity, of their author. Addison's treatment of Steele is liable to animadversion, especially his causing him to be arrested, which however is said to have been done to startle him out of a career of reckless imprudence. It is highly to the honour of Addison that, while fervent and zealous in his own religious views, he was very tolerant towards dissent, and even patronized the learned but eccentric Whiston. In his manners this eminent man was bashful and reserved, except among his more direct intimates, who were chiefly composed of literary men of Whig principles, who sought his friendship and protection, and among whom it is to be feared he indulged a predilection for the bottle, which is said to have

Miles.	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
36	Binaere *	pa	Suffolk	Southwold	6	Beebles	7	Lowestoft	7	111	208
34	Binager	pa	Somerset	Shep. Mallet	5	Wells	6	Frome	12	121	376
24	Binbrook	m. t	Lincoln	M. Raisen	9	Caistor	8	Grimsby	13	158	1210
13	Binchester †	to	Durham	Bis. Aukland	1	Wolsingham	11	Durham	9	249	37
12	Bincombe	pa	Dorset	Dorchester	6	Weymouth	4	Wareham	17	126	177
12	Bindon ‡	ex. pa	Dorset	Wareham	5	Bere	7	Weymouth	14	123	...

latterly much affected his health. As a poet the fame of Addison is now altogether eclipsed, and he is held to amount to little more than a tasteful, ingenious, and elegant versifier. As a critic, he is thought to exhibit no great skill in analysis or reduction to principle, although generally unerring in the display of taste. All this however is of minor consequence, as his literary character is firmly supported by the exquisite humour, the chaste imagination, the accurate taste, the correct sentiment, and the graphic power, displayed in the "Spectator," to which merit is also to be added the formation of a style which is evidently the model of the most felicitous that has ever since been prevalent. On these celebrated papers his fame will securely rest while there remains among us sufficient taste to appreciate the skill that created the De Coverleys, the Whimbles, and the Honeycombs; or the pathos and imagination which inspired the noble allegory of Pain and Pleasure, the Vision of Mirza, the stories of Marathon and Yaratilda, of Theodosius and Constantia, of Abdalla and Balsora, &c. Addison's productions also form a conspicuous instance of the possibility of satire without personality, and of wit without ill-nature; and when it is considered that his literary talents were uniformly exercised in the cause of virtue and of social ease and decorum, it is impossible not to regard him as at once an honour to his country and a benefactor to mankind.—*Biog. Brit.*

BILTON.

* BINACRE. In the year 1786, a labourer in mending the roads of this parish, struck his pick-axe against a stone bottle, containing 900 Roman silver coins, the most ancient of which were of the Emperor Vespasian.

† BINCHESTER is situated in the north-west division of Darlington Ward. The manor belongs to the Wren family, in which it has been since the time of James I. at the commencement of whose reign the manor-house, a venerable structure with wings, appears to have been erected. Binchester is a place of great antiquity, the undoubted site of a considerable Roman station, called Vinovium, by Antoninus, and Binovium by Ptolemy. The exact dimensions and form of this station are difficult to ascertain, the walls having been destroyed, and the area having been enclosed and cultivated. It occupies the brow of an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect, particularly to the north and south. From the numerous antiquities found at this station, it was deemed by Mr. Cade an inexhaustible repository; and in the collection of Mr. Wren, the proprietor of the manor, are several elegant intaglios, which were found here, with a variety of silver and copper coins, both of the Upper and Lower empire, to the time of Valentinian and Theodosius. It is remarked, in the *Archæologia*, that "perhaps the Roman pottery at Vinovium has been equal, if not superior, to most in Britain. I have seen some fragments of bowls and vases, enriched with vine branches, and others entire, which appear to have been used as sacrificing vessels, together with a vast variety of specimens of different compositions, some resembling terra cotta, and others of glass."

Place of great antiquity.

‡ BINDON is situated in the Blandford division. It is remarkable for a battle which was fought near it, A.D. 615, when Kingels the Saxon beat the Britons, after a long doubtful contest. The remains of a double formed camp are still visible on a hill to the south. Bindon has also been celebrated for its magnificent abbey, which stood in a pleasant and

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
38	Binderton to	Sussex	Chichester . . . 4	Midhurst . . . 8	Singleton . . . 3		58	89
38	Bines Bridge	Sussex	Steyping . . . 5	Shoreham . . 10	Grinstead . . . 3		46	

BINDON.

The celebrated
abbey.

retired valley, on the banks of the Frome. This building was founded in 1172, by Roger de Newburgh, for Cistercian monks. Previously to the founding of this abbey, another appears to have been begun by William de Glastonia, at a short distance from the site of the present one. Of the abbey begun by William de Glastonia, little, however, is known; and as Roger de Newburgh removed it to its present site, and endowed it with lands, he was accounted the first patron. Henry III. confirmed, by charter, the gifts of the two founders to the church of St. Mary at Bindon, and the monks there. He also conferred upon them the wood of Stotwood, and several houses, places, streets, and gardens, within the liberties of Dorchester. In 1271, Henry de Newburgh, formerly patron, by his charter allowed the monks to choose whom they pleased for patron, on which they elected himself and Queen Eleanor. Edward I. confirmed this election, and the clause by which the heirs of Robert de Newburgh were declared patrons for ever. Succeeding princes granted additional privileges, and the abbey continued to receive bequests from royal and noble personages; though it does not appear to have had equal power or opulence with many others in the county. It was dissolved among the lesser monasteries in 1536, its annual value being less than £200. (the sum specified in the Act;) though both Speed and Burnet assert its revenue to be much larger. The King two years afterwards restored it, with some few others, and reinstated the abbot and monks in their possessions, making them hold it of himself in perpetual alms. This was soon proved to be a very precarious tenure; for, in 1541, it was entirely suppressed, and the site and manor granted to Thomas Lord Poynings. From the heirs of this nobleman it came by descent to James Earl of Suffolk, who, in 1641, sold it, with the park, fishery, rectory, &c. to Humphrey Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle. This gentleman made numerous judicious alterations in the estate and mansion, by which both were considerably improved as to manner and design. Immediately after the dissolution, the Abbey of Bindon was in part demolished, but the abbey church, though scarcely a fragment now remains, continued for a long time in its ancient splendour and magnificence. About the year 1750, many considerable parts were standing. In that year Buck's view was drawn; this represents five semi-circular arches, supported by six round massy pillars, with four narrow pointed windows above. A similar range of pillars, standing opposite to these, was blown down in 1703. In 1770, the north wall of the nave, 72 feet long, and 42 feet high, with a portion of an adjoining wall, 21 feet high, and 3 feet thick, were standing; though nothing remains now but the north-west angle of the tower. In order to show the different apartments, and disposition of the whole abbey, Mr. Weld had the rubbish cleared away from the foundations; which enabled him to trace it with accuracy, and a plan of it was engraven. The fishponds have been cleaned out; the walks planted with trees in their ancient manner; a building erected in a style of architecture similar to the ruins; and the lands belonging to the monastery, containing about ten acres, surrounded with a pallsade. From the following dimensions of the church, some estimate may be formed of the other parts of the abbey:—The body, including the choir, was 170 feet long: the north and south aisles were each 115 feet long, and 15 feet broad. The eastern part seems to have extended twenty-four paces beyond the present ruins; perhaps here was a chapel to the Virgin Mary, as was usual in most conventual churches. The tower is 58 by 38 feet square. The intercolumniations are ten feet; the circumference of pillars ten feet. In digging below the side altar, a figure of an abbot, of the natural size, was dis-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
4	Binfield * pa.	Berks	Wokingham 4	Reading 9	Windsor 9	29	1045	
36	Bing ham	Suffolk	Wickham 1	Woodbridge 5	Orford 10	83	...	
29	Bingfield to	Northumb	Hexham 8	Newcastle 19	Bellingham 14	293	11	

covered : round the figure in old English characters, was the following inscription :—

“ Abbas Richardus de Banners hic tumulatur :
 “ Ad paenas tardus Deus hunc salbam tudatur.”

“ The greatest curiosity, however,” observes Mr. Hutchins, “ discovered here, was the sepulchral statue of a child, being about two feet in length, habited in the dress and ornaments of an abbot. It was found near where stood the staircase. In order to account for this singularity, we must have resort to the ancient custom, by which one of the children of the choir, on the festival, and during the whole octave of Holy Innocents, was, in cathedral churches, permitted to wear the insignia of a bishop ; and, in abbatical churches, those of an abbot. Hence, if the juvenile bishop, or abbot, as we may suppose was the case at Bindon, happened to die in the course of this festivity, there is no doubt but that he would be represented in the ornaments which he was entitled to during that period. There is just such a figure in Salisbury Cathedral, engraved in the introduction to the second volume of Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, plate I. fig. 1.” In the neighbourhood of the abbey, Mr. Weld, under the sanction of government, erected a building as an asylum for emigrant monks of the order of La Trappe. This order seems to have been founded on the discipline of the Cistercians : it had its origin in France, and was one of the most austere of all the monastic institutions. The following account is extracted from Dr. Maton :—“ One strong instance of their unsocial and unnatural discipline is the profound silence which is enjoined them, and which is never broken unless on very extraordinary occasions, and with the leave of the superior of the convent. They shun the sight of women ; and in their diet are so abstemious, that they live solely upon vegetables, never tasting flesh, fish, or wine. Their employment, in the intervals of their religious rites, is generally the cultivation of a garden, or any other manual labour. The founder of this order is said to have been a French nobleman, whose name was Bouthillier de Rance, a man of pleasure and dissipation, which were suddenly converted into devotion and melancholy by the following circumstance. His affairs had obliged him to absent himself for some time from a lady, with whom he had lived in the most intimate and tender connexions. On his return to Paris, he contrived a plan, in order to surprise her agreeably, and to satisfy his impatient desire of seeing her, by going without ceremony or previous notice to her apartment. She lay stretched out an inanimate corpse, disfigured beyond conception by the small-pox : and the surgeon was about to separate the head from the body, because the coffin had been made too short. He was a few moments motionless with horror, and then retired abruptly from the world to a convent, in which he passed the remainder of his days in the greatest mortification and devotion.”

BINDON

Curiosity.

Habit of the
Cistercian
monks.

Anecdote.

* BINFIELD is a small but pleasant village in the hundred of Cookham, three miles northward from Wokingham. Situated in the midst of the Royal Hunt, in Windsor Forest ; it is surrounded by elegant seats, the most conspicuous of which is that of Onesiphorus Elliot, Esq. Pope the celebrated poet, was thought to have been born here ; but Dr. Wilson, the late rector, ascertained that he did not come to Binfield, till he was six years of age. It is certain however that he continued to reside at Binfield, till he purchased his Twickenham villa ; and that the surrounding scenery

Pope.

BINFIELD.

of Windsor Forest suggested some of the first effusions of his muse. Of this scenery, the opening of his poem of Windsor Forest is beautifully descriptive :

"There, interspers'd in lawns and op'ning glades,
Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades;
Here, in full light, the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the bluish hills ascend.
E'en the wild heath displays her purple dyes;
And 'midst the desert, fruitful fields arise,
That, crowned with tufted trees, and springing corn,
Like verdant isles, the sable waste adorn."

Once the residence of Pope.

Memoirs of his life.

His works.

The site of Pope's house is now, or was recently, the residence of Thomas Neate, Esq. Within the distance of half a mile, on the edge of a common, in a retired part of the forest, is a spot of which Pope was peculiarly fond. On a large tree, beneath which formerly was a seat, the words "HERE POPE SUNG," are inscribed in capital letters. A person from Wokingham, at the expense of a lady at that place, annually revises this emphatic sentence. Were it not for this "brief memorial of the muse," all recollection of this favoured spot, so interesting to the admirers of departed genius, would probably have been lost. This celebrated English poet, was born May 22, 1688, in Lombard-street, London, where his father, a linen draper, acquired a considerable fortune. Both his parents were Roman Catholics, and as he himself asserts, of gentle blood. Soon after the birth of his son, who was of very delicate constitution, small and much deformed, the father of Pope retired from business to a small house at this place, and owing to his attachment to the exiled king, not choosing to vest his property in the public securities, he lived frugally on the capital. The subject of this article was taught to read and write at home, and at the age of eight was placed under the care of a Catholic priest, named Taverner, from whom he learned the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Being fond of reading, he became acquainted at this early period with Ogilby's version of Homer, and Sandy's translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which books first turned his attention to poetry. He was successively placed at two other schools; the first at Twyford, and the second at Hyde-park corner, where he formed a play, taken from Ogilby's version of Homer, intermixed with verses of his own, and procured it to be acted by his school-fellows. About his twelfth year he was taken home, and privately instructed by another priest; and to this period is assigned his earliest printed poem, the "Ode on Solitude." He subsequently appears to have been director of his own studies, in which the cultivation of poetry occupied his chief attention. He particularly occupied himself in imitation and translation; of which his versions of the first book of the "Thebais," and of the "Sapho to Phaon," made at the age of fourteen, afford a remarkable testimony. He was sixteen when he wrote his "Pastorals," which procured him the friendship or notice of several eminent persons, including Sir William Trumball, Wycherley, Walsh, Dryden, and others. His "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" and "Essay on Criticism," were his next performances of note; the latter of which was written in 1709, and published in 1711, in which year also appeared his "Elegy on the Death of an Unfortunate Lady." He had now acquired that height of reputation which seldom fails to ensure to successful authorship the alloy of disputes and jealousies; nor was Pope of a disposition to avoid them. He became embroiled with Ambrose Philips in consequence of an ironical comparison of that writer's pastorals with his own, in the "Guardian;" and with that irascible critic John Dennis, owing to a humorous allusion to him under the name of Appius, in the "Essay on Criticism." The justly celebrated "Rape of the Lock" followed, grounded on a trifling incident in fashionable life. In this production the poet displays admirable vivacity, and the most polished wit; but its imaginative power is chiefly conspicuous in the exquisite machinery of the Sylphs, wrought into it as an afterthought, for the poem first appeared

without it. This happy addition was dissuaded by Addison; a piece of advice which subsequently, upon no very direct evidence, was attributed to literary jealousy. He next published the "Temple of Fame," altered and modernized from Chaucer, which was followed in 1713 by his "Windsor Forest," commenced at sixteen. In the same year he published proposals for a translation of the Iliad, by subscription, which were received with rapid and spontaneous encouragement; and the first volume, containing four books, appeared in 1715, in 4to. An open breach with Addison preceded this publication, owing to an alleged jealousy on the part of the latter, to whom a rival translation of Homer, published under the name of Tickell, was attributed by Pope, who vented his resentment in the keen and polished lines commencing, "Curst be the verse," &c. Whether by Addison or Tickell, the rival version soon sank before that of Pope, who was enabled, by the great success of his subscription, to take a handsome house at Twickenham, to which he removed with his father and mother. About this time he wrote his celebrated and impassioned "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard," one of the most vivid and impressive of all amatory poems. In 1717, he republished his poetry in a 4to. volume, to which he prefixed an elegant preface; and in 1720, completed the Iliad, which he dedicated to Congreve. In 1721, actuated, it is feared, by the love of acquisition alone, he undertook the editorship of Shakspeare's works, a task for which he was wholly unfit; and a severe castigation from Theobald laid the foundation of a lasting enmity between them. With the assistance of Brome and Fenton, he also accomplished a translation of the Odyssey, the subscription to which brought him a considerable sum. In the meantime he had formed many friendships, and among others one, which had the reputation of being tender, with Martha Blount, the daughter of a Catholic gentleman near Reading, who became his intimate companion through life. A sort of literary flirtation also commenced with the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, which, after much intercourse and correspondence, terminated in the bitterest enmity. In 1727, he joined Swift in a publication of Miscellanies, in which he inserted a treatise "Of the Bathos, or Art of Sinking," illustrated by examples from the inferior poets of the day. As a decisive stroke in literary warfare, in 1728, he sent out the first three books of his "Dunciad," a mock-heroic poem, the object of which was to overwhelm all his antagonists with indelible ridicule. It is a finished example of diction and versification, but displays so much irritability, illiberality, and occasional injustice, that on the whole he scarcely gains by it as a poet what he loses as a man. Personal satire, to which he was first encouraged by Bishop Atterbury, appears in most of his subsequent productions. One of these, an "Epistle on Taste," which contained an attack on the Duke of Chandos, under the name of Timon, was deemed particularly ungracious and unprovoked, and he in vain sought to clear himself from the charge of voluntary insult. Being particularly connected with the Tory party, he had necessarily become intimate with Lord Bolingbroke, to whose suggestion the world is indebted for the "Essay on Man," first published anonymously in 1733, and the next year completed and avowed by the author. This work will possibly always stand in the first class of ethical poems, as demonstrative of an extraordinary power to manage argumentation in verse; although not without posaic lines, and betraying indications that the author did not fully comprehend the system which he was advancing. The "Essay on Man" was followed by "Imitations of Horace;" accompanied by a "Prologue and Epilogue to the Satires," and by "Moral Epistles or Essays," which exhibit him as a satirist of the school of Boileau, with more spirit and poetry, but at the same time with greater negligence, and equal causticity. The persons whom, in these works, he treats with severity, are Lady M. W. Montagu, and Lord Hervey. Curll, the bookseller, having published some letters written by Pope, which had been

BINFIELD.

Alexander
Pope.His Essay
on Man.

BINFIELD.

Pope's
writings.Declining
health.Death and
burial.Pope's cha-
racter.

secretly conveyed to him, the latter affected great anger; yet there is some evidence to countenance the notion that he contrived the plot himself in order to form an excuse for the publication of a 4to. volume of letters in his own name, for which he took subscriptions. In point of composition they are elegant and sprightly, although studied and artificial; but as many characteristic epistles are given from those of his correspondents, the collection on the whole is interesting and valuable. In 1742, at the suggestion of Warburton, he added a fourth book to his "Dunciad," intended to ridicule useless and frivolous studies, in which he thought fit to attack Colley Cibber, then poet-laureate. Cibber retaliated by a pamphlet, which told some ludicrous stories of his antagonist, and so irritated the latter, that in a new edition of the "Dunciad" he deposed Theobald, its original hero, and promoted Cibber in his place, who, although a great coxcomb, could scarcely be deemed a dunce. An oppressive asthma began now to indicate a commencing decline; and in this state of debility he was consoled by the affectionate attention of his numerous friends, and particularly of Lord Bolingbroke, while he experienced the most shameful neglect from Martha Blount. When the last scene was manifestly approaching, he allowed one of his intimates, the historian Hooke, himself a Catholic, to send for a priest, not as essential, but becoming; and soon after quietly expired, on May 30, 1744, at the age of fifty-six. He was interred at Twickenham, where a monument was erected to him by Bishop Warburton, his latest champion and legatee. Both the moral and poetical character of Pope has, within these last few years, been assailed and defended with peculiar animation. Vain and irascible, he seems to have been equally open to flattery, and prone to resentment; but one of his greatest weaknesses was a disposition to artifice, in order to acquire reputation and applause, which is justly indicative of littleness of mind. He was not, however, incapable of generous and elevated sentiments, and was as firm in his attachments as implacable in his dislikes. He had always a dignified regard to his independence, which, in one to whom money, high connexions, and the superfluities of life, more especially the luxuries of the table, were by no means indifferent, is the more remarkable. He has been accused of meanness towards his literary coadjutors; but certain stories of a nature to impeach his integrity, are now no longer believed; especially as something like an indisposition to do him justice either as a man, has been manifest in those who related them. As a poet, while his claim to invention is bounded, the endeavour to set him aside altogether, in compliment to certain metaphysical distinctions, in regard to the primary sources of poetical feeling, is factitious and futile. No English writer has carried farther correctness of versification, splendour of diction, and the truly poetical art of vivifying and adorning every subject that he touched. His "Rape of the Lock," and "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard," are alone sufficient to impeach the exclusive theory which would deny him the rank and powers of a poet, leaving his wit, his brilliancy, and his satire to be ranked as they may be. Thus we have gone (marking his actions by the way) with this great genius, from the cradle to the tomb; and as few objections can be raised against Mr. Pope, as a man, a scholar, or a critic, above all, he must be revered and venerated for his muse, for it must be confessed, that not only of this age, but speaking of all former ages, in our language, he was the greatest poet. Of the various editions of Pope's works, it is only necessary to mention that of Warburton (excluding the Homer, 9 vols. 8vo; and those of Johnson, Wharton, and Bowles, the last in 10 vols. 8vo. 1806.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson, Wharton, and Bowles's Lives*. Pope erected a monument to the memory of his parents, in Twickenham church, Middlesex, with the following inscription in Latin:—

"To God the Great Creator, and best of Beings,
To ALEXANDER POPE, a Gentleman of Honesty,
Probity, and Piety, who liv'd
LXXV. Years, died M.DCC.XVII.

And to EDITHA, his excellent and truly pious Wife,
who liv'd XCIII. Years, died M.DCC.XXXIII."

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation	
30	Bingham * . m. t. & pa	Nottingham	Nottingham	9	Grantham	14	Newark	124	1738
45	Bingley † . m. t. & pa	W. R. York.	Bradford	6	Keighley	4	Skipton	202	9256
27	Binham pa	Norfolk	Walsingham	4	Wells	5	Holt	7	117
16	Binley ham	Hants	Whitchurch	5	Andover	5	Kingsclere	10	61
39	Binley pa	Warwick	Coventry	5	Brinklow	4	Lutterworth	13	90
43	Binnington to	E. R. York.	Scarborough	7	Hunmanby	6	Bridlington	14	211
37	Binscombe ham	Surrey	Godalming	2	Guildford	3	Farnham	7	33
31	Binsey † pa	Oxford	Oxford	2	Woodstock	7	Ensham	6	56
16	Binstead pa	Hants	Alton	4	Farnham	6	Basingstoke	14	44
16	Binstead pa	Hants	Newport	7	Ryde	2	Cowes	7	79
38	Binsted pa	Sussex	Arundel	2	Chichester	10	Bognor	6	57
39	Binton pa	Warwick	Stratford	4	Alcester	5	Warwick	13	98
27	Bintree pa	Norfolk	Reepham	6	Dereham	9	Fakenham	8	109
22	Birch to	Lancaster	Manchester	1	Stockport	7	Rochdale	13	182
22	Birch chap	Lancaster	Knutsford	12	Prescott	10	Manchester	19	185
14	Birch, Great pa	Essex	Colchester	5	Coggeshall	7	Witham	10	48
17	Birch, Great pa	Hereford	Hereford	7	Ross	8	Ledbury	16	129
14	Birch, Little pa	Essex	Colchester	5	Coggeshall	7	Witham	10	48
17	Birch, Little pa	Hereford	Hereford	7	Ross	8	Ledbury	16	128
27	Bircham, Great pa	Norfolk	Burnham	8	Lynn	13	Docking	3	109
27	Bircham, Newton, pa	Norfolk	.....	7	.....	14	.....	2	110
27	Bircham, Tofts pa	Norfolk	.....	8	.....	14	.....	4	110
14	Birchanger pa	Essex	Stanstead	2	Stortford	2	Saff Walden	12	32
17	Bircher to	Hereford	Leominster	6	Tenbury	9	Kington	13	139
33	Birches § to	Salop	Bridgenorth	9	Shifnal	7	Wellington	5	142
7	Birches to	Chester	Northwich	3	Knutsford	6	Middlewich	5	173
39	Birches Green	Warwick	Birmingham	3	Minworth	3	D. Bassett	9	112

* BINGHAM. *Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Feb. 9, 11, and 12, for horses; first Thursday in May, horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine; Whit-Thursday, May 31, Nov. 8 and 9, foals and hogs.*

† BINGLEY. Is distinguished for its size and goodness of its houses, which are ranged chiefly in one long street. The church, which was repaired in the reign of Henry VIII., is a plain, but neat edifice. This town is remarkable chiefly for its situation; a gentle eminence, which, commanding two richly wooded vallies, is both picturesque and salubrious. Near Morton, a lordship in this parish, was found a treasure in Roman coin, probably the most valuable ever discovered in the island. It consisted of a very large quantity of denarie, in excellent preservation: for the greater part of the Emperors severers, caracalla, and geta, contained in the remains of a large brass box, which had probably been in the military chest of a Roman legion.

Great treasures found here.

‡ BINSEY. In this little village, a short distance from Oxford, St. Frideside constructed a church, with watlyn and rough hewn timber, to the honours of St. Margaret, about the year 730. Taking great delight in the solitary shades and privacy of this neighbourhood, she not only built the church, but several other edifices, that she and her sisters, who lived with her in Oxford, might retire in times of distraction in the city. Binsey continued a cell, or place of retirement for the nuns in succeeding ages. The present church, an ancient brick building, without a spire or tower, stands considerably remote from the village. At the west end was the noted well of St. Margaret, to which crowds of votaries used to resort in pilgrimage. Several priests dwelt here, to confess and absolve the devotees; and it is said that Secksworth, on the opposite side of the river, (of which but few traces remain,) contained twenty-four inns for the reception of these travellers. Over the well was a covering of stone, and on the front, the picture of St. Frideside, which was pulled down in 1639.

A place of retirement for nuns.

§ BIRCHES, probably so called from some large birch trees which formerly grew here, is situated between Buildwas and Coalbrook Dale. In 1733, it was the scene of a violent convulsion of nature, the effects of which was similar to that of an earthquake. By this a large body of earth was precipitated into the Severn, which, thus obstructed, sought a new channel; a tract of country comprising eight fields was broken into small parcels, between yawned chasms of considerable depth and width; a road

Violent convulsion of nature.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>	
21	Birchington *	pa Kent	Margate	4	Broadstairs	8	Ramsgate	67	843
21	Birchoit	pa Ditto	Ashford	4	Canterbury	12	Hythe	59	45
10	Birchover	to Derby	Matlock	5	Winster	1	Bakewell	5	151
22	Bircl	to Lancaster	Rochdale	3	Bury	3	Middleton	3	195
14	Birdbrook	pa Essex	Headingham	7	Clare	6	Haverhill	4	56
14	Birdforth	to N. R. York	Easingwold	5	Thirsk	6	Northallert	14	218
8	Birdham	pa Sussex	Chichester	4	Portsmouth	15	Bognor	7	66
5	Birdingbury	pa Warwick	Southam	5	Rugby	7	Coventry	10	84
5	Birdip	Gloucester	Gloucester	7	Cheltenham	6	Cirencester	11	100

BIRCHES.

Scene of de-
solation, 321
yards of
road.

Violent
convulsion
of the ele-
ments.

which ran parallel to the river was destroyed to a considerable extent ; a part appeared mixed with a mass of soil, shrubs and trees, and some of it wholly disappeared. The whole length of this scene of desolation was three hundred and twenty-one yards along the road. A detailed description of the spectacle that presented itself when nature's throes had subsided, would be a picture of chaos. A barn, after travelling thirty-five yards, was swallowed up ; a dwelling was removed a short distance from its original site, but remaining standing. The inhabitants fled, but were so terrified by the danger which threatened them, that they were afterwards unable to describe any of the circumstances which they witnessed. The bed of the river was so shaken that fragments of the rock which composed it, and a whole tree which was known to have lain there, were heaved with its foaming waters, to a considerable height, and remained at some distance from the bank many feet higher than the surface of the stream. It was decided by those who took most pains to examine the effects of this war of the elements, which did not last more than fifteen minutes, that it was a slight earthquake, accompanied by an eruption of confined air. This gust was so pestiferous, that it blasted a yew and two other trees ; and so violent that the windows of a house that stood near the chasm from which it issued were shaken and rattled as if beaten by hail-stones. The shock and its effects were slightly felt at a distance of twelve miles, which would not have happened had it been caused by a fall of an external body of matter.

Forcible
seizure of
H. Crisp,
Esq., and
fined £3000.

* BIRCHINGTON is agreeably situated on an elevated ground, about half a mile from the sea and four miles W. by S. from Margate. The church consists of a nave, chancel and aisles, with a high tower, and a shingled spire. The east window is large and handsome. Adjoining to the chancel, on the north, is the Quex chapel, so called from belonging to the manor of Quex, the ancient inheritance of the family of that name, which was conveyed to the Crisps, by an heir-female, in the 15th century. Among the memorials of these families, are several small whole-length brass figures. A convenient poor house was built here a few years ago, for the reception of the poor of Sarre, Birchington, and Acole, for whose employ a manufactory of coarse sheeting, and sacking, has been established. The ancient seat of the Quex family is about half a mile south eastward from Birchington. Henry Crisp, Esq. an infirm and aged man, was in August 1657, forcibly seized, at his seat, in the night-time, by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a staunch royalist, and sent a prisoner to Bruges, in Flanders, where he was detained eight months, till the sum of £3000. was paid for his ransom. The family mansion was a large and ancient structure : great part of it has been pulled down, and the remainder modernized, and converted into a farm-house. Dandelion, a delightful rural spot, surrounded by venerable elms, about two miles from Birchington, was the seat of the ancient family of Dent de Lyon, who flourished here, in the time of Edward the First. The last male heir of this family, died in 1445, when his estates were conveyed by the marriage of his only daughter, to the Petits, whose descendants sold Dandelion to Henry Fox, Lord Holland, who transferred it to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, since which it has become the property of William Roberts,

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.	
42	Birdsall *	pa	E. R. York.	New Malton 6	York	19	Gr. Driffield 16	215	244
9	Birkby	to	Cumberland	Ravenglass . 3	Ambleside. 17		Egremont . 14	291	555
9	Birkby	to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Allonby . . . 3		Maryport . . 2	311	110
44	Birkby	pa & to	N. R. York.	Northallerton 6	Richmond . 11		Yarm . . . 11	231	275

Esq. The gate-house of the ancient residence is yet standing, and in tolerable preservation. It is embattled, and built with alternate courses of bricks and flints, having a small square tower at each angle. Over the greater entrance, is a shield of the arms of Dandelion; viz. sable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent; and at the spring of the arch of the lesser entrance is a demi-lion rampant, with a label issuing from his mouth, inscribed "Dandelyonn," in Saxon characters. The grounds belonging to this ancient seat have been partly converted into a tea-garden, and place of resort for the summer visitants to Margate and Ramsgate: for whose entertainment a public breakfast is given every Wednesday throughout the season, followed by dancing, &c. The walks command some very fine marine and rural scenery.

BIRCHING-
TON.

Fine marine
and rural
scenery.

* BIRDSALL. A parish in the Wapentake of Buckrose, in the east riding of the county of York. The church is an elegant structure erected in 1814, at the expence of Lord Middleton. This place is celebrated as the birth place of Henry Burton, a learned divine; he is styled by some writers a seditious puritan divine; he was born in 1580, and died in 1648. His publications were very numerous, some of which were in great esteem at that time; particularly his vindication of Independent churches (in answer to a work of the celebrated Pryn,) and his baiting of the Pope's Bull. At Fieldhead, near the above village, was born Dr. Joseph Priestley, the eminent philosopher, on the 18th of March, 1733; his father was a clothier, and a dissenting minister. Dr. Priestley was indebted to his aunt, who not only educated, but adopted him. In 1752, he went to the dissenting academy of Dr. Ashworthy, at Daventry, where he occupied three years in perfecting himself for the ministry, and came out as an adherent of the Arian system. His first settlement was at Needham Market, in Suffolk, from which place, he removed three years afterwards, to Nantwich, in Cheshire, where he kept a school, and taught the science of electricity, and the principles of natural philosophy. In a visit to London, after he had resided here a short time, he became acquainted with Dr. Franklin, Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, Dr. Price, the celebrated mathematician, and Mr. Canton, who encouraged him to prosecute the plan he had already commenced, viz. of writing a history of electricity, which publication accordingly appeared in 1767, and procured him the honour of a Fellowship of the Royal Society; and about the same time the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In this work the most important of all his electrical discoveries is that which proved charcoal to be a conductor of electricity, and so good a conductor that it vies with the metals themselves. In 1767, he removed to Warrington, and during his residence here, his attention was turned to the properties of fixed air, and the first of his publications on this subject appeared in 1772, in which he announced a method of impregnating water with fixed air; this year he obtained the Copley medal for a paper read at the Royal Society, and at the same time he announced his discovery of nitrous air, and its application, as a test of its purity and fitness for respiration of airs generally. He also related his discovery, and the properties of muriatic acid air, and (says his biographer) added much to what was known of airs; generated by putrefactive processes, and by vegetable fermentation; he determined many facts relative to the diminution and deterioration of air, by the combustion of charcoal, and the calcination of metal. In 1774, he made a full discovery of dephlogisticated air, which he procured from the oxyds of silver and lead, until which time a secret source

Birth-place
of Dr.
Priestley.

Removal to
Needham
Market.

Honours
conferred
upon him.

His disco-
veries.

BIRDSAL.	of animal life, totally unknown, and in short almost all discoveries in the nature of air, which others had failed to make known, he made. Some-time afterwards he removed to Leeds, where he occupied himself in preparing the history and present state of discoveries relating to vision, light, and colors, and which he afterwards published. From Leeds he removed to Calne, in Wiltshire, having been appointed to the situation of librarian to the Marquis of Lansdowne, with a salary of £250 per annum, and an annuity of £150 a year for life, in case of his lordship's death or other contingency; and this stipulation was most honourably observed till his death, the connexion between the Marquis and Dr. Priestley having ceased some years previously. Having resided seven years at the last mentioned place, Dr. Priestley removed to Birmingham, a place congenial with his experimental genius, and here he formed a connexion with those celebrated and distinguished men of chemical and mechanical knowledge—Watt, Withering, Bolton, and Kier. About this time party feeling ran very high in Birmingham, but particularly between the church establishment and the dissenters, respecting the repeal of the test and corporation acts, and which repeal the high clergy warmly opposed. Dr. Priestley from education and principle as may be supposed, took part with the dissenters, and in a series of pamphlets, powerfully advocated their cause; unfortunately the French Revolution at this period had also caused a mutual bitterness among political opponents, and the anniversary of the destruction of the bastille, July 14th, had been kept as a festival by the friends of the cause, and its celebration was prepared at Birmingham in 1791; but not wishing to identify himself with this party of ultra politicians, (owing to the virulent tone of political excitement so evidently perceptible,) he declined attending; but a popular tumult ensued, (chiefly, as is credibly believed, set on foot by the high clergy) in which he was the particular object of their fury. His house, with his fine library, manuscripts and apparatus, were made a prey to the flames. After a legal investigation, he received a compensation for his losses, which was £2000 less than the actual amount of property destroyed; but the value of many of his manuscripts no jury could estimate. After this event he left Birmingham, and retired to Hackney, near London, where he was chosen to succeed his late amiable friend Doctor Price, as pastor of a congregation of Dissenters in that village; and even here his friends did not desert him, for they soon purchased him a library and apparatus equal to what he had lost. In 1794, he embarked with his family for America, and took up his residence in Northumberland town, in Pensilvania. In Philadelphia, where he had been upon a visit in 1802, he was attacked with so severe a fit of illness, that the digestive organs were most fatally impaired, and which brought on an extreme debility, that terminated his existence two years afterwards. On the day previous to his death, although extremely weak, he sat up, and desired that the 11th chapter of John might be read to him; at the 45th verse he stopped the reader, and dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, saying that it would prove a source of the purest pleasure. "We shall all," said he, "meet finally; we only require different degrees of discipline suited to our different tempers to prepare us for final happiness." At this time a friend coming into the room, he said, "You see I am still living," to which the gentleman answered, "Sir, you will always live." "Yes," said Dr. Priestley, "I believe I shall—we shall meet again in another and a better world." After evening prayers, his grand children were brought to his bed side, and he exhorted them to love one another; "I am going," added he, "to sleep as well as you, for death is only a long, sound, sleep in the grave, and we shall meet again." The next day, February 6th, 1804, he expired, surrounded by his friends; feeling the pangs of death first coming upon him, he placed his hand over his face that none of his friends might see him change, and so happily did he bid farewell to this sublunary scene,
Dr. Priestley librarian to the Marquis of Lans- downe.	
Effects of party feel- ing.	
Popular fury.	
Retirement to Hackney.	
Embarka- tion to America.	
His death.	

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
22	Birkdale.....to	Lancaster ..	Ormskirk ...8	Preston ...19	Liverpool ...17	227	518	
7	Birkenhead *chap	Chester ..	Gr. Neston ..9	Liverpool ...5	Chester ...18	201	2569	
9	Birker .....to	Cumberland	Ravenglass ..7	Egremont ...13	Hawkshead 11	278	102	
45	Birkin .....pa & to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge ..3	Selby .....7	Snaith .....9	180	873	
17	Birley .....pa	Hereford ...	Weobley ....4	Leominster ..5	Hereford ...10	142	147	
21	Birling .....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...7	Rochester ...7	Wrotham ...4	28	502	
42	Birtingham .....pa	Worcester..	Pershore ....3	Evesham ....8	Upton .....6	107	360	
39	Birmingham †.....m. t	Warwick ..	Oxford .....63	Bath .....92	Nottingham 47	110	146986	

that they were totally unconscious of his dissolution for some time afterwards. Thus died the greatest philosopher, one only excepted, of our country or our age. "To enumerate," says Mr. Kirwan, "Dr. Priestley's discoveries, would in fact be to enter into a detail of most of those that have been made within the last fifteen years. How many invisible fluids, whose existence evaded the sagacity of foregoing ages, has he made known to us—the very air we breathe he has taught us to analyse—to examine—to improve—a substance so little known that even the precise effect of respiration was an enigma, until he explained it. He first made known to us, the proper food of vegetables, and in what between these and animal substances consisted. To him pharmacy is indebted for the system of making artificial mineral waters, as well as for a shorter method of preparing other medicines. Metallurgy for more powerful and cheap solvents; and chemistry for such a variety of discoveries as it would be tedious to recite."

* **BIRKENHEAD**, or Birketwood, is situated on the banks of the Mersey, about half a mile distant from Woodside-ferry: it stands on elevated ground, and commands one of the most beautiful prospects on the river. The chapel here was rebuilt in 1820, by Francis Richard Price, Esq. lord of the manor, who appoints the curate. Birkenhead priory was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Hamo de Massey, for benedictine monks; it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. James, and was a cell to the abbey of St. Werburgh, at Chester. The revenues of this monastery were valued at £90 13s. After the dissolution, the site of the priory and the manor were granted to Ralph Worsley, Esq. and his daughter and heiress brought the estate by marriage to the Powells, of Horsley. Sir Thomas Powell was created a Baronet in 1629, but the title is now extinct; some remains of the priory are still visible; near this spot is Birkenhead house; here the rising grounds present a variety of delightful prospects: Southward up the river Mersey, to Runcorn, the view is bounded by an elevated country, in the vicinity of Frodsham; the Helsby hills on the borders of De la Mere forest, and Beestow rock. Liverpool also is seen to very great advantage, on the opposite side of the river.

† **BIRMINGHAM**. This important manufacturing town, with its suburban parishes, Aston and Edgbaston, possesses separate jurisdictions; it is distinguished in the commercial annals of Great Britain for a spirit of enterprise, united with habits of perseverance; for a rare association of genius to invent, and hands to execute; and is situate in the north-west extremity of Warwickshire, in a kind of peninsula which is bordered by parts of the counties of Stafford and Worcester. The name of this place is frequently pronounced Brummicham; and those who condescend to use such a mode of pronunciation, may be in some degree defended by an appeal to old writings, where the words are frequently spelled Brumwycheham, and Brymymcham. It has been supposed that the original name of the town was partly formed in allusion to the natural growth of the shrub termed Broom, on its site: and it may be observed that two other places in its vicinity bear the name of Bromwich. The first writers who notice Birmingham, mention the success with which the inhabitants cultivate the manufacture of articles of iron fabric; and Mr. Hutton,

BIRDSAL.

Dr. Priestley's character and discoveries.

Priory erected by F. R. Price, Esq.

Delightful prospects.

Its ancient name.

BIRMINGHAM.

Antiquity of
iron worksFirst grant
of a weekly
market.Persevering
labours at
the anvil.Great im-
provements.

the historian of this populous and industrious town, labours to establish the belief of such a trade existing here, as early as the time of the ancient Britons. The chief arguments in favour of this conjectured opinion, are comprized in the following observations: "Upon the borders of the parish stands Aston Furnace, appropriated for melting iron-stone, and reducing it into pigs; this has the appearance of great antiquity. From the ore melted in this subterraneous region of the infernal aspect, is produced a calx, or cinder, of which there is an enormous mountain. From an attentive survey, the observer would suppose so prodigious a heap could not accumulate in one hundred generations; however it shews us perceptible addition in the age of man." It appears that Birmingham was a place of some consideration in the time of the Saxons, as William de Birmingham, then lord of the manor, proved in the year 1309, that his ancestors had the privilege of a market here before the conquest; but in the Norman survey, this place is merely rated for four hides of land, and woods of half a mile in length, and four furlongs in width; the whole being valued at 20s. At a very early period, the bishopric became vested in a family who assumed a surname from this possession, and who appear to have liberally protected the interests of the town. Peter de Birmingham obtained a grant for a weekly market on the Thursday, in the reign of Henry II. and William de Birmingham procured in the time of Henry III., a charter for two yearly fairs. A licence to take toll for three years on every article sold in the market, towards the expence of paving the streets of Birmingham, was obtained through the influence of Andomore de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1319; but it would seem that then the town was not in a very flourishing condition, as on this toll proving insufficient, the work was suffered to lie dormant for eighteen years: a second licence for the term of three years was afterwards obtained, and it was then completed. The de Birmingham family remained possessed of the manorial rights till the reign of Henry VIII., and resided in a moated house about sixty yards south of St. Martin's Church. Through the centuries occurring between the Norman conquest and the civil war in the time of Charles I., the inhabitants appear to have steadily attended to the labours of the anvil, without interfering in either of the great political questions which divided so many parts of the island, except that in the reign of Henry III.; William de Birmingham led some few of the tenants of his lordship to the field of Evesham, where they fought unsuccessfully on the side of the Barons. But notwithstanding the laborious temper of the inhabitants, Birmingham made but few advances, during these ages, to high commercial consequence, or greatness of population. The aspect and character of the place in the reign of Henry VIII., are thus noticed by Leland:—"The beauty of Birmingham, a good market town in the extreme parts of Warwickshire, is one street goinge up a longe, almost from the left ripe of the brook, up a mean hill, by the length of a quarter of a mile." The superficial contents of Birmingham parish are about 2864 acres. Within the last thirty years, great improvements have been effected in the interior parts of the town, and many handsome buildings have been added to the outskirts. Many houses have been improved that were near to the churchyard of St. Martin, and the space they occupied has been thrown open to enlarge the market. The entrances into several streets have been considerably widened, by which they are rendered much more commodious, and by paving them and conveying the water by culverts, and the former annoyance to pedestrians has been removed. The streets are now generally lighted with gas. Being restricted by no charter, strangers, from whatever quarter they came, were permitted to commence and pursue their avocations without interruption, or previous qualification for that privilege in this place; its rapid advance from an inconsiderable village to a very large town, the buildings of which extend in some directions nearly three miles, reckoning from the top of Camphill, is attributed to this facility: and be-

fore the astonishing increase of Manchester and Liverpool, exceeding all expectation, within the last half century, Birmingham was probably the largest town in Britain, the metropolis excepted. This town is very uneven in its surface, and not in any part flat, on which account the rains and superfluous water remove all obstructions, and this advantage contributes very much to the salubrity of the air. The foundation of the houses, is, with but few exceptions, a dry mass of sandy rock, from which no noxious vapours arise, and the buildings being of a moderate height, scarcely any obstacle impedes the access of pure air to all the streets, &c. Dr. Priestley considered the atmosphere of Birmingham quite as pure as any which, in his experimental practice, he had ever analysed. The water is considered by medical practitioners to be of superior quality, and congenial to the health of the inhabitants, who are very seldom affected by epidemic diseases. The adjacent lands are of an inferior quality, but cultivation has rendered them tolerably productive: those immediately surrounding the town are in almost every direction converted into gardens, which are in general rented at small annual sums, and doubtless are very conducive to the health of the inhabitants. In the year 1665, this place experienced in a dreadful degree, the disease called the plague; the bodies of the numerous victims were conveyed for interment to Lady Wood Green, an acre of waste land, since denominated the pest ground. The restoration of monarchy in the person of Charles II., is the period from which Birmingham dates her great rise in commercial prosperity. Implements of husbandry, carpenters' tools, and such coarse articles of iron manufacture, were the principal articles manufactured in Birmingham in those early days. The reign of the second Charles, a long holiday after the troubles of civil contest, produced a relaxation in public manners, and a demand for those embellishments of luxury which may be termed the playthings of elegant habit. In this reign the toy trade was first cultivated in Birmingham; industry, the great basis of successful effort, was already in the possession of the natives; encouragement stimulated genius, and the various trades and manufactures have ever since continued to increase rapidly, and been carried on to an extent unprecedented in the annals of manufacture, and productive, not only of local wealth, but of national pride. From the restoration to the present time, the history of Birmingham is happily comprised in a view of its progress in arts, buildings, population, and commercial opulence, with the exception of one lamentable instance of a turbulent and most dangerous spirit, in the lower classes. On Thursday, July the 14th, 1791, about eighty persons of various denominations, assembled at the hotel in this town, to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution. A mob collected, and the party assembled for the celebration prudently retired. But the populace not contented with a moderate triumph, broke the window of the hotel; and their numbers increasing, they proceeded to acts of more serious violence, encouraging each other in the work of devastation by clamours fantastically expressive of a love of church, king, and good order! The horrors of a popular ferment, in a place containing such numerous throngs of artisans, to whom riot was a festival when once set on foot may be readily imagined; the mechanics of every description, issued from every alley of the town, and joining the cry of "no false rights of man," stimulated the inflamed and thoughtless congregation of labourers to such undertakings as promised most plunder. As the mob professed themselves peculiar friends to the Church of England, they commenced their operations by setting fire to the Meeting House, belonging to the celebrated Dr. Priestley; this they soon reduced to ashes, and a second conventicle shared the same fate. They then proceeded to the dwelling of the philosophic and amiable preacher, which was about a mile distant from the town; Dr. Priestley himself happily escaped their rage; but they burnt his extensive premises, and we lament to say that his philosophical apparatus and valuable manu-

BIRMINGHAM.

Astonishing increase.

Salubrity of the air, &c.

Dreadful plague in 1665.

Toy trade first cultivated.

Riots in 1791.

Political infatuation.

BIRMINGHAM.

The rioters
in possession
of
power for
three days.

Dreadful
sacrifice of
property.

Sufferers
reimbursed
by Act of
Parliament.

scripts, the fruits of many years' labour and observation, were consumed in the flames. (For a biographical account of this great man see page 187.) The mob remained in the possession of power for the three following days, though judicious steps were taken by the magistrates to appease the tumult. These horrible days will be long remembered in Birmingham; all business was necessarily at a pause. The principal shops were shut and no inhabitant deemed himself secure from the visitation of a throng so perniciously compounded of the capricious and designing. The firebrand spread its ravages in town and country, and many of the rioters reduced to a state of brutal intoxication, by the liquors which they plundered, perished in the flames, which they themselves had raised. On the evening of Sunday, the 17th, military assistance arrived; but the rumour of such an approach was sufficient; this mob had too much ferocity to possess genuine courage; and the despicable concourse, so formidable to the unarmed, slunk quietly away on the slightest appearance of opposition. Among the ravages committed in this disastrous season, must be noticed the following:—On Friday, the 15th of July, were burned the mansion of John Ryland, Esq. at Easy Hill; Bordesley Hall, the elegant residence of Mr. Taylor; and Mr. Hutton's house and stock in the paper trade, books, furniture, &c. at Birmingham. On Saturday, the 16th, were destroyed the house and furniture of the truly respectable Mr. Hutton, at Saltley, the country residence of that gentleman; the residence of George Humphreys, Esq., and that of William Russell, Esq., of Showell Green; Moseley Hall, a seat occupied by the venerable Lady Carlampton, who was enfeebled and blind through age. Five other houses were also burned in the course of this day. Sunday, the 17th, was ushered to notice by the destruction of King's Wood meeting-house; and on the same day, besides other devastation, the mob plundered Edgbaston Hall, the residence of Dr. Withering. The damage arising from these outrages was moderately estimated at £60,000. Public justice was satisfied by the execution of two of the principal offenders; and an act was obtained in 1793, to reimburse the persons whose property had sustained injury. The buildings of Birmingham, like those of most English towns, not formed in dependence on a castellated edifice, were originally placed in a low and watery situation. The chief street of the ancient town is termed Digbeth, a tract naturally well sheltered, and containing some excellent springs, which still forms the best resource of the town in point of water. At the time of the restoration it is supposed that Birmingham consisted of fifteen streets, though not all finished; and about nine hundred houses. The increase of building since that period, has exceeded the calculations of the most sanguine; and the town no longer crouches in humility of site, but boldly solicits the ingress of the winds from each point of the compass. Modern Birmingham is approached on every side by an ascent, except from the north-west; and as scarcely any of the streets lie on a dead flat, every shower conduces to cleanliness and health. As the chief parts of this immense town are of comparatively modern erection, the examiner will be induced to expect that the great errors of antiquity, in respect to formation of streets, and character of domestic architecture, are here avoided, and in a general point of view, he will find that his anticipations were correct. Many of the avenues are of a desirable width; where the population is composed of such various classes, no regularity of building can be expected; but the greater portion of the houses are, in appearance, of a highly creditable description. Few dwellings are calculated to convey a just notion of the great opulence enjoyed by many persons engaged in commercial pursuits, but the principal houses connected with shops for the display of goods in trade, are eligible and commodious. It appears that a kind of mania for building, has for some time prevailed in Birmingham, and we are compelled to observe on the authority of the historian of the town, that the architecture prevailing in tenements of an

inferior order, is rather shewy than lasting. The proprietor generally contracts for a house of certain dimensions at a stipulated price; this induces the artist to use some ingredients of the cheaper kind, and sometimes to try whether he can cement the building with sand instead of lime. "Many of the houses," continues Mr. Hutton, "have been brought forth, answered the purpose for which they were created, and have been buried in the dust during my acquaintance with Birmingham." But as the most distinguished efforts of this enterprising place are directed to the advance of its manufactures, it is there that we should look for the chief display of the builder's skill; and every principal fabric connected with the numerous arts cultivated in the "great toy-shop of Europe," is commodious, substantial, and judiciously adapted to its object. The inland situation of Birmingham was unfavourable to the first views of commercial interchange on a large scale, as not any navigable river flows near the confines of the town, but industry and art have supplied every deficiency. From Birmingham, as from a centre, twelve roads proceed to as many towns; and considerable improvements have lately taken place in the whole of these thoroughfares. The introduction of canal navigation is however the great auxiliary to the commerce of the place. By this mode of conveyance a communication is effected on easy terms with the metropolis, and most of the principal trading places in the island. The benefits arising from such a facility of interchange are calculated, in a season favourable to manufacture, to lift Birmingham to a prouder height than it has even yet attained, or ventured to anticipate. Notwithstanding the extent of this town, there has been, till very lately, little distinction between it and a village, all the difference being its fairs and markets; the municipal government, like any petty town, was entrusted to the superintendence of two constables; and the inhabitant householders exercised no rights of franchise, nor participation in the national councils, until the late bill for a reform in the representative system gave them this privilege, and erected their town into a borough, sending two members to the Commons House of Parliament. This important town not possessing a charter of incorporation, fails to present such a variety of public structures, as would appear suited to its magnitude. The following are the principal buildings dedicated to religious use, charitable purposes, or to public convenience and entertainment.

St. Martin's Church is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and to trace its foundation is impossible. It was originally of stone, but being decayed by time, in 1690 the body of the church and also the tower were cased with bricks of an admirable quality, and mortar suitable to them, for yet there are scarcely any symptoms of decay. There are within the church two marble monuments, with recumbent figures upon them, but no inscription; and, like the church, are of such ancient date, that no person has yet presumed to say when or for whom they were erected. There is also a fine toned organ; and in the steeple are twelve musical bells, and a set of chimes that play with great accuracy a different tune every day in the week, at the hours of three, six, nine, and twelve, and they are so contrived that they shift from one to another, by means of their own machinery. Birmingham has only one parish, except for church fees, and in that respect the Rector of St. Phillip's presides over a small part within the town. This church is computed to accommodate 2,200 persons.

St. Phillip's Church.—The ground for this church, the churchyard, and Blue-coat School, was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Phillip's, and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Inge, the ancestors of William Inge, Esq. without stipulating for the presentation. This superb edifice was designed in the year 1710, by Thomas Archer, Esq., who was gentleman of the bed-chamber to her Majesty, Queen Anne. St. Phillip's was begun in 1711, under a commission granted to twenty of the neighbouring gentry, who were appointed by the bishop of the diocese, under his epis-

BIRMINGHAM.

Toy-shop of Europe.

Sends two Members to Parliament.

St. Martin's Church.

St. Phillip's Church.

BIRMINGHAM.

copal seal; their commission was to expire twelve months after the church should be erected. It was consecrated in the year 1715, but not finished till 1719, when the commissioners resigned their authority into the hands of the diocesan, in whom the presentation rests. The money expended by the commissioners two years after the consecration, did not amount to quite £5000. A considerable sum of money being left unpaid, this circumstance was made known to his Majesty George I., by the intercession of Sir Richard Gough, when, in 1725, the King generously contributed £600. towards the completion of it, and the inhabitants to express their gratitude, affixed the crest of Sir Richard Gough, as a vane on the top of the building. The urns upon the parapet of the church were placed there in 1750, when the celebrated Baskerville was churchwarden. The dome in some degree resembles that of St. Paul's, in London, and in the tower are ten musical bells, with chimes, &c. similar to St. Martin's. The churchyard contains four acres of ground, and is laid out with trees, gravel walks, &c.

Christ Church.

Christ Church stands upon land given by W. Phillips Inge, Esq. It is situate at the upper end of New-street, and the first stone of it was intended to have been laid by George III. in person; but his Majesty's sudden indisposition preventing, that ceremony was performed by the Earl of Dartmouth, on the 22d of July, 1805. The King gave £1000. from his private purse towards the completion of the building. It was consecrated with great solemnity on July 13, 1813, by the Honourable and Right Reverend James Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The portico and spire were both erected by Mr. Richardson, of Wandsworth, in 1816. This place of worship is computed to accommodate 1500 hearers. It has a well finished organ, handsome altar-piece, and neatly fitted up galleries.

Three other churches have within a very short period been erected by means of grants from the parliamentary fund for this purpose, namely, St. Peter's, Dalend, the interior of which, about three years ago, was accidentally destroyed by fire, and is now under repair. St. George's, Tower-street, and St. Thomas's, Bath-row, each of which is capable of accommodating about 1500 hearers.

St. Bartholomew's Chapel was erected in the year 1749, on land given by John Jennens, Esq.; it stands in the middle of an extensive burial ground, and is fitted up in a neat convenient style. Mrs. Jennens contributed £1000. towards its erection, and the remainder was raised by subscription. The altar-piece was the gift of Basil, Earl of Denbigh, and the communion-plate, consisting of 182 ounces, was given by Mary Careless. It is reckoned to contain 800 auditors when filled.

Various places of worship.

St. Mary's Chapel was built in the year 1774, in an octagon form. Mrs. Weaman gave the ground on which it stands, reserving to herself the presentation. It is computed to accommodate 2000 hearers.

St. Paul's Chapel.—This elegant pile of building was erected in the year 1779, upon land, the gift of Charles Colmore, Esq. who reserved to himself the presentation. The attendants upon this place of worship raised a subscription, and in the year 1791, caused a beautiful window of stained glass to be placed over the communion table representing the Conversion of St. Paul. It is calculated to accommodate 1130 persons.

St. John's Chapel, Deritend, was originally founded in 1382, during the reign of Richard II. It is a chapel of ease to the parish of Aston. The present structure appears to have been erected in the year 1735, and to which the tower was added in 1762, wherein eight bells and a clock were fixed in 1777.

St. James's Chapel, Ashsted.—This building was erected by that eminent physician, John Ash, M.D., for his own residence; but before it was finished he went to reside in London, and having disposed of this property to Mr. John Brooke, that gentleman converted it into a place of worship,

which was consecrated in the year 1810. This chapel is in the parish of Aston, and has recently been very considerably enlarged.

Trinity Chapel, also in the parish of Aston, was erected within these few years, by the Parliamentary Commissioners. It is a handsome structure, and is situated at Camp Hill.

There are two Catholic chapels, one in Broad-street, and another in Shadwell-street. There is also a Quaker's Meeting-house in Bull-street.

The Unitarians have two large Meeting-houses, in Old and New Meeting-streets, both of which were re-erected about 1793, having been destroyed by fire, during the riots in 1791. A small chapel has also been lately opened by them in Cambridge-street. The Independants have three considerable chapels in Carr's-lane, Steelhouse-lane, and Sidney-street. The Calvinists have a place of worship called Abdullam's Carr, in Bartholomew-street. The Particular Baptists have three large chapels in Cannon-street, Bond-street, and Harper's-hill, and a smaller one in Newhall-street. The General Baptists have a chapel in Lombard-street, Deritend. The Methodists have extensive Meeting-houses in Cherry-street, Belmont-row, Constitution-hill, St. Martin-street, Oxford-street, and Bradford-street; besides smaller congregations in other parts of the town. The followers of Lady Huntingdon meet in King-street; and the Swedenborgians in a newly erected chapel, in Summer-lane. The Jews' Synagogue is in Severn-street. There is also just completed a Scotch Kirk, in Broad-street, Islington; and an American Voluntary Church, has been founded in Newhall-street, in a building erected a few years ago for the followers of Mr. Irving, who now meet in a much smaller chapel in the same street.

Various Trusts, and private Charitable Societies have been established in Birmingham; of the former are Lench's Trust, for keeping the streets of a certain district in repair, and to erect Alms-houses, which the Commissioners have done, namely, nine in Dudley-street, twelve in Steelhouse-lane, and four in Park-street, for aged and destitute persons.

Fentham's Trust, for clothing ten poor widows of Birmingham, and teaching poor children to read. Fentham bequeathed £100. per annum for this benevolent purpose in 1712. The children are maintained and instructed in the Blue-coat school, but for distinction they wear green clothing.

Crowley's Trust.—In the year 1733, Mrs. Crowley left six houses in trust, the rents of which were to support ten girls, who are also in the same school as those boys of Fentham's Trust. Of the numerous private charities, we may mention the following:—

The Society for Clothing Destitute Women and Children.

The Female Benevolent Society.

Institution for Providing Nurses for poor married women when lying-in.

The Lying-in Charity at the Five-Ways.

Deritend and Bordsley Society, for assisting the sick poor with clean linen.

A Sick Society in Cannon-street, for weekly visiting, relieving, and instructing the sick poor of every denomination. At St. Mary's Chapel there is a Society for relieving the Indigent Sick; and the congregation have likewise established a School of Industry for Females, which is supported by voluntary subscription.—Besides these benevolent societies, almost every chapel has a Society for the purpose of relieving its own poor attendants. There is an Auxiliary Bible Society, and also a branch of the Missionary Society.

The General Hospital was erected in the year 1766, under the superintendence of John Ash, M.D. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and every three years a concert of music is performed, from which a part of the profits is bestowed on this Institution.

An Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Institution for the Relief of Bodily Deformity. Fever Hospital, &c.

BIRMINGHAM.

Places of worship

Various charities.

General Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM.	<p>The Dispensary was established in Temple-row, in the year 1793, principally by the patronage of the late Matthew Bolton, Esq.; and it continued there until 1808, when a commodious building was erected for the purpose in Union-street, at the expence of more than £2000.</p>
Magnificent Town Hall.	<p>A Town Hall has been just completed for municipal purposes, public meetings, and musical festivals. It is situated in Paradise Street, and is said to be the most magnificent building of the kind in Great Britain. The design was supplied by Messrs. Hansom and Welch, architects of Liverpool; it is of corinthian order, from the example of the temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. The interior of the building presents an immense saloon, or hall, 140 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high; and there are no columnar or other projections, to interrupt sight or sound. It is capable of accommodating 4000 persons sitting, and nearly 10,000 standing. There are corridors of communication running along on each side the hall on the level of the floor, and staircases leading to upper corridors, giving access to the galleries. One end of the hall is appropriated to an orchestra, in which is an organ of colossal dimensions, erected by Mr. Hill, of London, at an expence of £3000. Some idea may be formed of this enormous and powerful instrument, when we state that its width is 35 feet, depth 15, and height 45; the largest central pipe is 35 feet long, and nearly 21 inches in diameter. The total weight of the organ is estimated at forty tons. The hall externally presents a most commanding appearance. It seems a vast temple, surrounded by 32 beautiful fluted columns, and placed on a rustic base 23 feet in height. Its dimensions are—length 160 feet, width 85 feet, height 83 feet. The structure is of Anglesea marble, which was presented gratuitously by the proprietor of the mines, in order to bring it into repute. The total cost will be about £23,000. A large and very commodious Market Hall has also been just completed, and was first opened in February, 1835. It is a very handsome stone building with extensive dry vaults beneath. It occupies the entire space between High Street and Worcester Street. It is in contemplation by the Commissioners of the Streets Act to erect a Corn Exchange, near the site of the Market-hall.</p>
Music Hall, and organ of immense dimensions.	
Market Hall.	
Workhouse.	<p>The Workhouse is situated in Lichfield-street, and is under the direction of twelve overseers, six of whom enter their office at Lady-day, and the other six at Michaelmas. In addition to those overseers, there are 108 guardians, who are elected by the inhabitants who pay poor-rates, and they continue in office three years; but this office does not exempt them from serving other parochial duties. The appointment of the several persons to the management of this extensive establishment is with the guardians, who must keep regular accounts of their proceedings, to be signed by the Chairman at every meeting they hold; their duty is to meet every week, and also after every quarter day.—The assessment of the poor-rates, or as they call them, levies, is exceedingly heavy in Birmingham, owing to the vast number of persons seeking relief on various occasions,—which ever will be incident to great and populous manufacturing towns.</p> <p>The Institution for Deaf and Dumb Children, situate at Edgbaston, in a delightful situation, on the estate of Lord Calthorpe, comprising the building with some surrounding land, was established in 1812, and soon after patronized by many influential persons in the county of Warwick, and in that of Stafford.</p>
Free Grammar School.	<p>The Free Grammar School was founded by Edward VI. in the fifth year of his reign, and endowed with lands, which, by the increased value of property, now produce more than £2000 per annum; and by the continual falling in of leases, the annual revenue becomes increased. In 1836, it will be between £3,000. and £4,000., and in a few years will reach even to £10,000 per annum. The last School-house and buildings which were erected in New-street in 1707, were taken down about four years ago, and a large and magnificent gothic pile is now rearing on the same site; which,</p>

besides the school, is to include residences for the masters, and accommodations for a certain number of boarders. This Seminary has the privilege of sending two exhibitors to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who are each of them allowed £35 per annum, for the space of seven years. The governors have recently obtained, from the Lord Chancellor, a new charter, in which it is provided that within seven years from the date thereof, the governors shall establish four elementary schools in various parts of the town for the instruction of youth.

The Blue Coat School is situate in St. Phillip's Church-yard. It was erected in the year 1724, and considerably enlarged in 1794, at an expense of £2,800. It possesses an annual income of £700. and therein are maintained, clothed, and educated, 108 boys, and 54 girls, in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. and sewing, knitting, &c. to the girls, in addition. Beside subscriptions and sermons for this Institution, some liberal bequests have been made; and in 1795, the lord of the manor granted a lease for 999 years, of four acres of land upon Birmingham Heath, at 1s. per annum, for its benefit.

There is a National School on the Madras System in Pinfold-street, and a Free Royal Lancasterian School in Severn-street; also one for the instruction of females in Park-street. In the town are a great many Sunday Schools, which are well attended to, both by the Dissenters and the members of the Established Church of England.

Philosophical Society.—This institution is indebted for its origin to a few scientific persons who held a meeting in the year 1800, and having disclosed their ideas to each other, they afterwards united themselves into a Society. In the year 1813, they purchased commodious premises in Cannon-street, which they fitted up in a similar manner to the Royal Institution in London. The various lectures that have been delivered by the professors of this Society, on mechanism, chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy, have produced very beneficial effects, and contributed, in a considerable degree, to the improvement of gilding, plating, bronzing, vitrification, and metallurgic combinations.

A Mechanics' Institution was formed in 1825, and is now in a flourishing condition—there are about 500 members. Lectures are delivered weekly, at present in the theatre of the Philosophical Institution, which is rented for this purpose; but a new building is about to be commenced for the use of the Institute. There is an excellent library, and numerous classes, for the instruction of the members.

The School of Medicine was established a few years since, principally by the laudable exertions of W. S. Cox, Jun., Esq. Surgeon, who first gave lectures on anatomy to students at his own residence. The plan was highly approved and supported, not only by the medical gentlemen in the town, but by the noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood. A building was speedily erected in Snow Hill, where a valuable museum of human and comparative anatomy, geology, &c. was formed, and regular courses of lectures, by eminent professors, in all the various branches of medicine and surgery, were delivered. The Society now occupy large and commodious premises in Paradise-street, and the museums are liberally opened for the gratuitous inspection of the public, on stated days.

The Society of Arts has a very splendid building at the upper end of New-street. It was designed by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, and is of the Corinthian order. There are regular schools for instruction in painting, modelling, and sculpture. There are also annual exhibitions, alternately of ancient and modern pictures, &c. which will vie with any out of London. It is well supported, and together with the Philosophical and Mechanics Institutions has been of invaluable benefit to the town.

The Theological Library.—The first rector of St. Phillip's Church, the Rev. William Higgs, having bequeathed this library for the use of the clergy in Birmingham and its vicinity, and the sum of £200. to make

BIRMINGHAM.

Charitable schools.

Scientific Institutions.

Libraries.

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further purchases, a handsome library was erected by the Rev. Spencer Madan, in the year 1792, for its reception, adjoining to the parsonage house, he being at that time rector.

A Public Library was established in 1779, and is now held in an elegant pile of building, in Union-street, erected on the Tontine principle, by the subscribers. It contains about 18,000 volumes, and there are about 560 subscribers. Out of this institution, through some disagreement, a New Library was formed in the year 1796. It consists of about 10,000 volumes, which occupy a handsome building erected for the purpose, in Temple-row, west, about eight years since.

Reading-room,
Banking-houses, &c.

The News and Reading Room is a large and handsome structure, situate in Bennett's Hill, near to which are also two other splendid buildings, erected within the last three years for the uses of the "Birmingham Banking Company," and the "Bank of Birmingham," both of them Joint Stock Banks. Besides these, there are Branches of the "Bank of England," the "Northern and Central Bank of England," and "The Commercial Bank of England." Until recently there were five private banking houses, only two of which now remain, namely, Messrs. Taylors and Lloyds, of Dale-end, and Messrs. Attwoods, Spooners and Co., of New-street, both of which draw upon firms of the same names in London.

Theatre.

The Theatre, a superb pile of building, erected in 1774, and an additional portico in 1780. In front of this elegant building, over the attic windows, are busts in bas-relief of Shakspeare and Garrick, of excellent workmanship. In the month of August, 1792, the interior of this theatre was destroyed by fire, which consumed all the scenery, dresses, &c.; but on being restored, it was considerably enlarged, and an assembly room added. About fifteen years ago it was again entirely consumed, and a second time rebuilt; the stage on this occasion being so considerably enlarged as to nearly equal, in extent, the largest in London. The season usually commences about June, and concludes in October.

Musical festival.

A Triennial Musical Festival, in October, is celebrated by a number of vocal and instrumental performers of the first class. Oratorios are performed four successive mornings in the Town Hall, and in the evening of each day select concerts are performed; the whole usually concludes with a fancy dress ball. Great numbers of the nobility and gentry attend these entertainments, and the profits arising from this musical fête are applied to the support of the General Hospital, as mentioned before, in our account of that Institution. There are ball-rooms at the Royal Hotel in Temple-row, and adjoining the theatre; and private concerts are occasionally held in them.

Vauxhall, established after the plan of that near London, has been converted into a common tavern; the parterres of *Flora*, the groves of *Pomona*, and the whispering retreats of Cupid, are invaded by gymnastic sports, Bacchanalian revels, and loud clamours of boisterous mirth.

In Great Brook-street there are large Cavalry Barracks, built since the riots, in 1791, to accommodate 162 men and their horses.

Fire-offices.

There are several Fire Offices. Those most intimately connected with the town are the Birmingham Fire Office, established 1805, by 300 subscribers of £1000 each, making a capital of £300,000. The company have a handsome stone building in Union-street, with engine houses attached. The Norwich Union is also in considerable repute, and has just completed a very elegant stone building near the Post Office, in Bennett's Hill. The District Fire Office has been established within the last year, with a subscribed capital of half a million. The premises are situate in New-street.

A company for supplying the town with water was formed a few years ago. The principal works are about two miles from the town, on the Lichfield-road. The office is in the old square. The water is available in cases of fire.

There are at present two Gas Companies, the old Birmingham, and the Birmingham and Staffordshire. The works of the latter are nearly six miles from the town, on the Dudley-road, and the gas is, in consequence of travelling this distance, much purer. A third company, under the title of the Gas Consumers' Company, is now in course of formation, which has already proved of essential service to the inhabitants, by causing the companies at present in existence, to reduce their charges one sixth.

The Post Office is situate in Bennett's Hill. We are bound to say that it is by no means the best conducted establishment of the kind, although several improvements have recently been introduced. There are three general deliveries daily; the first soon after the arrival of the London mail, commences about half-past eight; the second delivery is between twelve and one, and the third at six in the evening. The London, Bristol, and Liverpool mails depart at eight in the evening. Letters should be put in before seven o'clock, but by paying one penny, are forwarded the same evening, if put in twenty minutes before eight. The Holyhead, Bewdley, Worcester, Stamford, and Walsall mails depart at eight in the morning. The Manchester mail at six o'clock in the morning. The office is open for business until ten at night.

Nearly at the top of the old market-place, and fronting St. Martin's Church, a statue of the immortal Admiral Nelson, executed by Westmacot, has been erected by the inhabitants of Birmingham. It was exposed to view on the 25th of October, 1809, the day on which a jubilee was kept in honour of King George III., having entered the 50th year of his reign. The expense of this statue was £2500. The attitude of the figure is expressive of that dignity and serenity with which the original was characterised, and the resemblance is, on the whole, admitted to be more than usually correct. The hero is represented in a composed and dignified attitude, his left arm reclining upon an anchor, which is to the right of the statue, and is the grand symbol of the naval profession; and Victory, the constant attendant upon her favourite hero, embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a sail, which being placed behind the statue gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship is a fac simile of the flag-staff truck of L'Orient, which was fished up by Sir Samuel Hood, the day after the battle of the Nile, and presented by him to Lord Nelson, the same being deposited at Mitfort, as a trophy of that ever memorable action. This group is surmounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble, a circular form having been selected as best suited to the situation.

There are two general fairs held here annually under the authority of the grants of the lord of the manor, made in the 35th of Henry III., before referred to; but the times have been altered for public convenience. The first mentioned fair is now, and has been held for many years past, in Whitsun week; the other on the last Thursday in September, each continues three days. The Whitsun fair happening at a season of general holiday, is the largest and most important. The Michaelmas fair is noted for an abundant supply of onions, and is termed the onion fair.

At these fairs, horses are exposed for sale at the northern end of Bristol street, hence denominated the horse fair. Cattle, sheep, and pigs, are also sold in Smithfield; both fairs being in high repute, are well attended, and much business transacted at them. The holidays are numerous, as are also the usual exhibitions for their amusement; and, altogether, much bustle, gaiety, and hilarity prevail on these occasions.

Within this town are manufactured all the sorts of metallic articles both for use and ornament, that can be devised. The brass founders produce an infinite variety of articles; and the platers also; the manufacturers of buttons, guns, swords, locks of every kind, japan goods, jewellery, and, of late, watches in gold, silver, metal, and covered cases, are numerous.

The jurisprudence of Birmingham is under the superintendence of about a dozen of the county magistrates, some of whom attend every Monday

BIRMINGHAM.

Gas Companies.

Post-office.

Nelson's monument.

Fairs.

Jurisprudence.

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HAM.

and Thursday at the Public Office in Moore Street, which is a neat stone-fronted building, erected in the year 1806, at an expense of £9000, and which has recently been considerably enlarged. The ground floor is appropriated to the Commissioners of the Street Acts, and on the upper floor the magistrates transact the business of the town. Behind this building there are apartments for the prison-keeper and his attendants; also the prison, which is as spacious building, with a commodious well paved yard, divided into two parts by a lofty wall, which separates the male and female prisoners. There is also a prison in High-street, Bordesley. In the latter end of October a Court Leet is held for the lord of the manor, the officers of which are to attend to the adjustment of weights and measures, the quality of ale, &c.; and the meat conners are to take care that nothing unwholesome shall be sold by the butchers, nor offered for sale in their shops. Deritend being a hamlet of Birmingham, its inhabitants attend the Court Leet, when the constable and officers appointed for them are sworn in the name of the lord of the manor.

Deritend.

The Court of Requests, consisting of 72 commissioners, is held by a quorum of three of them, every Friday, in a court nearly opposite to New-street, and about the centre of High-street. Debts not exceeding £5 are cognizable, and may be recovered in this court.

Baskerville.

The late Mr. Baskerville, resided at a place called Easy-hill, at that time quite distant from the town; the house being in an extensive pad-dock. At this place he erected a mill for the making of paper, in which article he excelled all his contemporaries, as he also did in the formation of his types. His works are still in high reputation for paper and print; but his delightful residence is converted into a manufactory, and the pad-dock long since covered with houses, or laid out in wharfs, on the banks of the canal. Of these accommodations for water carriage, Birmingham possesses a considerable share. In 1769, a canal was completed, from this town to the collieries, at the expense of £70,000., and when the Grand Junction Canal was formed, joining with this, the shares advanced to a most enormous amount, as it formed a regular communication with London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol. But the spirit of enterprise has not rested on the fluid conductors for merchandise and manufactured articles; an iron rail-road, on *terra firma*, is now in progress of construction from London to Birmingham, which, when completed, will render the communication between the metropolis and "The Toy Shop of Europe," as easy and rapid as London with Brentford, or Birmingham with Warwick; and instead of being two or three days on the road, the gentlemen manufacturers of Birmingham may, when this rail-road is finished, leave their orders and directions at their factories in the morning, and shake hands with their customers in London the same day, perhaps in time to take a dinner, and, if necessary, be able to sleep at home the same evening. There are two routes by canals to London, one by the Warwick, the other by the Worcester canal, between which there exists a kind of competition.

Soho ma-
nufactory.

One of the most interesting establishments about Birmingham yet remains to be noticed, and that is the Soho Manufactory. The spot upon which it is erected was, in the year 1764, a barren heath. The late Mr. Bolton, in the first instance, expended more than £9000. in the erection of buildings, exclusive of machinery, and in seeking for men of ingenuity, from all parts of Europe, whom he patronized with the greatest liberality; thus supported, they soon produced an imitation of the *or-molu*, which found a ready sale, and this business being established, it became necessary to make application for an Assay Office to be established in Birmingham, which was accordingly done in the year 1773.

Mr. Watt having obtained a patent for the improvement of steam-engines, came and settled at Soho in 1769, where he erected an engine upon his own principle, which answering the intended purpose, he in

1775, obtained from Parliament a prolongation of his term for twenty-five years. A partnership being now formed between Mr. Bolton and Mr. Watt, an extensive manufactory of those engines was established at Soho. In 1788, a mint was erected at Soho, to be worked by the steam engine; from the rolling of the copper into sheets, afterwards passing it through polished steel rollers, and then cutting out the blanks, all which was performed with the greatest ease and regularity by children, instead of employing able men. The coining machines were worked with rapidity and exactness by boys from twelve to fourteen years of age; the machine depositing the blanks upon the dies, and when struck it displaced those that had received the impression, and deposited other blanks in their places.

To facilitate the manufacturing of steam engines, Messrs. Bolton and Watt erected an iron-foundry at Smethwick, on the banks of the Birmingham canal, where most of the laborious work is done by the engine; those machines are here manufactured from one horse to two hundred horse-power, and the coining of medals, medallions, &c. of any size is still carried on. Silver and plated articles of every description are made, such as tea-urns, vases, fireens, dishes, candelabras, and every necessary article to decorate the table and the drawing-room. Metals of every description are here rolled to any length or breadth required; copying machines, fine polished steel fire-irons, steel buttons, ornaments for stove-grates, fenders, and any other articles in steel, where taste and elegance are necessary.

It has been computed by those who have the best means of information, that there are more than 100 ounces of gold purchased by the gilders every week in this town, which is spread over the manufactured articles in such a superficial manner, that not a single ounce of it ever returns to the crucible again. From the same source of information, it is computed that there are more than 1000 ounces of silver used every week, which never reverts back again in its pristine state as silver. The consumption of copper, brass, &c., is so great, that companies have been formed to supply those necessary articles of manufacture.

The importance of Birmingham to the whole nation was conspicuously manifest, when, during the revolutionary zeal of the French, England had to contend with a potent enemy; and when threatened with invasion by the then ruler of France, the volunteers of England, after exhausting the depôts of government, were anxiously calling for arms to defend their country. At this time the manufacturers of guns, swords, pistols, pikes, &c., in Birmingham, were only few; but in a short time, they supplied from five to six thousand stand of arms weekly. The proof-house is situated on the banks of the canal, in Banbury-street, and is conducted under the direction of three wardens, who are annually chosen from the body of guardians and trustees, they being originally nominated in the Act of Parliament. In addition to them, the Lords Lieutenants for the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford, the members serving in Parliament for these counties, *pro tempore*, and the magistrates acting within seven miles of the town of Birmingham, are appointed as guardians.

An act of Parliament has lately been obtained for constructing the railroad from London to this great town, which we have just before alluded to. It is now some months since the first three contracts for its construction have been taken, and the work is proceeding on different parts of the first twenty miles near London, which they comprehend. The men have been for some time engaged in the vicinity of the metropolis, but the greatest advances have been made near Watford. The five or six miles on either side of that town are confessedly the most interesting on the whole line. Within that compass, there will be a tunnel of nearly a mile long, a curved tunnel, a stupendous embankment across the valley of the Colne, and about forty bridges and short tunnels. As much as half a mile of excavation and embankment has been already executed, on which temporary

BIRMINGHAM.

Soho manufactory.

Proof-house.

Rail-road to London.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
45	Birstall	pa. W. R. York	Leeds	7	Huddersfield 9	Halifax	192	....
44	Birstwith	to W. R. York	Knaresboro' .8	Ripley	4	Otley	234	747
24	Birtherpe	pa. Lincoln	Folkingham .2	Boston	13	Bourne	106	54
7	Birtles	to Chester	Macclesfield .3	Stockport . .11	Congleton . .8	170	54	
13	Birtley	pa & to	Durham	Gateshead . .4	Durham	9	Sunderland 10	268
29	Birtley	pa & to	Northumb.	Hexham12	Bellingham .6	Haltwhistle 15	290	....
42	Birts Morton . . .	pa. Worcester	Upton	5	Tewkesbury 7	Malvern	109	311
32	Bisbrooke	pa. Rutland	Uppingham .2	Rockingham 5	Stamford . .12	88	177	
24	Biscathorpe . . .	pa. Lincoln	Wragby	7	Louth	8	Horncastle .11	151
4	Bisham	pa. Berks	Maidenhead .4	Marlow	1	Henley	30	771
42	Bishampton . . .	pa. Worcester	Pershore	5	Alcester	8	Evesham	107
13	Bish. Auckland * m. t.	Durham	Durham	10	Staindrop . .9	Wolsingham 11	249	2839
21	Bishop's Bourne . .	pa. Kent	Canterbury .4	Sandwich . .11	Dover	12	59	358

BIRMINGHAM.

Rail-road.

rails are laid down, over which two or three waggons of earth are conveyed with care by a single horse. About three miles beyond this, is nearly a quarter of a mile of the same description of railway, and the first bridge completed on the line. This bridge conveys the line over a cross-road, and the excellence of its design and execution are heightened by the contrast afforded by a neighbouring bridge over the Grand Junction Canal, for the turnpike road. The appearance of this bridge is such as to justify sanguine expectations for the conduct of such part of the line as is under the immediate direction of the same skilful engineer. The great tunnel will be between these two portions of the line, and three of the shafts are already sunk. The working shafts are eight feet in diameter, and the waggons will be filled with earth in the tunnel, swung up the shaft by a high pressure steam engine, then placed on the rails, and conveyed to the embankment. The work already excites much interest, and in the course of a few months will prove a strong attraction to all who are inclined to watch the progress of so vast an undertaking. It will pass through Watford, Tring, Leighton, Buzzard, and Blisworth, which is about five miles from Northampton, Rugby, Coventry, and enter Birmingham at Nova Scotia Gardens.

Markets, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, Sept. 24.—*Bankers* (see p. 198).—*Inns*, Royal Hotel, Albion, Hen and Chickens, Swan, Nelson Hotel, Castle, Union, White Hart, and others, all very respectable houses.—*Mails* (see page 199).

* **BISHOP'S AUCKLAND** is a market town and a borough by prescriptive right. It enjoys a beautiful and commanding sits on an eminence, which the river Wear bounds to the north, and the Gaunless to the south-east, the latter of which runs into the former at no great distance above the town. It is situated on a piece of ground about 140 feet higher than the level of the plain; each side of its declivity is laid out in hanging gardens, and the remaining part of it is built upon. The Bishops of Durham are lords of the manor; and their seat, a beautiful palace, is here. Bishop Beck was the first who made choice of it for a residence, and the consequence which the town at present enjoys may perhaps be ascribed to that circumstance. The Bishop's Palace, or Castle, stands at the north angle of the town, and together with the courts and offices covers about five acres. "It stondesth," says Leland, "on a little hill betwixt two rivers. There was a very ancient manor-place longing to the Bishop of Duresme at Akeland: Antonius de Beke began first to encastellate it; he made the great haille: ther be divers pillars of black marble, speckled with white, and the exceeding faire gret chambre, with other three. He made also an exceeding goodly chapelle ther, of ston well squarid, and a college with Dene and Prepends yn it, and a quadrant on the south-west side of the castelle for ministers of the College. Skirlaw, Bishop of Duresme, made the goodly gate-house at entering into the castelle of Akeland. There is a faire park by the castelle, having fallow deer, wild bulls, and kine." Nearly the whole of the buildings, here mentioned by Leland, have been destroyed: chiefly by Sir Arthur Haselrigge, on whom this place was bestowed by Parliament, in the Civil Wars. Attracted by the beauty of the situation, he determined to make it his principal residence, and erected

<i>Corp.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
41	Bish. Canning * p & to	Wilts	Devizes 4	Pewsey 10	Marlboro'. . . 11		86	3350

a magnificent house with the materials. On the Restoration, the former Bishop (Cosin) was recalled to his diocese. "He had a palace," observes Pennant, "ready for his reception; but by an excess of piety declined making use of it, from the consideration that the stone of the ancient chapel had been sacrilegiously applied towards the building of this late habitation of fanaticism. He therefore pulled it down, and, restoring the materials to their ancient use, built the present elegant chapel;" beneath the floor of which lies the pious re-founder. The other parts of the castle were erected at different times, and consequently the whole pile bears an irregular form. The entrance from the town is through a new Gothic gateway and screen, extending 310 feet, designed by Mr. James Wyatt, and thence to a Gothic porch and vestibule, 84 feet in length and 40 in breadth, which conducts to the chapel on the right. The roof of the chapel is supported by rows of clustered pillars. A few years ago, it was decorated with a new altar-piece, and a picture of the resurrection, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The picture is said to be the original design which was made by Sir Joshua for the new painted window at the east end of Salisbury Cathedral. The chapel contains also a handsome monument, by Nollekens, to the memory of Bishop Trevor, who is represented sitting, with a book. On the left, the vestibule leads into the hall, a very elegant apartment, and to the staircase of the ante-room and great drawing-room, which is sixty feet long, and thirty broad: its internal finishing, with part of the ante-room, staircase, and vestibule, was executed from designs by Mr. Wyatt. In the dining parlour, 54 feet by 24, are fine full length paintings of Jacob, and the twelve Patriarchs, by Spagnoletto. Here are also the four heads of the Evangelists, by Lanfranc; a painting of the four fathers of the Latin church, by Bloccemart; and another of the Cornaro family, by Titian; containing representations of three full-grown persons arrayed in flowing mantles, and of six children, all kneeling, and adoring the cross. In the breakfast-room is a good portrait of Tycho Brahé. The park and lands connected with the castle contain 800 acres. The ground near the mansion has been laid out in slopes and terraces, so as to command a great variety of prospects. The nearer landscapes are composed of wild and irregular woodlands, bold cliffs and eminences, mingled in a picturesque manner; the more distant views are composed of rich cultivated grounds, animated by the windings of the Wear. The river Gaunless flows at the bottom of the lawn, and is crossed at some distance by a stone bridge, at the building of which, in the year 1757, a Roman urn of greyish clay was discovered, filled with ashes, earth, human bones, &c. It appears from an inquisition *post mortem*, of the 14th year of Bishop Skirlaw, that Dionesia Polland died seized of certain land, held here in socage by the tenure of presenting a falchion to the bishop on his first coming hither after attaining that dignity. The ceremony is still continued, and accompanied with the following address:—"My Lord, I, in behalf of myself, as well as some other possessors of the Polland's lands, do humbly present your lordship with this falchion at your first coming here, wherewith, as the tradition goeth, he slew of old a venomous serpent, which did much harm to man and beast, and by performing this service we hold our lands."

BISHOP'S
AUCKLAND.Elegant
chapel.Monument
to Bishop
Trevor.Park and
grounds.Roman re-
mains.Ancient
custom.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Ascension Day, for horned cattle; following day for sheep and horses; Corpus Christi, and following day, ditto; Thursday before October 10, ditto.—Mail arrives 7 morning; departs 4 afternoon.

* BISHOP'S CANNING. The church, at this place, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the English style of architecture, supposed to be erected at about the same period with Salisbury Cathedral,

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
33	Bishop's Castle * bo. } m. t. & pa. }	Salop	Montgomery .9	Ludlow ....17	Shrewsbury 21	159	2007
44	Bishop's Dale to	N. R. York.	Middleham 12	Askrigg ....6	Hawes .....7	232	108
41	Bishop's Fonthill ... pa	Wilts	Hindon .....2	Warminster .9	Wilton ....11	95	211
17	Bishop's Frome, pa & to	Hereford ..	Bromyard . .5	Ledbury . .8	Hereford . .12	128	948
34	Bishop's Hull, pa	Somerset ...	Taunton .....2	Wellington .5	Milverton . .5	143	1155
44	Bishopside, High ... to	W. R. York	Ripon .....11	Masham ....11	Ripley .....10	225	....
44	Bishopside, Low to	W. R. York	.....10	.....12	.....9	224	....
34	Bishop's Lydeard, pa	Somerset ...	Taunton ....6	Bridgewater10	Stowey .....7	149	1295
13	Bishop's Middleham, } pa & to }	Durham	Sedgefield . .2	Durham ....9	Bis Auckland 8	253	887
56	Bishop's Moat, pa	Montgomery	7	Bis. Castle . .2	Newton ....14	161	....
44	Bishop's Monkton, p & t	W. R. York	Ripon .....4	Boro'bridge .4	Ripley .....6	221	479
11	Bishop's Nympton, pa	Devon	S. Moulton .3	Dulverton .12	Chumleigh . .8	175	1116
35	Bishop's Offlow to	Stafford ...	Eccleshall .4	Drayton ....6	Newport ....8	152	205
15	Bishop's Stoke ti	Gloucester ..	Bristol .....5	Sodbury ....12	New Pass ....7	123	1883
16	Bishop's Stoke, pa	Hants	Bis Waltham 6	Winchester .6	Southampton 6	69	1026
54	Bishopstone pa	Glamorgan ..	Swansea ....6	Oxwich .....9	Lochor .....7	213	476
17	Bishopstone pa	Hereford ..	Hereford ....8	Weobley ....5	Hay .....13	143	278
38	Bishopstone pa	Sussex	Seaford .....2	Lewes .....9	Brighton . .11	60	298
39	Bishopstone to	Warwick	Stratford ....2	Henley .....7	Warwick ....9	95	....
41	Bishopstone pa	Wilts	Wilton .....3	Salisbury ....6	Downton ....9	87	663
41	Bishopstone pa	Wilts	Swindon ....6	Lambourn ...7	Highworth . .7	75	668
18	Bishop Stortford † mt } & pa }	Hertford ...	Hertford ....17	Harlow .....7	Dunmow ....9	30	3958

BISHOP'S CANNING.

Wm. Bayly, mathematician.

Sailed with Cap. Cook.

which it very much resembles. At this place was born William Bayly, an ingenious mathematician and astronomer, who was the son of a farmer. In early life he was employed as a schoolmaster; and his acquirements coming to the knowledge of Dr. Maskelyne, the late astronomer royal, he engaged him as his astronomical assistant. In 1769, he was sent by the Royal Society to the North Cape, to observe the transit of Venus, his account of which was published in the philosophical transactions. In 1772, he went out as astronomer with Captain Cook in his second voyage; and he again accompanied him in the expedition which terminated the life of that celebrated circumnavigator. For his services on these occasions, in having determined the longitudes and latitudes of the several places discovered by Captain Cook, by surveys and astronomical observations, he was in 1775 appointed master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth. This situation he held, with great credit to himself, till 1807, when he retired with a handsome pension. He died in 1810.—*Gent. Mag.*

* BISHOP'S CASTLE is an ancient corporation which did send two members to Parliament, but is now disfranchised. The castle was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Hereford; from whence the place has derived its name, but of such structure no fragment remains. The town is irregularly built on a declivity near the river Clun, and possesses a neat market house; the streets are also kept peculiarly clean. The fairs and markets of Bishop's Castle are greatly frequented by the Welch, and the town is considerably benefited by its great intercourse with Wales. An elegant octagonal bowling green is formed upon the site of the old castle, as an appendage to the Castle-inn, where the accommodations are of the best kind. The town-house is a neat structure, upon which are cut the Herbert arms; a sensible tourist considers this a mark of vassalage. The church is a stately pile standing below the town; the detached situation of which has been accounted for by the tradition that the town was once of considerable extent, but having been destroyed by fire, it never afterwards regained its population.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Feb. 6, March 20, May 8, July 6, Sept. 2, and Nov. 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.—Inn, Castle.

† BISHOP STORTFORD is situated on the river Stort, a circumstance from which, and that of the manor having belonged to the Bishops of London, from the Saxon times, it derives its title. The town is built in

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
16	Bishop's Sutton.... pa	Hants	Alresford ...1	Alton .....9	Petersfield. 13	56	527	
39	Bishop's Tachbrook, pa	Warwick ..	Warwick ....4	Southern ....7	Kington .....7	89	674	
1	Bishop's Tawton.... pa	Devon	Barnstaple .3	Bideford ....8	S. Molton ....10	190	1641	
11	Bishop's Teignton... pa	Devon	Teignmouth .2	Chudleigh ...5	N. Bushel ....4	190	1085	
44	Bishop's Thornton, chap	W. R. York	Ripon .....6	Ripley .....3	Boro'bridge .9	218	647	
41	Bishopstow..... pa	Wilts	Warminster .2	Heytesbury .3	Lavington ...11	95	278	
16	Bishop's Waltham, } m. t. & pa }	Hants	Southamp ...10	Gosport .....13	Winchester 10	65	2181	
36	Bishop's Wickham... t	Suffolk ...	Needham ....9	Woodbridge 8	Hadleigh ....10	69	...	
43	Bishop's Wilton, pa & t	E. R. York	Pocklington .5	New Malton 11	York .....13	212	793	
46	Bishop's Thorpe, p & t	E. R. York	York .....3	Tadcaster ...8	Selby .....10	197	445	
13	Bishton..... pa & t	Durham ...	Stockton ...6	Sedgefield ...6	Darlington .8	247	512	
44	Bishton..... to	W. R. York	Ripon .....3	Masham ....6	Thirsk .....12	215	118	
13	Bishop Wearmouth, } pa & t }	Durham ...	Sunderland .1	Newcastle..12	S. Shields ...7	268	16590	
26	Bishton..... pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon ...4	Newport ....5	Chepstow ...12	146	155	
15	Bisley †..... m. t. & pa	Gloucester..	Stroud .....4	Gloucester .10	Cirencester 10	99	5896	
37	Bisley..... pa	Surrey	Bagshot ....4	Chertsey ...9	Guildford ...9	28	270	

the form of a cross, the two principal streets intersecting each other at right angles, having the market-house in the centre. The land around the town being very fertile in corn, considerable quantities are accumulated here, and the malting trade is carried on to a great extent. The general business of the town is importantly facilitated by a canal communicating with the Lea river, which favours the conveyance of heavy articles to and from London. Here are some good inns, and the place has greatly increased in importance within the last thirty years. It was incorporated by King John, who wrested both town and manor from the Bishops of London. Although subsequently restored, the privilege was retained; and in the reign of Edward II. and Edward III. Bishop's Stortford sent two members to parliament, a right which it appears never to have subsequently exercised. At present the Bishop of London appoints a bailiff to maintain jurisdiction throughout the liberty. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a rising ground, and possesses a fine lofty tower with twelve bells. Here are a free grammar-school, almshouses, and several smaller charities. On the east side of the town are the ruins of a castle, which existed in the reign of the Conqueror, and is supposed to have been built by the Saxons, on a Roman site, as several Roman coins have been found here; it was subsequently used as a gaol, and for the last time by the execrable Bishop Bonner.

BISHOP'S
STORTFORD.

Trade.

Incorporated by
King John.

Ruins of an
ancient
castle.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, Thursday before Trinity Sunday, and 10th of October, for horses and cattle.—Mail arrives 11 30 afternoon; departs 3.0 morning.—Inn, Crown, at Hockerill, is the principal posting-house, but good accommodation may be had at several of the houses.

* BISHOP'S WALTHAM is but a small place, although much business is carried on in tanning and malting. Here formerly stood a castle of the Bishops of Winchester, founded by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, which was destroyed in the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., and the remains afford proofs of its ancient magnificence. Here is an endowed free school, and various minor charities. Waltham gives name to a forest in the vicinity, which, in the beginning of the last century, was infested by so determined a gang of deer-stealers, that their audacity gave rise to the celebrated Black Act, so called from the association having obtained the name of Waltham Blacks. On account of this law, which comprehended more felonies than had ever been included in any single act before, Bishop Hoadley refused to stock Waltham chace, observing, that, "it had done mischief enough already."

Origin of the
Black Act.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, second Friday in May, July 30, first Friday after Old Michaelmas, and Oct. 10, for horses, stockings, cheese, and toys.—Bankers, Fox and Co.; draw upon Barclay and Co.

† BISLEY. In the fifteenth century, the manor of Bisley belonged to Edward Duke of York, afterwards Edward the Fourth, about whose time

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>						<i>Dist. Popu- Lond. tion.</i>
22	Bispham..... pa & to	Lancaster	Poulton . . . 3	Kirkham . . 11	Preston . . . 20	237	1256		
22	Bispham..... to	Lancaster	Ormskirk . . 7	Chorley . . . 7	Wigan 8	203	313		
10	Bispham Closes . . . to	Hants	Ringwood . . 3	Christchurch 5	Lymington . . 11	93	308		
24	Bitchfield pa	Lincoln . . .	Corby 3	Grantham . . 7	Falkingham . 8	108	135		
29	Bitchfield to	Northumb . 13	Newcastle . 3	Morpeth . . . 9	Hexham . . . 14	287	40		
11	Bittadon pa	Devon	Barnstaple . 6	Ilfracombe . 4	Bideford . . . 13	198	57		
27	Bittering, Little . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Swaffham . . 6	Dereham . . . 6	Fakenham . . 9	99	666		
33	Bitterley pa	Salop	Ludlow . . . 5	Tenbury . . . 7	Cleobury . . . 8	145	1194		
23	Bittleswell pa	Leicester . .	Lutterworth 1	Hinckley . . . 9	Leicester . . . 13	90	439		
16	Bitton pa & ham	Gloucester .	Bristol . . . 6	Bath 7	Sodbury . . . 9	113	8703		
31	Bixbrnd pa	Oxford . . .	Henley . . . 4	Nettlebed . . 2	Watlington . 6	39	409		
31	Bix Gibwen pa	Oxford . . .	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 2	Reading . . . 11	38	. . .
27	Bixley pa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . . 3	Bungay . . . 12	Wymondhm 11	121	84		
27	Bixton pa	Norfolk . . .	Wymondham 6	Hingham . . . 6	Dereham . . . 7	105	. . .		
23	Blaby pa	Leicester . .	Leicester . . 4	Lutterworth 8	Hinckley . . . 12	97	1840		
11	Black Auton pa	Devon	Dartmouth . 5	Kingsbridge . 6	Totness 6	202	1477		
45	Black Bank	W. R. York .	Leeds 1	Whitchurch . 3	Ferrybridge 14	190	. . .		
11	Blackborough . . . pa	Devon	Collumpton . 3	Honiton . . . 8	Tiverton . . . 8	158	74		
31	Blackburton to	Oxford . . .	Burford . . . 6	Bampton . . . 3	Farringdon . . 7	71	352		
22	Blackbrook	Lancaster . .	Prescot . . . 6	Wigan 8	Newton 6	199	. . .		
11	Blackburn m. t. & pa	Lancaster . .	Bury 17	Preston . . . 12	Chorley . . . 10	212	59791		
44	Blackburton	W. R. York .	Hornby . . . 6	Ingleton . . . 3	Lancaster . . 15	247	. . .		

BISLEY.

Monument of a crusader.

Ancient stone cross.

Sir Roger Bacon.

the church is supposed to have been partly rebuilt. Under a window, in the south aisle, is the monument of a crusader, reported to represent one of the Nottingham family, which was settled at Cotes and Cirencester, in the time of Edward the First. This building was new pewed in 1771, when a fresco painting, about ten feet square, of St. Michael subduing the fallen angels, in very lively colours, was discovered against the north wall; but it was immediately defaced; the monuments, &c. are numerous. In the church-yard is an ancient stone cross, said to have been erected over a deep well, into which a man falling, the church-yard was excommunicated for three years, and the inhabitants were obliged to carry their dead to Bibury. Lysons supposes this cross to have been built in the thirteenth century: on its top has been placed the ancient font that was removed from the church, when it was new pewed. The extension of cloth manufacture introduced many new inhabitants into this parish, who settled on the declivities of the Great Common; and the cottages which they erected now form a detached hamlet, called the Lynches. The common was given to the poor of Bisley, by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in the reign of Edward III.; it then consisted of 1,200 acres, but has been much lessened by enclosure since that period. The celebrated Roger Bacon is traditionally claimed as a native of this parish; but that honour is given, on clearer evidence, to Ilchester in Somersetshire.—Several Roman antiquities have been found in different parts of this parish.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 4, and Nov. 12, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

Boundaries.

* BLACKBURN is bounded on the west by the Ribble, which separates it from the parishes of Mitton, Ribchester, and Preston; by the Calder, on the north; by the Hyndburne, and an imaginary line, on the east, it is separated from the parish of Whalley; and, to the south, it abuts on the parishes of Bury, Bolton, Leyland, and Brindle. Its form is irregular: its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is about fourteen miles, and its greatest breadth exceeds ten miles. It contains the townships of Blackburn, Walton, Cuerdale, Samlesbury, Balderston, Osbaldeston, Salisbury, Dinkley, Wilpshire, Billington, Great Harwood, Little Harwood, Rishton, Clayton-le-Dale, Ramsgrave, Over Darwen, Lower Darwen, Tockholes, Mellor, Witton, Pleasington, and Livesey. Its area has been estimated at eighty-six square miles, or 55,040 statute acres. A rivulet, anciently named Blackbourne, divides the town into two unequal parts, of which the western is by much the larger. In the form of the streets, there is little regularity; which may, in a great measure, be accounted for by the intermixture of glebe and other lands. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; a charity-school, founded by a Mr. Leyland, for the

Grammar and charity schools.

instruction of about 60 girls, in reading, sewing, and knitting; and a Sunday-school for 300 children, established by the Rev. Thomas Starkie, vicar of the parish; besides several others. At a little distance from the town, is a commodious poor-house, in one of the apartments of which is a dispensary. Formerly the trade of this town was the manufacture of Blackburn checks, a fabric consisting of a linen warp and a cotton woof, one or both of which being dyed in the thread, gave to the piece, when woven, a striped or checked appearance. This article was superseded by the Blackburn greys; and these again, about fifty years ago, by calicos; the manufacture of which, at first confined to this town and neighbourhood, is now become one of the most important branches of industry of several of the northern counties. Blackburn, through their means, is for its extent and population, one of the richest towns in Europe. To such excellence, are the arts of spinning cotton, and printing calicos, now brought in this country, that a pound of cotton can be spun into 300 hanks, each 640 yards in length. The estates in this parish, are generally divided into small farms, to supply the farmer, who is generally a weaver or mechanic, with milk and butter for his family. There are few, in the whole parish, that exceed a hundred acres. The grain usually grown is oats; neither the climate, nor the soil, being favourable to the cultivation of wheat. Artificial glasses, turnips, and cabbages, are little cultivated here; but much attention is paid to the potatoe. There is not a single sheep-farm in the parish. At Woodfold, in the township of Mellor, four miles west from Blackburn, a very magnificent house was erected some years ago, of a bluish grey stone, having in the centre a flight of steps, with a portico supported by four massy columns of the Corinthian order. Henry Sudell, Esq., the proprietor and the lord of the manor, spared no expence in improving the grounds about this noble mansion, and in embellishing them with wood and water. The view to the south side, or from the principal front, is bounded by a hilly outline, in which a rock of considerable height and breadth, forms a striking feature. This rock rests upon a bed of aluminous earth, and has been exposed to view, by the labour of man, in search of that substance. The ground about the rock is wild and irregular, and forms a good contrast to the cultivated park, which makes the foreground of the landscape. A little to the west of the rock, and a mile or two beyond it, on more elevated ground, and on the very summit of the precipice, stands the old mansion of Houghton Tower, belonging to the family of that name. It is falling fast to decay, presenting an object at once picturesque and venerable. The west side of the house commands a delightful view of the Ribble and Darwen rivers, which mingle their streams below the village of Walton. The banks of these streams are well clothed with wood, and adorned with several handsome buildings. At Witton, between one and two miles from Blackburn, is the mansion of Henry Fielding, Esq.; it occupies a rising ground, at a little distance from the Darwen, and is embosomed in wood; it commands two pleasing and extensive views of that river. On the same side of the vale is another stone mansion, the seat of J. F. Butler, Esq. These mansions are screened from the north, by the hill of Billinge; the elevation of which, above the level of the sea, is about 300 yards; and from its top, may be distinctly seen, in clear weather, the mountains of Ingleborough and Pennigent, in Yorkshire; Blackcomb, in Cumberland; the hills, near Frodsham, in Cheshire; the whole coast of North Wales, &c. At Molden Water, three miles from Blackburn, and still lower in the vale, the banks of the Darwen become more bold and craggy, and are well covered with wood. The river in its course from this place to its junction with the Ribble, about seven miles, presents some interesting and romantic scenery. Darwen Bank, Cuerdale Lodge, Walton Church, Cooper Hill, and Walton Hall, are amongst the edifices which grace the banks of the Ribble, and of the Darwen. Opposite to the last mansion, on its north side, the Darwen

BLACKBURN

Trade.

Excellence
of spinningAgricul-
tural pro-
duce.Striking
features.Picturesque
and venera-
ble remains.Extensive
prospects.

BLACKBURNDelightful
scenery.Noble
woods.Lofty
grounds of
Longridge.Vast extent
of manufac-
ture.Fatal acci-
dent to an
aeronaut.

falls into the Ribble, between two handsome stone bridges over the latter, at Walton and Penwortham. Two stations, in the northern extremity of Blackburn parish, deserve to be noticed, as the views from them are extremely fine. One of these is in a farm called Egg Syke, on the southern bank of the Calder, about a mile and a half to the east of Whalley. At the foot of the eminence, whose steep side is covered with wood, the river makes a considerable winding. In the valley, to the east, the bridge forms a very picturesque object; beyond which are seen the sloping woods of Read Hall. Between the bridge and the station, the river flows down with a gently winding course, the green pastures of Egg Syke in many places, sloping to the edge of the stream, through the openings in the banks that are fringed with wood. Towards Whalley, the course of the river is much more winding, and its banks are diversified with many projecting points, richly covered with wood of the greatest variety of foliage. The verdant holme land of Whalley demesne terminates the valley in this direction, and is crowned by noble woods. The summit of Grindleton Fell is caught through an opening made by the Calder valley. Immediately in front is Marton, the grounds of which swell finely. Beyond Marton, the park and mansion of Clerk Hill appear to great advantage; and Pendle Hill, which forms a back ground, closes the landscape. The other station is on the margin of the Ribble, near Brockhall. To the east, near the banks of the Ribble, stands Hacking Hall, an old mansion, the property of the Petre family. Beyond, in the fertile vale of the Calder, and situated on its banks, is Whalley; over which rise the fine woods and grounds formerly a part of the abbey domain. To the west, is seen over the bend of the Ribble, the large pile of Stoney-hurst, the ancient residence of the Sherburnes. This view is terminated by the lofty grounds of Longridge. Northward, a very rich and extensive view is obtained of the vale of Ribble, intersected by the finely wooded vales of Calder, on the east; and Oder, on the north-west. Here are seen the church and woods of Mitton, the church of Waddington, the swelling and wooded grounds of Wadda, with the town, castle, and church of Clithero. That vast mountain, Pendle Hill, forms the right screen to this view: and Waddington and Grindleton Hills form the left; in front it is terminated by the more distant hills in Yorkshire. Although nearly the whole of this parish is inclosed, the lands are in general but poorly cultivated. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay; in the southern parts, is coal; it contains much grit stone, but little or no lime-stone. Quicks and other common shrubs form the inclosures: these are interspersed with oaks, alders, and ashes, which are commonly stunted from the effects of the sea-breezes. This gives an air of dreariness and poverty to the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently rebuilt, with the exception of the steeple, which is of the age of Edward III. Here are besides a Roman Catholic chapel, and nine places of worship for various classes of Protestant dissenters. It has been estimated that in some years Blackburn has manufactured to the amount of two millions sterling, and afforded employment to 10,000 persons in the cotton line alone; and the town has very considerably increased of late, owing to the various improvements that have been made in every branch of the manufacture of that article. It is, however, by the fabrication and printing of calicos, and since the invention of the machinery by which that manufacture has been so greatly facilitated, that it has obtained its present eminence. On September 29, 1824, Mr. Sadler, the celebrated aeronaut, descending in a balloon, near this place, struck against a chimney, and fell to the ground by which his skull was fractured: and he died the next morning. The township of Blackburn, according to the reform bill of 1832, returns two members to parliament.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 11 and 12, and October 17, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.—*Mail* arrives 10 afternoon; departs 7.0 evening.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Black Callerton to	Northumb.	Newcastle .6	Hexham16	Morpeth11	280	438	
14	Black Chapel chap	Essex	Chelmsford .9	Dunmow4	Thaxted10	38	...	
7	Blackdento	Chester	Northwich .3	Middlewich .3	Knutsford7	170	170	
12	Blackdownham	Dorset	Beaminster .3	Crewkerne .5	Bridport7	173	...	
9	Blackford	Cumberland	Longtown .9	Carlisle4	Stanwix3	305	...	
34	Blackfordpa	Somerset	Wincanton .4	Sherborne .6	Ilchester10	112	192	
34	Blackfordham	Somerset	Axbridge .5	Wells10	Bridgewater .12	130	...	
23	Blackfordby, pa & ham	Leicester	Ashby2	Burton7	Derby13	117	327	
13	Black Gate	Durham	Sedgefield .6	Durham5	Bis Auckland .9	257	...	
21	Blackheath *ham	Kent	Deptford1	Dartford10	Woolwich4	5	...	

* BLACKHEATH is situated partly in the parish of Greenwich, and partly in those of Lewisham and Charlton. Its name is derived either from its soil or the bleakness of its situation. The Watling Street led across this heath, in its course from London, to Dover; and various Roman antiquities have been found here, especially on the side nearest to Greenwich. Where the roads to Dover and Lee separate are remains of three barrows, in one of which some bones have been found. In 1710, there were dug up here a number of urns; two of them of an unusual form, the one globular, and the other cylindrical, of fine red clay. The cylindrical one, about 18 inches in length, contained a great quantity of ashes, and six or seven coins; on two of which, the names of the Emperors Claudius and Gallienus, could be distinguished. The globular urn, about six feet three inches in circumference, in its widest part, also contained ashes; and below the rim at the mouth were the words MARCUS AURELIUS IIII. rudely scratched. A glass urn is also mentioned by Dr. Plot, to have been found on this heath, in a bed of hard gravel.—Blackheath has frequently been the station of a military force. In 1381, Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and their associates, were encamped here. Jack Cade twice occupied the same station, in 1540. In 1452, Henry VI. pitched his tent upon Blackheath, when preparing to withstand the forces of the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.; in 1471, the Bastard, Falconbridge, encamped there with his army; and, in 1497, Lord Audley, and the Cornish rebels, pitched their tents upon Blackheath, where they awaited the arrival of Henry VII. and his army. A battle ensued; the rebels were overthrown, and their chiefs taken and executed. Blackheath has been the scene also of several triumphal processions, and ceremonial meetings. In 1400, Henry IV., with great parade and magnificence, met here the Emperor of Constantinople. Manuel Palæologus, when he arrived in England, to solicit assistance against Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. Here, in 1415, the mayor and aldermen of London, with 400 citizens, met their victorious monarch, returning from the field of Agincourt. Here in 1415, the citizens met the Emperor Sigismund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England, conducting him hence to Lambeth, where he was met by the king. In 1474, the citizens met Edward IV. here, as he returned from France. In 1519, a solemn embassy, consisting of the Admiral of France, the Bishop of Paris, and others, with 1200 persons in their train, was met by the Lord Admiral of England, attended by a numerous retinue. The same year, cardinal Campeius, the pope's legate, was received here by the Duke of Norfolk, and a number of prelates, knights, and gentlemen, who conducted him to a rich tent of cloth gold; there he arrayed himself in his Cardinal's robes, and rode thence in much state to London. A still more magnificent procession, was that which appeared upon Blackheath, at the meeting between Henry VIII. and the Lady Anne of Cleves, on the 3d of January, 1540-1. In April and May, 1585, the city militia, to the number of 4 or 5000, mustered before Queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, completely armed, for six or eight days: during this period, they encamped on the heath.—On the 1st of May 1645, "Colonel Blunt, to please the Kentish people, who were fond of old customs, particularly May games, drew out two regiments of foot, and exercised them on Blackheath,

Roman antiquities.

Ancient coins.

Camps of Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, &c.

Triumphal processions, &c.

Meeting of Henry VIII. and Lady Cleves.

BLACK- HEATH.	<p>representing a mock fight, between the Cavaliers and Roundheads. "The people," says the writer of the Diurnal, whence this extract is taken, "were as much pleased, as if they had gone a maying." Of late years, several military reviews have taken place on this heath. The Paragon, and one or two of the mansions in South-place, which nearly adjoins it, on the south part of the heath, are modern brick edifices, tastefully ornamented by colonnades. These buildings occupy a part of the estate called Wicklesmarsh, which formerly belonged to Sir Gregory Page, Bart., who purchased it about the year 1721, after the death of the widow of Sir John Morden, Bart., the founder of Morden College. Sir Gregory having pulled down the old mansion, erected a very magnificent structure of brick, faced with stone, consisting of a centre and two wings, united to a colonnade. He died in 1775, having bequeathed this mansion and estate to his great nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, Bart., in tail male, who assumed the name of Page; and in 1781, obtained an act of parliament, to enable him to alienate. He accordingly sold Wicklesmarsh house and park, to John Cator, Esq., of Beckenham-place, in 1784, for the sum of £22,550. Three years afterwards, this gentleman sold the house by auction, in lots, to be taken down. Morden College, so named from its founder, Sir John Morden, Bart., a Turkey merchant, who had been settled at Aleppo, and on his return, erected this structure for the reception of decayed merchants, lies at a short distance from the Paragon, on the east. When the buildings were completed, in 1695, he placed in them twelve decayed Turkey merchants. By his will, he endowed his college with the reversion, after his lady's decease, of various estates, the annual rental of which is now about £1600. The pensioners, the number of whom is now 30, must be upwards of 50 years of age, and either bachelors or widowers: the allowance of each is 40s. per month, with coals, candles, washing, medicines, &c. There is also a treasurer and chaplain; the former has a salary of £50. and the latter of £60. per annum. The management of the college is vested in seven trustees of the Company of Turkey Merchants. The college is of brick, with stone quoins and cornices; it forms a spacious quadrangle, having a piazza surrounding the inclosed area. Over the entrance are full length statues of Sir John and Lady Morden; and in the hall, are their portraits, with that of Queen Anne; in the chapel, are the arms of the founder and his lady; and a record of benefactions which have been made to the college, since its original endowment, amounting to nearly £3000. Immediately adjoining the west side of Greenwich Park, are several respectable villas, one of which, an irregular brick building, whitened over, was for some years the residence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who, in 1807, was made ranger of Greenwich Park. This house had been previously inhabited by the Duke of Buccleugh, and prior to that, by the late Duke of Montagu. Chesterfield House, nearly adjoining, was enlarged by Philip, the late Earl of Chesterfield. It was occupied by the late Duchess of Brunswick, by whom the lease was purchased in 1807. Another of these villas was formerly inhabited by Major-General Edward Wolfe; occasionally by his son, the conqueror of Quebec; and more recently, by the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton. Several other very handsome and stately villas are situated on the opposite part of Blackheath, towards Lee and Lewisham, some of which are on the estate of the Earl of Dartmouth. In digging into the earl's garden, in 1803, several Roman urns were found. Ascending the hill, from Deptford to Blackheath, between 200 and 300 yards from the road, on the north, a singular cavern was discovered about the year 1780. The entrance is on the side of the hill, by a flight of steps, descending about 50 feet; this leads into a range of seven irregular chambers or apartments, cut out of a stratum of solid chalk, and communicating with each other by smaller avenues. The apartments vary in extent, from 12 to 15, or 36 to 40 feet, both in length and width. In the furthestmost chamber is a well, 27 feet deep, which formerly supplied</p>	
Morden College.		
Estate sold for £22,550.		
Endowment of the col- lege.		
Residence of the Prin- cess of Wales.		
Singular cavern.		

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Black Heddon	Northumb.	Newcastle. 14	Morpeth. 12	Hexham. 13	288	64
39	Black Hill.	Warwick	Warwick. 5	Stratford. 3	Kington. 9	92	...
41	Blackland	Wilts	Calne. 2	Cherill. 2	Devizes. 6	85	65
22	Blackley chap.	Lancaster	Manchester. 4	Middleton. 2	Ashton. 7	186	3020
21	Blackmanstone	Kent	New Romney. 3	Dymchurch. 2	Hythe. 7	64	5
45	Blackmore Foot	W. R. York.	Huddersfield. 4	Halifax. 9	Oldham. 14	189	...
17	Blackmore	Hereford	Hereford. 10	Weobly. 3	Hay. 12	145	190
34	Blackmore. ham	Somerset	Axbridge. 4	Bristol. 13	Wrington. 2	126	...
14	Blackmore	Essex	Ingatstone. 3	Ongar. 3	Chelmsford. 8	24	648
12	Blackney	Dorset	Beaminster. 3	Crewkerne. 7	Bridport. 5	139	...
14	Black Notley	Essex	Braintree. 1	Witham. 6	Chelmsford. 10	39	486
22	Blackpool vil.	Lancaster	Weeton. 6	Kirkham. 9	Poulton. 4	234	...
31	Blackrod	Lancaster	Chorley. 5	Wigan. 5	Bolton. 8	203	2436
22	Blackthorn chap.	Oxford	Bicester. 4	Thame. 10	Aylesbury. 13	52	417
45	Blacktoft	E. R. York.	Howden. 8	South Cave. 7	Crowle. 10	177	324
11	Black Torrington	Devon	Hatherleigh. 5	Holsworthy. 7	Torrington. 8	206	880
25	Blackwall * ham	Middlesex	Bow. 2	Greenwich. 2	Woolwich. 5	3	16849
16	Blackwater	Hants	Bagshot. 4	Hartford Brg. 5	Basingstoke 16	30	...
3	Blackwater	Cornwall	Redruth. 3	Camborne. . 7	Truro. 7	258	...
9	Blackwell to & pa	Cumberland	Carlisle. 2	Brampton. 10	Wigton. 11	300	268
9	Blackwell	Cumberland	. . . . . 2	. . . . . 10	. . . . . 11	300	150
42	Blackwell ham	Worcester	Shipston. 2	Stratford. 8	Campden. 8	85	176
10	Blackwell	Derby	Alfreton. 4	Mansfield. . 6	Chesterfield. 9	143	432
10	Blackwell	Derby	Tideswell. 3	Buxton. 5	Bakewell. 7	160	69
13	Blackwell	Durham	Darlington. 2	Croft. 2	Richmond. 11	240	271
35	Blackwood	Stafford	Leek. 4	Cungleton. . 6	Newcastle. 10	158	527
29	Blackworth	Northumb.	North Shields 5	Newcastle. . 7	Morpeth. 12	281	412
7	Blacon	Chester	Chester. 2	Gt. Neston. . 9	Hawarden. . 7	190	72
31	Bladon pa & ham	Oxford	Woodstock. 2	Oxford. 2	Witney. 8	61	585
51	Blaen Aeron	Cardigan	Lampeter. . . 10	Aberystwith 16	Builth. 32	205	304
48	Blaendu	Brecknock.	Merthyr Tid 14	Brecon. 14	Abergavenny 6	158	...
51	Blaen Caron	Cardigan	Lampeter. . . 10	Aberystwith 16	Builth. 32	205	94
56	Blaen Glas Erch	Montgomery	Machynlleth. 1	Dolgelly. . . . 13	Darowen. . . . 6	207	...
54	Blaengwrach ham	Glamorgan	Neath. 10	Merthyr Tid 12	Aberdare. . . 7	195	414
54	Blaen Honddan	Glamorgan	. . . . . 3	Swansea. . . . 9	Bettws. 10	201	1029
51	Blaen Pinal chap	Cardigan	Tregaron. . . 7	Aberystwith 12	Lampeter. . . 11	220	543
51	Blaen Porth	Cardigan	. . . . . 6	Llanarth. . . . 12	Aberystwith 34	235	695
29	Blagdon	Northumb.	Morpeth. . . . 7	Newcastle. 10	Heddon. 10	284	1109
12	Blagdon ti. & ham	Dorset	Cranborne. . 3	Woodyates. . 3	Blandford. 14	92	...
34	Blagdon ham	Somerset	Taunton. . . . 5	Wellington. . 7	Chard. 9	146	...

very fine water. The extreme depth of the lower parts of this cavern from the surface of the ground, is supposed to be about 170 feet; and its length, from the entrance, is nearly the same.

BLACK-
HEATH.

* BLACKWALL is situate near the mouth of the river Lea. Here are the extensive Wet Docks, founded in the Isle of Dogs, and surrounded with capacious and commodious warehouses, in which many hundred ships of the largest burthen might load or unload at the same time; vessels entering these docks may proceed either up or down the river by a double cut, and thus avoid the tedious circuit round the Isle of Dogs, at Greenwich. Here are also the East India Docks, which were first opened for shipping in 1802, and were so constructed, as to receive twenty eight India ships. Both the inner and the outer docks are enclosed by a substantial thick wall, and communicate with each other by a lock and gates. The import dock measures 1410 feet from east to west, and 560 feet from north to south. The export dock, which was originally of the same dimensions, was rendered much larger in 1807. Adjacent to the docks on the south side, within the enclosure, are the extensive salt-petre warehouses of the East India Company, and on the opposite side other warehouses for the accommodation of the private trade. Here are conveniences for landing the cargoes of Greenland ships, and cauldrons for extracting the blubber, as also warehouses for storing up the oil and whalebone; and an extensive building for laying up the sails and rigging of India ships. At a very short distance from the East India Docks, are the large ship building yard and warehouses of Wigram & Co., and below these premises the Trinity Buoy Wharf, for storing and repairing the buoys and beacons, under the authority of the Trinity Corporation. On the banks of the river Lea, in the adjoining parish of Bromley, are some very considerable copperas works.

Commo-
dious docks.

East India
Docks.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Blagdon.....pa	Somerset...	Axbridge...8	Churchill...4	Stowey....7	150	....
4	Blagrove.....ti	Berks.....	Lambourne..2	Wantage...7	Shefford...5	69	414
15	Blaidsdon.....pa	Gloucester..	Newnham...5	Gloucester..8	Newent....6	112	255
18	Blakemore.....ham	Herts.....	Hertford...1	Ware.....3	Watton....5	21	190
15	Blakeney.....ti	Gloucester..	Newnham...4	Sydney....3	Chepstow..13	123	....
27	Blakeney.....pa	Norfolk.....	Cley.....1	Holt.....6	Wells.....8	120	929
7	Blakenhall.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich...6	Burslem...9	Sandbach..9	159	245
36	Blakenham, Great..pa	Suffolk.....	Needham...4	Ipswich....5	Woodbridge 10	74	192
36	Blakenham, Little..pa	Suffolk.....	Needham...5	.....5	.....11	74	102
42	Blakesall.....ham	Worcester...	Kiddermin..3	Bewdley...6	Stourbridge.7	129	....
1	Blakes Cross.....	Cornwall....	Launceston 14	Hartland...13	Newcote...2	217	....
28	Blakesley.....pa	Northamp....	Towcester..4	Daventry...3	Brackley...11	70	329
29	Blanchland, ex. par.....chap & to	Northumb....	Hexham...10	Newcastle. 22	Aldstone M. 16	271	454
12	Blandford Forum *m. t. & pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester..16	Poole.....14	Shaftesbury 11	104	3109
12	Blandford, St. Mary, pa	Dorset.....	Blandford...1	.....13	.....12	105	363
16	Blashford Green.....	Hants.....	Ringwood...1	Fordingbr..5	Christchurch 7	97	....
24	Blankney.....pa	Lincoln.....	Steaforth...10	Tattershall 11	Lincoln....10	125	543

Situation.

Extent.

De Quincy excommunicated.

Earl of Lincoln distinguished by his sovereign.

* BLANDFORD FORUM, or Blandford Chipping, or Market Blandford, is situated in the Blandford division, near the centre of the north-east part of the county. It lies in a fruitful country, on a bend of the river Stour, which flows on the south and west sides of the town. In the Domesday book, no less than nine parishes are comprehended under the general name Bleneford, or Blanford: four of these were afterwards distinguished by the name of Blandford Forum, Blandford St. Mary, Blandford Bryanston, and Long Blandford; or, as it is now called, Langton. This manor, being part of the honour of Leicester, and Duchy of Lancaster, was, in the reign of Richard I., mortgaged for £452. 6s. 8d. by Robert Bellomont Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, to Aaron, a Jew of Lincoln, whose estates being afterwards seized, this manor, among others, was put into the roll for the king's use. Soon after, however, the earl procured a discharge under the seal of Aaron, for £240. 6s. 8d., and dying very rich, his large estates were divided between his two sisters, Amicia, and Margaret; the former married to Simon de Montford, afterwards Earl of Leicester, the latter to Saier de Quincy, afterwards Earl of Winchester, one of the twenty-five barons who had possession of the City of London in the time of King John. De Quincy was also one deputed to govern the realm, and for this was excommunicated by the Pope; and, continuing disaffected, he was appointed, jointly with Robert Fitz-walter, styled by his adherents Marischallus Dei et Ecclesie, to solicit Philip the Dauphin, to head their army against the king. In the first year of Henry III., De Quincy kept the Castle of Mountsorrel for the Dauphin, and repulsed the king's friends; but, being afterwards routed, and taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, he submitted, was pardoned, and his lands and honours restored to him. Soon afterwards he joined the crusaders, and proceeded with the Earls of Chester, Arundel, and other noblemen and knights, to the siege of Damietta; but died on his journey further towards Jerusalem; he left a son, named Robert, who married Avice, sister and co-heir of Randel de Mechaines, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and had by her Margaret, married to John de Lacy, who, in her right, became Earl of Lincoln, and the possessor of the manor. His son Henry, Earl of Lincoln, the next lord of the manor, was a nobleman greatly distinguished by his sovereign, who employed him in the most honourable commissions; and his heroic actions against the French, in the reign of Edward I., are much celebrated. He led the front of the army at the famous battle of Falkirk, in which the Scots were completely routed. He was also one of the noblemen to whom Edward I. left the care of his son, with the charge not to permit the return of Piers Gaveston into England. Washington relates that the earl, a short time before his death, was compelled to represent to his son-in-law Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the slavery of the church, and the impoverished state of the realm, and requested him to redress the various

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
23	Blaslow	pa	Leicester ...	M. Harboro' 7	Rockingham .6	Uppingham .6	89 73
38	Blatchington	pa	Sussex	Lewes .....10	Newhaven .3	Seaford .....1	60
22	Blatchinworth, ch & to	pa	Lancaster ..	Rochdale .3	Haslingdon .12	Burnley .....12	201 4221
28	Blatherwick	pa	Northamp ..	Rockingham .7	Gt. Weldon .5	Stamford .....11	88 227
22	Blawith	chap & to	Lancaster ..	Ulverston .7	Broughton .6	Cartmell .....10	264 171
36	Blaxhall	pa	Suffolk	M. Wickam 4	Orford .....7	Aldborough .9	85 525
21	Blaxland	ham	Kent	Canterbury .2	Herne Bay ..	Wingham .....6	57
46	Blaxton	to	W. R. York	Bawtry .....5	Doncaster .7	Thorne .....6	158 176
8	Blazey, St.	pa	Cornwall ...	St. Austell .4	Fowey .....4	Lostwithiel .5	239 2155
34	Bleadon	pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge ....6	Weston .....4	Wrington .....10	135 599
21	Bleane	pa	Kent	Canterbury .2	Whitstable .5	Faversham .8	56
30	Blesby	pa	Nottingham ..	Southwell .3	Newark .....7	Bingham .....8	128 324
22	Bleasdale	to	Lancaster ..	Garstang ....6	Clitheroe .14	Lancaster .14	229 236
40	Beatarn	ham	Westmorland	Brough .....5	Appleby ....6	Kirkby .....6	266

grievances, of which he complained. This earl bought the estate in the county of Middlesex, called after him Lincoln's Inn. Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, married Alice, only daughter of Henry de Lacy, and obtained with her the earldom and possessions of her father; but, afterwards rebelling against Edward II., his relation, he was beheaded. His widow married Eubolo, Baron Strange, and conveyed the honours and estates to her second husband, who dying also without issue, she married Hugh de Frenes. Alice survived her last husband also, and bequeathed her numerous honours and inheritances to Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, her brother-in-law. His son Henry, Earl of Lincoln, the next possessor, attended Edward III. in all his expeditions. He left two daughters: Maud, who died without issue; and Blanch, united to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, and afterwards Duke of Lancaster. Lancaster's son, Henry of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby, Duke of Hereford, and afterwards king, by the title of Henry IV., succeeding him, the manor came to the crown. Henry V. bestowed this and other manors on Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his uncle Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Cardinal of the Holy See. After this the manor reverted to the crown, and attached to it till Edward IV. granted the whole to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. From this time, the accounts of the manor are contradictory: part of it appears to have been joined to the principal manor of Kingston Lacy; and the remainder was either given to the corporation, or purchased by them. Blandford, in old records, is styled a borough; but it returned members to parliament twice only. James I. incorporated a free borough, with the addition of certain liberties, besides those they had from time immemorial enjoyed. The charter confirms all courts-leet, view of frank-pledge, liberties, &c. ever enjoyed by prescription or custom. The borough is under the government of a bailiff, and six capital burgesses. The bailiff, seneschal, and two capital burgesses have a power to determine suits in the borough which do not exceed ten pounds. The chief support of this place is derived from the resort of travellers, the expenditure of the neighbouring gentry, its markets and fairs, and the annual races, which have existed since 1729, and are held in July and August, on a down in the parish of Tarent Monkton. It has no considerable manufacture, though formerly it was famous for band-strings, which growing out of use, the inhabitants established a manufactory of bone lace; and the finest lace or point in England, equal, and perhaps superior, to that of Flanders, and valued at £30. a yard, was made at Blandford, till the beginning of the 17th century. Blandford has been destroyed several times by fire. In Camden's time it was accidentally burnt, but soon rebuilt in a handsome manner. It was a second time partially burnt in 1676 or 1677; and a third time, in 1713: but the most unfortunate and destructive fire occurred on June the 4th, 1731, when a general conflagration almost destroyed the town. The fire broke out at a tallow-chandler's near the centre of the four streets which composed the town, and burnt with surprising fury. The church, town-hall, alms-house, free-schools, and

BLANDFORD
FORUM.Henry Plan-
tagenet.John of
Gaunt.

Richard III.

Incorporation.

Chief sup-
port.Destructive
fires.

BLANDFORD
FORUM.

£100,000.
damage.

Charitable
bequests.

Benevolent
institutions.

Remarkable
oak.

all the houses, but forty, were destroyed. The deplorable situation of the inhabitants was increased by the small pox, which raged at the time in above sixty families; but, perhaps from the necessity they were under of removing into the fields, gardens, and other places in the open air, only one died of the contagion. About fourteen aged persons, who were forgotten in the general confusion, perished; and many died afterwards through fatigue and terror, as well as through grief for their losses. The damage was computed to be £100,000. The town has since regained its former beauty, and is now one of the most handsome in the west of England. The town-hall, a neat building of Portland stone, is supported by columns, with a regular carved entablature of the Doric order. The old church having been consumed by the fire in 1731, the present building was erected on its site. It is an elegant structure, 120 feet long, and consists of a chancel, body, two aisles, and a tower; and was built at the expense of £3,200. It is constructed in the Grecian style of architecture, of a greenish coloured stone; but the windows, door-cases, and ornaments, are of Portland stone. The tower is eighty feet high, and is surmounted with a cupola. The interior of the church is remarkably neat, and contains several handsome monuments; and also a memorial to the parents and the brother of the Rev. Christopher Pitt, the translator of Virgil. Charitable donations to Blandford have been very numerous. George Ryves, Esq. by a will, dated May 8th, 1685, left the remainder of his personal estate to purchase lands for the support of an alms-house, which he had built here in the year 1682, for the reception of ten poor persons; and the remainder of the annual profits for the apprenticing poor boys, natives of Blandford and Pimperne. William Williams, a gentleman of this town, by will, 30th June, 1621, ordered his executor to raise £3000, out of his estate, to purchase land to the yearly amount of £140. for sixty years or upwards, and out of the profits to bind two poor fatherless boys to fishermen, or masters of ships out of Blandford, Shaftesbury, and the parish of St. James, and Sturminster Newton: fourteen pounds to be disbursed annually towards placing and clothing the said boys; and some part of that sum to provide for each of them two suits of apparel. The residue to be distributed among poor clothiers, serge-makers, linen-weavers, stuff-makers, and felt-makers, inhabiting the said towns; giving £5. at least, and not above £8. at the most to each. If any of these should be impoverished by fire, &c., to be relieved out of part of what is given to the tradesmen: the remainder of his goods and chattels to be employed by his executors for ten years after his decease, to procure lands or leases for so many alms-men and women as they can maintain with £5. each yearly, for ever. Archbishop Wake, also in the year 1729, gave £1000, to erect a charity-school, and for other charitable purposes. Two free-schools have also been established here by benevolent bequests. At the east end of Blandford stand the stately remains of Damory court, now a farm-house, though its ancient lords were barons of the realm, and held great offices under government. Roger D'Amorie, who was constable of Knaresborough and Corfe castles, governor of the castles of Gloucester and St. Briavel, sided with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II., and dying in rebellion, his lands were seized; but afterwards restored to his widow. The estate came then to the crown, and by various grants to the family of Ryves, an heir of which sold the farm to Mr. Francis Kingston, of Blandford, in 1774, who left it to his great nephew, Mr. Francis Kingston Galpine. Mr. Kingston also left by will £2000. towards building and supporting an hospital, for the county of Dorset, to be erected near Blandford. To the north of this mansion, about seventy years ago, stood a remarkable oak, called Damory oak. In 1747, it measured seventy-five feet high, and the trunk was twelve feet in diameter, at seventeen feet above the ground: the circumference on the surface of the ground was twenty-three feet; the hollow, or cavity, at the bottom, was fifteen feet wide, and seventeen high, and would contain about twenty persons. This oak was afterwards sold, and rooted up for fire-wood. Amongst the many

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
37	Blechingley * bo & pa	Surrey	Reigate . . . 5	Godstone . . . 2	Merstham . . . 4	21	1203
31	Blechington pa	Oxford	Woodstock . . 5	Bicester . . . 6	Oxford . . . 9	60	...
58	Bled Fa pa	Radnor	Knighton . . . 7	Presteign . . . 8	Radnor . . . 5	158	233
15	Bledington pa	Gloucester	Sto-on-Wold 5	Burford . . . 6	Chip. Norton 7	78	335
5	Bledlow pa & to	Bucks	Princes Risb. 3	Thame . . . 6	Wycombe . . 10	39	1135
5	Bledlow Ridge ham	Bucks	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
9	Blencogo to	Cumberland	Wigton . . . 5	Allonby . . . 9	Ireby . . . 8	311	226
9	Blencow, Little to	Cumberland	Penrith . . . 5	Keswick . . . 13	Hutton . . . 3	291	60
9	Blencow, Great to	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	291	.....
21	Blendon ham	Kent	Footscray . . 2	Dartford . . . 5	Eltham . . . 4	12	.....
16	Blendworth pa	Hants	Peterfild . . 3	Horndean . . 1	Portsmouth. 11	62	246
9	Blencrake to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 4	Ireby . . . 6	Maryport . . 9	306	323
31	Blenheim † pa & ham	Oxford	Woodstock . 1	Oxford . . . 8	Chip. Norton 12	63	98

distinguished characters, to which the Blandford Forum has given birth, the following were the most eminent: George Ryves, warden of New College, Oxford, 1599; vice-chancellor, 1601; and afterwards warden of Winchester College; Sir Thomas Ryves, a celebrated civilian, and judge of the faculty and Prerogative Court in Ireland; John Ryves, prebendary of Winchester and Salisbury, and archdeacon of the county of Bucks in the year 1634; John Ryves, prebendary of Chichester, who was sequestered by the parliament committee, and died in 1665; Bruno Ryves, Dean of Chichester, and afterwards of Windsor; Thomas Bastard, A.B. divine and poet; Frederick Sagittary, an eminent physician, who died in 1661; Creech, the poet; William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; Edward Wake, uncle to the archbishop; Samuel Lisle, chaplain to archbishop Wake, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich; and Dr. Thomas Lindsay (chaplain to Henry Lord Capel, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland,) who died Archbishop of Armagh, aged seventy, in the year 1724.

BLANDFORD
FORUM.

Eminent
characters.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 7, July 10, Nov. 8, for horses, sheep, and cheese.—Mail arrives 7.54 morning; departs 6.49 afternoon.—Bankers, Dansey and Co., draw on Esdalle and Co.; Fryer and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.—Inns, Crown, and Greyhound.

* BLECHINGLEY, situated near the foot of the chalk hills, twenty-four miles from Guildford, enjoyed the privilege of returning two representatives to parliament since the twenty-third Edward I., the right of election being vested in the burgage-holders resident within the borough, in number about ninety-six, but is now disfranchised by the reform bill. The manor, which, at the time of Domesday Survey, belonged to the Earls of Clare, was recently the property of the Rev. Jervis Kenrick. The castle, of which the foundations alone now remain, was built by Richard de Tonbridge, Earl of Clare, and demolished by the forces of Henry III., in 1264. The church, which is large and handsome, had once a spire 170 feet high, which was consumed by lightning in 1606. It now consists of a nave, a south aisle, with a double chancel, and a transept. The south chancel is entirely filled by the magnificent monument of the first Sir Robert Clayton, whose figure, with that of his lady, is represented in white marble. In this church was interred Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1793, at the age of eighty-two. In 1633, a free-school was founded here for twenty poor boys of the borough, and endowed with about thirty acres of land, in the adjoining parish of Nutfield. Ten alms-houses were built here in 1668, and soon after, another was added by the rector, Dr. Charles Hampton. The ancient manor-house was the residence of Edward Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII., to whom the lordship belonged; and here those real or pretended conversations are said to have taken place, as to his claim to the crown, which produced his destruction. It has long been levelled with the dust, with the exception of the porter's lodge, which has since been transformed into a farm house.

Handsome
church.

Free school.

Henry VIII.

Fairs, June 23d, and November 2d, for horses, cattle, and toys

† BLENHEIM is locally situated in the parish of Woodstock, and liberty of Oxford, being the demesne containing the magnificent house and

BLENHEIM.	<p>park, bestowed by national gratitude on the celebrated John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Blenheim house, the much celebrated seat of the ducal family of Marlborough, constitutes a portion of the honour of Woodstock, which was conferred on John Duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, in consequence of the great services which that illustrious warrior rendered to the state. Half a million sterling was also voted by parliament, for the purpose of erecting a palace for the duke and his descendants. The victory of Blenheim, achieved on the 2d of August, 1704, was considered one of the most important services performed by his grace, and from the scene of that glorious action the palace derives its name. By way of tenure, it was directed, that "on the 2d of August, in every year, for ever, the inheritors of his grace's honours and titles, should render at Windsor to her majesty, her heirs and successors, one standard, or colours, with three fleur-de-lis painted thereon, as an acquittance for all manner of rents, suits and services due to the crown." This custom is observed in the strictest manner. The entrance to Blenheim from Woodstock is through a triumphal arch, of the Corinthian order, constructed under the direction of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. Advancing towards the building, on the right, embedded in a wide and deep valley, is a beautiful expanse of water, over which is a stately bridge. At some remove, in front of the palace, rises a sculptured column, of vast and lofty proportions. In the distance, is a beautiful succession of wood and water, boundless to the eye. The approach is over a wide and open gravel road, a quarter of a mile in length, and judiciously made to deviate from a straight line, as though to allow leisure for the admiration excited, and to usher the examiner to spots commanding fresh displays of pictorial beauty. Further on, this road unites with another, termed the Mall, which leads from a noble entrance on the south of Woodstock, and is lined by double rows of forest trees.—When the northern or grand front of the building is attained, the coup d'œil is at once impressive and sublime. According to Sir Joshua Reynolds, no architect understood the picturesque of building so well as Vanbrugh; and Blenheim palace seems to prove the correctness of this opinion. The extent of this front, from wing to wing, is 348 feet. The whole is highly ornamented; and the centre is supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The site of the palace is sufficiently elevated to display the fabric to great effect, without detracting from its comparative magnitude; and that fine expanse of water, which is one of the boasts of Blenheim, is thrown in majestic meanders to the right and the left, its banks ever rising into ridges of hills that intersect each other with graceful sportiveness of form, some crowned with masses of wood, others clothed with the richest of verdure, and only dotted with ornamental umbrage. Over the broad stream, directly in front of the palace, is the bridge before noticed, which in itself would seem a labour worthy of public industry; and on an elevation pre-eminent among the knolls which adorn this demesne, is the pillar, surmounted by a statue of Duke John, in a triumphal garb and attitude. To the right are seen the arches of a second bridge, constructed, as it were, to astonish the spectator with an exuberance of costly and finished architectural display. The south front of the building is a chaste and fine elevation; and the scenery happily assimilates with its character. Over a Corinthian portico is a colossal bust of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay, a truly gratifying and appropriate embellishment! Near the eastern angle of the mansion is a commodious observatory, erected by the late duke, and furnished with the best astronomical apparatus. A grand telescope, by Herschell, was presented by George III., shortly after the royal visit to Blenheim. Over the eastern gate of the palace is a reservoir, capable of containing 500 hogsheads of water. This water which supplies the house, is raised by an engine on Aldersea's construction, in old Woodstock Mill. In this direction, the palace is entered by an arcaded quadrangle, consisting chiefly of offices; but on</p>	
National grant to the Duke of Marlboro'.		
Curious tenure.		
Blenheim house.		
Commanding prospects.		
Triumphal pillar.		
Observatory		

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Blenkinsop .....to	Northumb.	Hexham....18	Haltwhistle.3	Aldstone M. 8	278	344		
9	Blennerhasset.....to	Cumberland	Wigton.....7	Ireby.....3	Cockermouth.8	303	238		
36	Bletchington, East....	Sussex.....	Seaford.....2	Hailsham...10	Lewis.....9	60	187		
36	Bletchington, West, pa	Sussex.....	Brighton....2	Preston.....1	Cuckfield...14	51	54		

the left, is a division of building, originally a green-house, though now formed into a theatre; adjoining which is an apartment dedicated to the reception of the following nine pictures, by Titian, presented by Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, to John Duke of Marlborough:—Mars and Venus; Cupid and Psyche; Apollo and Daphne; Pluto and Proserpine; Hercules and Dejanira; Vulcan and Ceres; Bacchus and Ariadne; Jupiter, Juno, and Iö; and Neptune and Amphitrite. The demesne appendage to the castle, enclosed by walls, comprises about 2,700 acres; and the circumference is said to be upwards of 12 miles. The space which lies without the river is designated the Great Park; the lands chiefly surrounded by water are termed the Little Park, comprising the gardens, which contain two hundred acres, arranged with the utmost magnificence of design and correctness of taste. The artificial ornaments are few, and calculated to impart desirable relief and animation. Shortly after, entering on a walk of pebbly gravel, which winds to the east among rising plantations, and beautiful stretches of tufted lawn, is seen a little structure, embellished with Corinthian capitals, called the Temple of Health. This was erected in 1789. On a marble tablet is an elegant inscription, surmounted by a medallion of the king. In a choice and rural division of the grounds denominated the Sheep-Walk, is constructed a small thatched edifice, termed the Shepherd's Cot. The more distant side of the gardens gains a powerful accession of beauty from the neighbourhood of the lake. The water is in one part conducted amid groups of acacia, cedar, and beech, to a finely mutilated descent, down which it pours its volume, and forms a pleasing cascade. At a short distance in a pensive and recluse dell, is a spacious basin, ornamented with an estimable piece of sculpture, the last work of Benrini. It is a copy from the magnificent fountain in the Piazza Navona, at Rome; and was a present from the Spanish ambassador at the Papal court to the first Duke of Marlborough. On the four extremities of the rock which supports the obelisk, are four river gods, sculptured in white marble. These are intended to represent the Danube, the Nile, La Plata, and the Ganges. Marble dolphins seem to sport on the water; and from a cavern appear to issue a lion and a sea-horse, the emblems of Europe and Africa. Two casts in bronze—L'Arrotino and the Roman Wrestlers, both by Benzi, are placed in different situations of the extensive gardens; and on an elevation commanding exquisite prospects, is erected a temple to Diana, designed by Sir William Chambers. Within the pleasure grounds was formerly a flower-garden, after the plan of that of Madame Pompadour, at Versailles. An aviary now occupies its site. The gardens for the service of the table are extensive, and are furnished with excellent hot-houses, a conservatory, &c. In the park is a fine succession of adorned home-scenery. It is well-wooded throughout, and in many places we meet with ancient oaks which may have afforded shade to our Edwards and Henrys. The early improvements in the grounds were effected under the direction of Brown. A delightful ferme ornee now adds the relief of simplicity to the charms of splendour. The portion of the park allotted to arable culture is in a retired situation, and could be well spared from so extensive a district of pasture. The park supports about 1,500 head of deer, and affords food to numerous flocks of sheep. The water of Blenheim, one of the most felicitous of its features, is crossed by several stone bridges; that through which it enters the park has seven arches. Spreading to a great expanse, the Glyme stretches towards Queen Pool, a retired neighbourhood of islets, so denominated from Philippa, the consort of Edward III. Before the river flows through another arch, it washes a little tract of Queen

BLENHEIM

Specimens
of art.Temple of
Health.Classical
sculptures,
&c.Blenheim
water.

Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
15	Blidesloe	hun	Gloucester	Newnham ... 7	Mitch. Dean 11	Newent ... 13	123 2945
30	Blidworth	pa	Nottingham	Mansfield ... 5	Southwell 10	Tuxford ... 15	138 901
9	Blind Bothel	to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Workington 9	Maryport ... 8	306 106
9	Blindcrake	to	Cumberland	... 3	... 8	... 5	306 311
8	Blisland	pa	Cumberland	Bodmin ... 4	Newport ... 10	Lostwithiel 16	235 644
28	Blissworth	pa	Northamp	Towcester ... 4	Northampton 6	Wellingbo. 13	60 769
35	Blithfield	pa	Stafford	Rugeley ... 4	Abbots Brom 3	Stafford ... 8	126 468
42	Blockley	pa & to	Worcester	Moreton ... 3	Shipston ... 7	Evesham ... 9	86 2015
27	Blofeld	pa	Norfolk	Acle ... 5	Yarmouth ... 12	Norwich ... 3	121 1092
35	Blore	to	Stafford	Drayton ... 2	Eccleshall ... 8	Newport ... 13	153 ...
35	Blore	to & pa	Stafford	Ashbourne ... 5	Uttoxeter ... 12	Leek ... 12	139 354
27	Blow Norton	pa	Norfolk	East Harling 5	Buckenham 8	Thetford ... 10	89 411
31	Bloxham	to & pa	Oxford	Banbury ... 4	Deddington 6	Chip Norton 12	69 1575
24	Blockholme	pa	Lincolnshire	Sleaford ... 5	Lincoln ... 14	Tattershall 10	115 76
27	Blofield	hun	Norfolk	Yarmouth ... 16	East Caistor 13	Norwich ... 7	115 5290

marriage with Louis XII., and was so highly esteemed in that court, that when Mary returned a queen dowager to England, Anne Boleyn remained there under the protection of Claude, wife to Francis I. On her return to England in 1527, she was appointed maid of honour to Catherine of Arragon, and about that period a sort of engagement took place between her and Lord Percy, son to the Earl of Northumberland, which Wolsey contrived to annul. In 1528, the king began to notice her, but it was not until 1532 that he created her Marchioness of Pembroke as a step to the marriage which took place in the January of the next year. On the 1st of June she was crowned queen with great pomp and solemnity, and in the September following, was delivered of Elizabeth, subsequently the celebrated queen of that name. In 1736, soon after the death of Catherine, she was delivered of a dead son, a circumstance which operated against her in the capricious and fastidious mind of Henry. His change of inclination being perceived, the Romanists who had attributed the secession of the king to his passion for Anne, did all they could to encourage it, and were unhappily in some degree seconded by a portion of levity and indiscretion on the part of the queen, in the highest degree dangerous in the consort of a tyrant like Henry. The wife of her brother, Lord Rochfort, a woman of no virtue herself, either felt or affected to be jealous of the intimacy between her husband and his sister, and possessed the king with her own apprehensions. Her enemies also pretended that she was improperly familiar with Henry Norris, groom of the stole; William Brereton and Sir Francis Weston, who were of the king's privy chamber; and Mark Smeaton, a musician. It was likewise asserted that she had dropped her handkerchief at a tournament at Greenwich, for some presumed favourite to wipe his face. Be this last circumstance as it may, the king, on his return from Greenwich, ordered her to be confined to her chamber, and her brother and the other persons spoken of to be committed to the Tower, where she herself followed the next day. On her examination, she evinced great disorder of mind, but although assailed with the pretended confessions of Smeaton and Norris, she owned to nothing but a few indiscretions of the most trifling nature, which however were quite sufficient to totally alienate Henry. On the 12th May, Norris, Brereton, Weston, and Smeaton, were found guilty and executed; the latter alone deposing to some circumstances alluded to by Cromwell, as injurious to the queen, but probably no formal confession of guilt as related by Burnet, while Norris, although offered his life if he would confess, nobly refused to purchase it by a false accusation. On the 15th of the same month, Anne and the unfortunate Lord Rochfort were also found guilty, and on the 19th the unhappy queen was executed. Henry in the meantime caused his marriage to be annulled on pretence of the pre-contract of Anne with Percy. A sentence of divorce was accordingly pronounced by the archbishop, which was afterwards ratified by convocation and parliament. Anne died with equanimity, and was prevailed upon out of regard to her daughter, to say nothing of the injustice of her treatment on the scaffold, but only to desire that 'all would judge for the best.' This unfortunate lady, who

BLICKLING.

Ann Boleyn.

Crowned
Queen of
England.Injurious
aspersions.Confinement in the
Tower.

Divorced.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Bloomsbury ham	Stafford . . .	Newport . . . 3	Shiffnal . . . 5	Weston . . . 3	189	....
33	Blount's Green ham	Stafford . . .	Abbots Brom 6	Uttoxeter . . 2	Stafford . . . 12	135	....
31	Bloxham pa	Oxford . . .	Deddington . 4	Banbury . . . 5	Chip. Norton 9	70	1573
35	Bloxwich pa	Stafford . . .	Lichfield . . 9	Wolverhamp 6	Walsall . . . 3	121	....
12	Bloxworth pa	Dorset . . .	Wareham . . 6	Bland 7	Bere Regis . 3	113	251
45	Blubber Houses to	W. R. York .	Knarlesboro' 12	Skipton . . . 11	Oteley 10	215	118
36	Blundestone pa	Suffolk . . .	Lowestoft . 4	Yarmouth . . 7	Corton 2	113	517
33	Blunham pa	Bedford . . .	Biggleswade 6	Bedford . . . 7	St. Neots . . 6	51	961
41	Blunsdon, St. Andr., pa	Wilts . . .	Highworth . 4	Cricklade . . 5	Swindon . . . 5	81	73
41	Blunsdon Board	Wilts . . .	.....	.....	.....	80	....
19	Bluntisham pa	Hunts . . .	St. Ives . . .	Huntingdon 11	Old Hurst . . 6	63	674
35	Blurton pa	Stafford . . .	Newcastle . 5	Stone 5	Leek 11	140	849
24	Blyborough pa	Lincoln . . .	Gainsborough 9	Kirton 3	Lincoln . . . 15	148	201
35	Blynhill pa	Stafford . . .	Penkridge . 8	Newport . . . 7	Wolverham. 12	135	566
29	Blyth to	Northumb .	Morpeth . . 9	Newcastle . 13	N. Shields . 10	287	1769
39	Blyth ham	Warwick . .	Coleshill . . 3	Tamworth . 10	Atherstone . 8	106	....
30	Blyth* m. t. & pa	Nottingham .	Bawtry . . . 4	East Retford 6	Workop . . . 6	152	3735
13	Blyth, North to	Durham . . .	Morpeth . . 8	Newcastle . 14	N. Shields . 11	288	....
36	Blythburgh pa	Suffolk . . .	Southwold . 4	Halesworth . 5	Dunwich . . . 4	99	579

BLICKLING.

was not destitute of education herself, had distinguished herself as a patroness of men of learning and genius. Although led by her French education to more freedom of manners and less reserve than suited her station, no persons now credit the charges against her; and it is justly observed by Hume, that the king himself made her a most effectual apology, by marrying Jane Seymour the day after the execution. The letter written by Anne in the Tower to her implacable husband, is much admired for its natural pathos and elegance."—*Birch's Lives for Houbraken's Heads.*—*Hume.*—*Rapin.*

Castle and priory.

* BLYTH. After the Conquest, Roger de Busli had a castle here, and procured for it the title of an honour. This Roger being "of a pious and grateful disposition, with the consent of his wife Muriel did for the stability of William, then king of England, (who had given him a full fourth part of this county, if not more, besides what he had given him in others) and of his successors, as also for the health of the soul of Queen Maud, and their own, by the advice of their friends erect a priory in this town, and by way of endowment gave and granted to God, St. Mary, and the monks there serving God, the church of Blyth, and the whole town entirely, with all the privileges and customs thereunto belonging." Here also was an hospital for a warden, three chaplains, and several leprous people, founded by William de Cressi, lord of Hodesac. The church is a capacious elegant Gothic structure, with a very handsome ancient tower; and at the east end facing the high road there is an elegant arch inserted in the wall, which must have led to a former chancel, or have been the remains of some other religious building attached to the church. Embowered in a shrubbery, it has a very picturesque appearance, and seems a continuation of the ornamental paddock in which stands a large, though not very modern residence, once occupied by the Duchess Dowager of Newcastle.

The church.

The interior of the church presents a noble nave with arches supported by lofty pillars, and interspersed with some splendid monuments of the Mellishes. This was evidently the priory church, as the remains of that ancient building adjoin to it. The vicinity of this town, as a scene of ornamented cultivation is delightful. The whole expanse of ground, for a considerable extent, seems a complete garden, embracing not only the grounds belonging to the mansion of the Mellishes, but also those of Serlby Hall, with all their lawns, winding walks, and shady groves.

Serlby Hall.

The high road itself seems an ornamental walk leading over a superb bridge, built of Roch Abbey stone, for crossing the extensive piece of water, formed on a most magnificent scale by damming up the river Idle and the little brook called Ryton which runs through these grounds. When Mr. Young wrote his *Agricultural Tour*, the town of Blyth and the country round it for several miles belonged to William Mellish, Esq., to whom, Blyth Hall is indebted for all its modern improvements. Rebuilt, as it were, on the site of the ancient hall, it is now of considerable magnitude,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Blythford	pa Suffolk	Halesworth .3	Southwold .6	Dunwich .6	100	197
35	Blythbridge	Stafford	Stone .7	Cheadle .4	Uttoxeter .10	145	...
35	Blythe Marsh	Stafford	...	...	...	145	...
24	Blyton	pa Lincoln	Gainsboro' .5	Kirton .6	Lincoln .20	153	551
16	Boarhunt	pa Hants	Fareham .2	Gosport .6	Portsmouth 10	75	225
21	Bobbing	pa Kent	Milton .1	Sheerness .8	Chatham .9	39	364
35	Bobbington	pa Stafford	Wolverhampton 9	Stourbridge 8	Birmingham 18	130	429
14	Bobbingworth	pa Essex	Chip. Ongar 2	Epping .7	Harlow .6	23	277
29	Bockenfield	to Northumb	Morpeth .8	Rothbury .9	Alnwick .11	297	144
4	Bockhampton	ti Berks	Lambourn .1	Wantage .7	Hungerford .8	66	...
14	Bocking *	pa & vil Essex	Braintree .2	Halstead .5	Coggeshall .7	42	3128
42	Bockleton	pa Worcester	Tenbury .6	Leominster 6	Bromyard .7	132	385

being formed of brick, ornamented with stone. The most elegant apartment is a magnificent drawing room, forty feet long, twenty-two broad, and eighteen in height, with a circular bow window of twenty-one feet span, so as to form a very agreeable proportion. The chimney-piece is extremely elegant, consisting of Ionic pillars formed of Egyptian granite, fluted with stripes of white marble, and supporting the frieze, in which is a tablet with an ancient sacrifice in bas-relief. The furniture is equally rich with the beauty of the apartment: the chairs and carpet are of crimson velvet, embroidered with yellow silk. The view from this apartment, and from many of the others is extremely grand, stretching over a fine piece of water, winding through the lawn for a mile and a half, and of the breadth of from 150 to 200 feet. The late Mr. Mellish made ten miles of road at his own expense, and a river four miles long, and ten yards wide, as a drainage to a large extent of low land in the centre of his estate, capable of being made as fine meadow as any in England. He also built several farm houses; above thirty cottages, all in the most substantial manner, of brick and tile; and a handsome and extensive pile of stabling. He also ornamented the estate with upwards of two hundred acres of plantations.

Market, Wednesday (disused).—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for cattle and horses; Oct. 20, for sheep and swine.

* **BOCKING.** The extensive village of Bocking is situated in the hundred of Hinckford, two miles north from Braintree, to which it forms a suburb. It principally consists of one long street, extending along the high road, and containing several good houses occupied by families of respectability. In the reign of King Ethelred, the manor was possessed by Æthelric and Leoswine, two noble Saxons, who, in the year 1006, granted it, with other lands, to St. Saviour's Priory, Canterbury, for the support of the monks. It continued attached to that see till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. alienated it, in the year 1540, to Roger Wentworth, gent. and Alice, his wife, for the sum of £875. 11s. 3d. In the year 1701, it was bequeathed by Prisca Cobourne, widow of Stratford-le-bow, to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, towards the maintenance of the poor widows and orphan children, seeking relief from that establishment. Bocking, which is a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is subject only to his jurisdiction, or to the Dean of Bocking, his commissary. It is considered the chief of the four peculiars in this county, as well as of the three in Suffolk, belonging to the see of Canterbury. On an eminence, two miles north-west from Bocking, stands the church, a spacious structure, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it is supposed to have been built in the 14th century; it contained three altars and five chantries previously to the reformation. The effigies of a man and woman, supposed to represent some of the Doreward family, the proprietors of a subordinate manor in this parish during the greater part of the 14th and 15th centuries, are to be seen in the south aisle of this chapel. In the reign of Henry VI., one of them, John Doreward, Esq., founded and endowed an hospital here for seven poor people. This hospital still exists, as well as a charity-school for the education of thirty poor boys, which Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, endowed.

BLYTHE.

Ornamental cultivation.

Ten miles of road made by the late Mr. Mellish.

Situation and origin.

The church.

Hospital and charity school

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population		
8	Boconnoc *	pa Cornwall	Lostwithiel	4	Bodmin	6	Liskeard	231	259
56	Bodaioch	to Montgomery	Llandiloes	5	Machynlleth	16	Llanfair	193	...
34	Bodden	ham Somerset	Shepton Mal.	2	Frome	11	Bruton	114	...
15	Boddington	pa Gloucester	Cheltenham	4	Gloucester	7	Tewkesbury	100	421
28	Boddington, Lower,	pa Northamp	Daventry	10	Banbury	9	Southam	65	295
28	Boddington, Upper,	Northamp		9		10		65	367
47	Bodern	ham Anglesea	Holyhead	7	Llanarch	7	Aberffraw	253	1085
17	Bodenham	pa Hereford	Hereford	8	Leominster	7	Bromyard	135	998
41	Bodenham	ti Wilts	Salisbury	3	Downton	4	Wilton	84	...

Possessors
of the
manor.

Lord Mohun
killed in a
duel.

The Pitt
diamond.

Death of
Lord Camelford.

* BOCONNOC. This manor, at the time of the Conquest, was held by Robert Earl of Moreton (or rather of Mortaigne, in Normandy, Moreton being a modern corruption of the name) but was seized on the attainder of William, his son and successor, who had aided the rebellion of Robert Duke of Normandy, against Henry I. Afterwards it appears to have been annexed to the possessions of the Earls of Cornwall; subsequently it was in the ancient family of Cant, or De Cancia; and early in the 14th century, it became the property of the Carminowes, who resided here, and were the first family that possessed it independent of the earldom. From the Carminowes it passed, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Carminowe, to Sir Hugh Courtenay, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury. Sir Edward, his heir and successor, was created Earl of Devon by Henry VII., in 1485. His son, Sir William, who married Catherine, daughter of Edward IV. should have succeeded to the earldom, but being attainted in his father's life-time, the title was bestowed on Henry, his son, who was created Earl of Devon and Marquis of Exeter. This nobleman was beheaded in 1538-9, and his possessions and honours, reverting to the crown, were not restored till the liberation of his only surviving son, the accomplished, but unfortunate, Edward, in the year 1553. It is believed that the manor, upon becoming vested in the crown, by the attainder of Sir William Courteney, was granted to John Lord Russell; as, in 1579, it was sold by the Earl of Bedford to William Mohun; afterwards to Sir William Mohun, who died seized of it, about 1587. This family, whose ancestor, William de Mohun, came to England with the Conqueror, was originally settled at Dunster, in Somersetshire; but they appear to have had property in Cornwall in the reign of King John, and afterwards resided at Boconnoc. In the year 1713, Charles Lord Mohun, the last of the name, was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, and his possessions were soon afterwards conveyed by his dowager to a Mordaunt, whom she had married, of a baronet's family in Warwickshire. This Mordaunt sold Boconnoc, and all Lord Mohun's other manors in this county, to Thomas Pitt, Esq., who had been governor of Madras, and has since been so much celebrated for having brought to Europe the famous Pitt-diamond. This extraordinary stone weighs 127 carats. It was purchased in its rough state for £20,000., and was sold for £135,000. The Regent of France was the purchaser; and it is said to have adorned the hilt of Napoleon Buonaparte's sword. On his late overthrow, Buonaparte was most anxious to preserve this precious jewel. He confided a large sum of money to a person, for the purpose of bringing it off; but his confidant deceived him; and he lost his money, without obtaining his favourite diamond, of which he complained most bitterly. It is believed to be now amongst the regalia of Louis XVIII. Thomas Pitt, Esq., grandson of the governor, was Lord Warden of the Stanaries in 1750. His great-grandson, Thomas, was created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc, in 1784. His son, the second Lord Camelford, was killed in a duel with Captain Best, in 1804. On the evening of Tuesday, March 6, his lordship meeting with Captain Best, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy, at the Prince of Wales Coffee-house, addressed him in very strong terms, and charged him with ungentlemanly conduct. In consequence of this, Captain Best retired, and immediately sent a chal-

lence to Lord Camelford. All the points respecting the meeting being arranged, the parties, attended by their seconds, met the following morning at the back of Holland-house, on the Uxbridge-road. Lord Camelford fired the first shot, which missed his antagonist, who instantly returned the fire, and lodged the contents of his piece in his lordship's body. His lordship instantly fell. On Captain Best going up to him, Lord Camelford seized him by the hand, and exclaimed—"Our quarrel is decided, Best! and I am a dead man, but I freely forgive you!"—the report of the pistols brought the gardener to the spot, in whose care his lordship was left, and was shortly after removed to the house of Mr. Ottey, a gentleman of the Navy Pay Office, adjoining Holland-house Park. Lord Camelford lingered without hopes of recovery, till the evening of the 10th, when he expired, at half-past eight o'clock, in a state of mind perfectly collected and resigned. On the day preceding his demise he settled all his affairs, and left behind him a paper in his own hand-writing, fully acquitting his antagonist of any blame in the unfortunate transaction which led to his untimely death. His lordship's remains were deposited in a vault of St. Anne's Church, Soho, there to remain till arrangements should be formed for their conveyance to Switzerland. Lord Camelford had minutely described the spot, between three trees in the canton of Berne, where it was his wish to be buried. His lordship left £1000. for the purchase of the ground. His lordship's wishes, we believe, were carried into effect shortly after the late peace had taken place. This eccentric, but high-spirited and benevolent young nobleman, fell in the twenty-ninth or thirtieth year of his age. His lordship went round the world as a midshipman, with Captain Vancouver; and on his return was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and soon after to the rank of master and commander, which in a short time he resigned, and quitted the naval profession. His lordship dying without issue, the Boconnoc estate passed, in marriage with his sister and sole heir, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville. In the reign of Edward IV. William of Worcester described Boconnoc-house as a turreted old mansion. The present seat is a convenient but not magnificent structure, situated on a lawn of nearly 100 acres adjoining the park. No traces of the ancient mansion can now be seen, though a portion of the walls remains in the present building, which was new modelled from the old fabric by Governor Pitt, and an additional wing made. The first Lord Camelford added a second wing, containing a handsome gallery, 110 feet in length, opening into a drawing-room, and a library. The gallery, and several apartments, are ornamented with portraits. Amongst the rare and choice furniture preserved in Boconnoc-house, is a rich antique cabinet of tortoise-shell, inlaid with silver, representing all the principal subjects in Ovid's Metamorphosis; a small table, and a pair of carved chairs of ebony, made out of the cradle belonging to the children of James I.; and a very elegant and tastefully disposed collection of old china. Some vestiges of ancient lead mines are found in the park, one of which was worked in the reign of Charles I., and again about the year 1750; but it was not rich enough to defray the expence of working. The neighbouring grounds are varied and broken, and possess considerable beauty, from being adorned with woody scenery, and retired vales, each watered by a bubbling but pellucid brook, forming by their confluence the little river Lerryn. Through these woods and vales the first Lord Camelford had a pleasant ride carried, of about six miles in circuit, and so judiciously disposed, that easy access was given to the simple but pleasing scenery of nature, whilst the intrusions of art were concealed; the shrubbery, the green-house, and the parterre, which are of necessity trim and formal, being hidden from the sight, and almost from the imagination. The tree most congenial to the soil is the beech: some oaks have here attained a considerable size, but they do not possess that majesty, and stateliness of form, which distinguish them in some other parts of the island. On an eminence some distance from

BOCONNOC.

Duel on the Uxbridge-road.

Fatal to Lord Camelford.

His remains conveyed to Switzerland

Boconnoc-house.

Ancient relics.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
47	Bodewyrd pa	Anglesea . .	Amlwch . . . 4	Llanerch . . . 6	Holyhead . . 17	273	35	
52	Bodfary pa	Denbigh . .	Denbigh . . . 5	Caerwys . . . 4	St. Asaph . . 4	316	387	
50	Bodferin pa	Caernarvon .	Pwllheli . . 14	Nevin 11	Abererch . . 18	236	....
50	Bodfuan pa	Caernarvon .	Nevin 3	Pwllheli . . . 5	Crickeith . . 14	248	56	
27	Bodham pa	Norfolk . .	Holt 3	Cromer 7	Cley 7	122	308	
38	Bodiam pa	Sussex . . .	Robertbridge 4	Hastings . . 12	Cranbrook . . 9	52	349	
31	Bodicott chap	Oxford . . .	Banbury . . . 3	Deddington . 4	Oxford . . . 19	67	779	

BOCONNOC.

the house is an obelisk, elegantly proportioned, and rising to the height of 123 feet. On the pedestal appears the following inscription:—

To the memory of
Sir
Richard
Lyttleton.

In Gratitude and Affection
To the Memory of
SIR RICHARD LYTTLETON,
And to perpetuate the Remembrance
Of that peculiar character of Benevolence
Which rendered him
The Delight of his own Age,
And worthy the Veneration of
Posterity.
1771.

Intrench-
ment made
in 1644.

This tribute of grateful and affectionate remembrance stands in the centre of square intrenchment, which is supposed to have been raised during the civil wars, in the time of Charles. On a neighbouring hill is another intrenchment, much resembling the former, called St. Knighton's Beacon. From the historical discourses of Sir Edward Walker, it appears to have been made by the king's forces, in 1644. In this year, on the 4th of August, Sir Bernard Gascoigne surprised and took possession of Boconnoc-house, which was then garrisoned by some of the parliamentary forces, under the command of the Earl of Essex, several of whose officers while carousing there, were made prisoners. Five days afterwards, the king took his quarters at Boconnoc; and on the day succeeding his arrival, the second ineffectual attempt was made to corrupt the fidelity of Essex. On the 4th of September Charles quitted Boconnoc, and marched to Liskeard, and the day following left Cornwall. Near the gate of the Rookwood grove, leading to the parsonage, still remains the stump of an aged oak, in which, according to tradition, the king's standard was fixed. The upper part of this tree was broken off by the wind in March 1783, about nine feet above the ground. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of this county, it had produced scarcely any other than variegated leaves, which tradition further reports, originally changed colour from an attempt having been made to assassinate the king while receiving the sacrament under its branches. The ball is said to have passed through the tree; and a hole, made by woodpeckers, was shewn to confirm the tale, which probably arose from the king having been actually shot at, when in the Hall-walk, and a fisherman killed who was gazing at him. The retirement and repose which now distinguish Boconnoc, render it difficult for the visitant to conceive it as having been the residence of a court, and surrounded with contending armies. Boconnoc parish is small: its length is only about two miles and a half, and its breadth one mile and three quarters. The manor is not bounded by the parish, but extends into the parishes of Bradoc, St. Winnowe, St. Veep, and Ladoek: it also claims right of seigniority over the manors of Tregrilla and Menheniot. This place gave birth to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, a celebrated modern English statesman, the son of Robert Pitt, Esq. He was born November 15, 1708, and educated at Eton, whence, in January 1726, he went as a gentleman commoner to Trinity College, Oxford. On quitting the university he entered the army as cornet in the Blues; and in 1735, became representative in parliament of the family borough of Old Sarum. His abilities soon displayed themselves in a sphere so congenial with their tendency; and joining the opposition party, then headed by Frederick, Prince of Wales, he soon distinguished himself as a powerful opponent of Sir Robert Walpole,

Ancient
oak.

Retirement
and repose.

Earl of
Chatham.

who revenged himself by taking away his commission. His senatorial eloquence was first displayed on the Spanish convention in 1738, and he rapidly attained the first rank as a parliamentary orator, securing at the same time the esteem of the nation as an able and vigilant opposer of impolitic and unconstitutional measures in general. To popular applause was added the solid bequest of £10,000. by a codicil added in 1744 to the will of the celebrated Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. It was in 1745 that the Duke of Newcastle first proposed him to George II., for the post of secretary at war; but his opposition to Hanoverian predilections had rendered him so distasteful to that monarch, that he was decidedly rejected, and the resignation of the Pelham party followed. Necessity, however, soon produced their reinstatement, and in 1746, Mr. Pitt was made vice-treasurer of Ireland, and afterwards pay-master general of the forces; in which office he distinguished himself by his utter disdain of equivocal official perquisites and private emolument. In 1754, commenced the connexion of the Pitt and Grenville families, by the marriage of Mr. Pitt with Hester, daughter of Richard Grenville, Esq., of Wootton, Bucks. In 1755, he joined Mr. Legge in opposing the ratification of the subsidiary treaties, with Hesse Cassel and Russia, in defence of Hanover; on account of which step they and the Grenvilles were immediately dismissed. Such however, was his popularity, that in 1756 he was recalled, and made secretary of state; and the vigour infused into the public councils by his accession, soon displayed itself both at home and abroad. He was still hostile to the war in Germany, at least under the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland, and thereby incurred so large a portion of royal displeasure, that in April 1757, he was again dismissed from office, with his friends Lord Temple and Mr. Legge. The public discontent was manifested so loudly on this occasion, that in the June following, it was found necessary, not only to reinstate him and his friends, but to leave the formation of the new ministry to their arrangement. Of this administration he was the soul, and he diffused his own spirit through every department of the state. The celebrated war administration of this eminent statesman is a subject for history rather than for biography, on which account it is only necessary here to observe, that under his vigorous auspices, the years 1758, 1759, 1760, and 1761, were marked by a series of the most signal successes; France, with her navy annihilated, scarcely possessing a colony in any part of the world. In the midst of these triumphs George II. died, and Mr. Pitt, finding himself thwarted under the new monarch by the influence of the Earl of Bute, resigned in October 1761. On his retirement his lady was created Baroness Chatham, and a pension of £3000. per annum was granted for the life of himself, lady, and eldest son. In 1764, he highly distinguished himself by the decided part which he took against the unconstitutional employment of general warrants, the illegality of which he maintained with his usual energy and eloquence. On this and other popular grounds Sir William Pynsent, of Somersetshire, bequeathed him his estate. In 1766, owing to the distraction of the public councils, he was again called to assist in the formation of a cabinet, under which arrangement he took to himself the office of lord privy seal, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Chatham. Unsupported by Lord Temple, and inadequately seconded otherwise, he resigned in 1768, and subsequently took a leading part in many popular questions, and more especially attacked the proceedings of the House of Commons in reference to the Middlesex election, and the doctrine of Lord Mansfield in respect to libel. He opposed with all the force of his eloquence the ignorant and infatuated proceedings which led to the inglorious American contest, and made motion after motion for closing the breach after it had been effected, prophesying the result with melancholy accuracy. His anxiety on this subject may even be deemed the immediate cause of his dissolution, for in April 1778, when the Duke of Richmond moved an address to the throne to acknow-

BOCONNOC.

The Earl of Chatham's senatorial eloquence.

Invincible integrity.

Important administration.

Incessant application.

<i>Metrop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
8	Bodmin* bo. m. t. & pa	Cornwall...	Launceston 21	Lostwithiel .6	Wadebridge .6		235	3782
27	Bodney pa	Norfolk	Walton .....6	Swaffham ...7	Brandon ....9		88	2111
47	Bodwrog pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ..14	Llanaerch...5	Aberfraw...7		265	30

<p>BOCONNOC.</p> <p>Death of the Earl of Chatham in the House of Peers.</p> <p>His character.</p> <p>Perfidy of a provost-marshal.</p> <p>Remarkable heroism and fidelity.</p>	<p>ledge the independence of America, Lord Chatham was led to oppose it with so much energy, that in rising a second time to advert to the reply made by the duke to his arguments, he fainted and fell back in his seat. He was caught in the arms of some lords who stood next to him, and conveyed home, and the house immediately adjourned. From this state of exhaustion he never recovered, but died on May 11th, 1778, in his 70th year. His death, rendered peculiarly impressive by the foregoing circumstance, excited general sympathy; his remains were honoured with a public funeral, and a monument in Westminster Abbey; his debts were paid by the nation; and an annuity of £4000. per annum, out of the civil list, was annexed to the earldom of Chatham. Promptitude, sagacity, and energy formed the leading outlines of this able statesman's character, which, aided by an eloquence singularly bold, ardent, and animated, rendered him peculiarly effective as a British minister. All his sentiments were liberal and elevated, but he was haughty and impatient of contradiction, and possibly exhibited a too great consciousness of his own superiority. His private life was as estimable as his public character; to use the language of Lord Chesterfield, "it was stained by no vice, nor sullied by any meanness." Upon the whole, connected as he is with a brilliant national æra, which took its chief features from his counsels, he will ever remain a highly popular character in English estimation. Nothing beyond a short poem or two by Lord Chatham had appeared, until the publication, by Lord Grenville, in 1804, of his "Letters" to his nephew, afterwards the first Lord Camelford, which contain much excellent advice to a young man, clothed in easy and familiar diction, and reflecting equal honour on the author's head and heart.—<i>Collins's Peerage, by Sir E. Brydges.</i></p> <p>* BODMIN has been the scene of action of two principal rebellions: the first was that of Perkin Warbeck, who remained here, collecting his forces, till he thought himself sufficiently strong to attack Exeter; the other was in the reign of Edward VI., when the Cornish and Devonshire men rising, one Boyer, mayor of Bodmin, was very active in assisting them, for which he perhaps deservedly suffered death; but the unparalleled and wanton cruelty of Sir Anthony Kingston, will ever cover his memory with infamy. This wretch, who was provost-marshal of the king's army, on his coming to Bodmin, sent orders to the mayor, to cause a gibbet to be erected in the street, opposite his own house, by the noon of the next day; and intimated that he would then dine with him, in order to be present at the execution of some rebels. The unsuspecting mayor obeyed this command, and at the appointed time regaled his visitor, who, after the mayor's spirits were exhilarated with wine, desired to know if the gibbet was ready, and being told that it was, he, with a diabolical sneer, ordered the mayor to be hanged upon it. Among other unhappy persons, whose mistaken zeal had drawn them into this rebellion, was a miller, whose servant had such an affection for him, that hearing his master was to die, he generously came to Kingston, and offered to suffer death in his stead, alleging that he could never do his master better service. On which the knight, instead of being struck with this wonderful instance of heroism, fidelity, and friendship, coolly told him that if he liked hanging so well, he should not be disappointed, and instantly ordered him to be executed. During the civil wars of Charles, Bodmin was occasionally occupied by both parties; and, in 1646, a few days before the capitulation with Sir Ralph Hopton, near Truro, it was finally taken possession of, for the parliament, by General Fairfax. This appears to have been the last incident of a military</p>
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nature relating to the town. Bodmin is considered to have been one of the coinage towns, which was authorised to stamp tin ; a privilege, however, which it lost, prior to the year 1347, and never was able to regain. Bodmin appears to have been much larger, and more populous, some centuries ago, than it is now. In 1351, 1500 persons died there of a pestilence. It occupies the northern aspect of a hill, and consists principally of one long street, running east and west ; some part of which is unevenly paved, and its eastern end is dangerously narrow. It is now the seat of the county prison ; a commodious and well arranged structure, from a design by the late Sir John Call, on the Howard system, having been finished in 1780. The county gaol was formerly at Launceston. Excepting for the years between 1727 and 1738, the summer county assizes have been holden here ever since 1716. The Michaelmas quarter sessions are also holden here. It is worthy of remark that barristers do not attend the Cornish sessions. Respecting the ecclesiastical history of Bodmin, a strange error formerly prevailed. The late learned Mr. Whitaker, in his history of the cathedral of Cornwall, has, with much ability, proved the fallacy of the grounds upon which it was supposed to have been a bishop's see ; an error into which Dr. Borlace, Browne, Willis, and other eminent antiquaries, had fallen ; and has shewn very satisfactorily, that it was not the monastery at Bodmin, but another religious house dedicated to St. Petroc, near the sea-side at Padstow, that was burnt by the Danes. The priory of Bodmin is said to have owed its origin to the circumstance of St. Petroc, its founder, having taken up his abode in a valley, now occupied by the town of Bodmin, then the residence of St. Guroa, a solitary recluse, who having resigned his hermitage to St. Petroc, it was by him enlarged for the residence of himself and three other devout men, who accompanied him with the intention of leading a monastic life, according to the rules of St. Benedict. Here St. Petroc died before the middle of the 6th century. His shrine was preserved in a small chapel attached to the east end of Bodmin church, as we learn from Leland and William of Worcester. The hermitage, which he had founded, continued to be inhabited by monks of the order of St. Benedict, till the reign of King Athelstan, who, in 926, founded, on or near the same spot, a priory of Benedictines ; this convent having been dissolved at an early period, and their possessions falling into the hands of secular canons, Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, seized them to his own use, and after the death of his son, William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, they became vested in the crown. Algar, to whom it is probable they had been granted, with the king's licence, and that of William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, re-founded the monastery, and replenished it with Austin canons, which continued till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were valued at £270. 0s. 11d. per annum, clear income. The prior had, among other privileges, a market, and fair, gallows, pillory, &c., as proved in a *quo warranto*, in the reign of King Edward I. The site, with the demesne, was granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the translators of the Psalms. In 1567, it was the property of Nicholas Pescod and Judith his wife, and William Pydderly and Philippa his wife, by whom it was sold, that year, to John Rashleigh, of Fowey, merchant. The immediate site was purchased of the Rashleigh family by the late William Pennington, Esq., and was the seat of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., who married his niece, Miss Hosken. The site of the Grey Friars' Convent was granted to William Abbot, in the year 1546 ; and he in the succeeding year, transferred it to William Vyvyan, and others. About twenty years after it was conveyed to the corporation of Bodmin, in which it still rests. In the reign of Elizabeth, Tanner states that it was used as the county house of correction, The refectory, the only part which now remains, was fitted up as an assize hall, in the early part of the 18th century. According to Hals, it was the fairest and best room in England after Westminster-hall ; it was sixty feet

BODMIN.

Destructive
pestilence.Ecclesiastical
history.The her-
mitage.Grey Friars
Convent.

BODMIN.	in height, and one hundred and fifty in length; it was used also as a market-house; several fairs for various sorts of merchandize, were holden there; and a fair for cattle was kept in the adjoining church-yard. Bodmin church is the most considerable building of the 15th century in this county; it consists of three aisles, measuring about 123 feet long from east to west, and 60 feet wide from north to south. The aisles are divided
The church.	by nine pointed arches, springing from clustered columns. On the outside, attached to the middle of the north aisle, is a square tower. The eastern end of the church appears the oldest; and in that part, are the king's arms, in stone, with C. R., several old oak seats, ornamented with rude carvings, symbolical of the crucifixion, &c. These carvings are very frequent on the seats and other parts of the Cornish churches. Amongst those of Bodmin church, a remarkable one sometimes occurs; it is St. Peter's sword, with the high priest's servant's ear attached. On the floor are many fragments of ancient monumental flat stones. Near the eastern wall is a large and curiously sculptured monument, with a Latin inscription to the following purport:—"Here lies the venerable father Thomas Vyvyan, Bishop of Megara, prior of this house, who died the 3d of June, A.D. 1533: to whose soul God be propitious." The portraiture of the old bishop is represented on the tomb, arrayed in his episcopal robes, with a mitre and crosier; his hands clasped on his breast, and two angels guarding his head: these also sustain shields, charged with the Vyvyan and priory arms. On the sides of the tomb are six niches, filled with the statues of saints; and at the head are the arms of England. There was formerly a spire on the tower, which was destroyed by lightning in the last year of the 17th century. It was considered to be the loftiest and the finest in the west of England. When the church was built, workman's wages were as follow:—Labourers 4d. per day; masons, hewing of stones, 5d.; masons, for forming the pillars, &c. 6d.; plasterers, 6½d. The lead for roofing the church cost £16. 2s. 3½d.; and, exclusively of presents of timber, the total expense of the building was only £194. 3s. 6½d. As a contrast to this it may be mentioned, that an expense of £227. 9s. 1½d. was incurred for repairs, when the spire, as already stated, was destroyed by lightning. Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the vicarage. In ancient times, according to Hals, there were, in Bodmin, besides the priory, thirteen churches, or rather free chapels; of which the foundations and sites of the following still remain, or are remembered by some of the inhabitants. St. Peter's Church; St. Paul's, on the north side of the town, a solitary square tower of which remains; St. Nicholas, or the Friary, of which the town-hall and sessions-house occupy the refectory part; St. Anthony's Chapel, near Chapel-lane: and St. Leonard's Church, near the western turnpike. In the middle of July, says the old Magna Britannia, a kind of carnival was kept at Bodmin, to which thousands of people came to see the sports and pastimes. King Charles II. honoured it with his company in his journey to Scilly, and became a brother of the society, which it seems derives its origin from the times before the conquest. It was, in fact, on Halgavar Moor, a little distance from the town, where this rude festival was holden. The season of the year in which Charles proceeded to Scilly is not in accordance with the tradition of his having attended its celebration. On these occasions there used to be elected a mock mayor, who held a court, before which the people presented any person "charged with wearing one spurre, or going untrussed, or wanting a girdle, or some such like felony; and after he hath been arrayned and tryed with all requisite circumstances, judgment is given in formal termes, and executed in some one ungracious pranke or other, more to the skorne than hurt of the party condemned. Hence is sprung the proverb, when we see one slovenly aparalled, 'He shall be presented in Halgavar Court.'" This custom is supposed to have been connected with the riding-gild, one of the numerous religious fraternities which
St. Peter's sword.	
Contrast of wages and expenses.	
Thirteen churches.	
Sports and pastimes.	

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
38	Bogno ^r.....m. t	Sussex.....	Chichester .7	Little Hamp. 7	Worthing .15	67	....
18	Bolam †.....to	Durham.....	Darlington .8	Staindrop...6	Bis Auckland 6	249	115
29	Bolan.....pa & to	Northumb..	Morpeth .7	Newcastle. 16	Rothbury .14	230	675
33	Bolas, Great.....pa	Salop.....	Newport .7	Wellington .7	Drayton .9	149	....
33	Bolas, Little.....ham	Salop.....	.....8	.....7	.....9	119	....
22	Bold.....to	Lancaster ..	Prescott .5	Newton .5	Warrington. 6	189	866
33	Bold.....ham	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .9	Ludlow .10	Clenbury .7	144	....

formerly existed in this town. The lower orders of the people have still some remembrance of the brotherhood, making processions on horseback, carrying garlands, &c.; and, no longer than twenty or thirty years ago, on the Monday nearest to the feast of St. Thomas á Becket, even the principal inhabitants used to walk in procession, with the emblems of their trade, preceded by music, and two men, one with a garland, the other with a pole, which they had previously deposited at the priory, and received again from the master of the house, as representing the prior. There is a considerable intrenchment to the east-ward of the town, called Canyke, or Castle-Kynock. It is thus mentioned in William de Worcester's itinerary of this country:—"Castellum de Keynock, dirutum, cum tribus wardis."

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Jan. 25, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for oxen, sheep, and cloth.—Mail arrives 3 5 morning; departs 11.3 afternoon.—Bankers, Robins and Co.; draw on Williams and Co.—Inn, Oliver's Hotel.

* **BOGNOR.** This place, formerly a mere hamlet, was rendered a market town by an act of parliament passed in 1822. In 1784, it possessed only a few fishermen's huts, and was known chiefly as the resort of smugglers, &c.; when, owing to the attraction of the site as a place for sea-bathing, an extensive erection of villas was projected by its spirited proprietor, the late Sir Richard Hotham, with the express intention of making the company more select than at other bathing places, in which view he materially succeeded. It has since acquired an hotel, assembly rooms, a library, a neat chapel, warm sea-baths, and most of the usual embellishments for conveniences and amusements which distinguish other bathing places. The air is salubrious, the roads in the neighbourhood good, and the walks and rides, from the beauty of the surrounding country, delightfully pleasant. On the death of Sir Richard Hotham in 1799, it was sold in lots to various persons.

Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Inns, Hotel, and New Inn.

† **BOLAM.** Bolam church, which is very ancient, contains the figure of a knight templar, supposed to be that of Sir Walter de Bolam; also a tomb of the Middletons of Belsay castle. The camp, west of the village, is oval; and near it, on both sides of the highway, are inequalities in the earth, which appear like linear intrenchments. Gallow-hill, to the west, was formerly used by the barons as a place of execution. By Watling-street, on Bolam Moore, is a tumulus, between two large upright stones, in which was found a stone coffin, smoked within, and containing several lumps of glutinous matter. Harnham, in this parish, is beautifully situated on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength and security, both by art and nature. The manor-house, on the south-west corner of the precipice, built on an old tower, was the seat of Colonel Philip Babington, governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in Charles II.'s time. His first wife dying under excommunication, was interred in a vault cut out of the solid rock. Belsay castle, also in this parish, stands on a rising ground, finely interspersed with wood. It consists chiefly of a venerable tower. In a field to the south is a domestic chapel; and above the castle an ancient stone cross. Sir Charles Lambert commenced a new mansion some years ago, on a large scale, and in a very elegant style.

BODMIN.

Curious processions.

Fine bathing place.

Gallow-hill, a place of execution.

Belsay castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
13	Bolder, East to	Durham . . .	Sunderland . 4	South Shields . 5	Newcastle . 10	272	} 855	
13	Boldor, West, pa & to	Durham . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 9	273	
16	Boldre *	Hants . . .	Lymington . 2	Lyndhurst . 6	Southamp. . 11	86	2111	
44	Boldrcn pa	N. R. York .	Barnard Cas. 2	Bowes 4	Richmond . 12	244	148	
30	Bole to	Nottingham .	Gainsborough 3	Retford . . . 3	Lincoln . . 21	147	144	
39	Bolehall to	Warwick . .	Tamworth . 1	Atherstone . 8	Lichfield . 8	114	421	
17	Boleston pa	Hereford . .	Hereford . . 6	Ross 7	Ledbury . 13	127	. . .	
24	Bollingbroke . . m. t.	Lincoln . .	Spilsby . . . 4	Horncastle . 7	Boston . . 14	180	725	
24	Bollingbroke, New . .	Lincoln . .	Boston . . . 8	Tattershal . 6	Horncastle . 9	124	11259	
7	Bolton Ree to	Chester . . .	Stockport . 8	Macclesfield . 3	Buxton . . 11	170	1784	
7	Bollington to	Chester . . .	. . . . . 8	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 10	170	2685
7	Bollington to	Chester . . .	Knutsford . 6	Altringham . 1	Warrington . 1	180	. . .	
88	Bolney pa	Sussex . . .	Cuckfield . 4	Brighton . 14	Horsham . 11	39	635	
37	Bolney, East & West } ham }	Oxford . . .	Henley . . . 2	Nettlebed . 7	Reading . . 6	37	. . .	
3	Bolnhurst pa	Bedford . .	Bedford . . 7	Kimbolton . 7	St. Neots . 8	58	300	
10	Bolsover † . m. t. & pa	Derby . . .	Chesterfield . 6	Mansfield . 8	Heath . . . 3	146	1429	
44	Boltby pa & to	N. R. York .	Thirsk . . . 5	N. Allerton 10	Helmesley . 9	222	342	

The church
finely si-
tuated.

* **BOLDRE.** This ancient village, mentioned in the Domesday book, by the name of Bovreford, is situated on the opposite bank of the river, from Lymington. Boldre church was in existence at the beginning of the twelfth century, and still displays some interesting specimens of its original architecture. The north aisle appears to have been added about the reign of King John; in one of the windows are the arms of Lewis, the Dauphin of France, who had been invited into England during that troublesome reign; and of some of the barons who favoured the cause of Lewis. The church is finely situated on an eminence to the north of the village, and commands a variety of pleasing views. The Rev. William Gilpin, once vicar of this parish, founded two schools here, in 1791, for the instruction of twenty boys, and twenty girls. To provide a permanent fund to defray the annual charges of these schools, Mr. Gilpin appropriated the whole of his drawings and sketches, which he divided into 89 lots, and after his decease, in 1804, they were sold by auction in London. The poor house at Boldre is a respectable establishment, to the plan and execution of which Mr. Gilpin largely contributed. The parsonage house, at Vicar's-hill, enjoys a view of some of the most beautiful scenery in the country.

* **BOLINGBROKE.** *Market, Tuesday.—Fair, St. Peter's Day.*

The castle.

† **BOLSOVER.** This is a straggling market-town, situated in the hundred of Scarsdale. The town is governed by two headboroughs; and a copyhold court, under the Duke of Portland, is holden here every three weeks. This town has been somewhat memorable in history, on account of its castle. At the time of the conquest the manor belonged to William Peverel, who is supposed to have built a castle near the spot which is now occupied by a mansion bearing the name of Bolsover Castle. The ancient fortress passing, with the estate of the Peverels, into the possession of John, Earl of Mortaigne, was in the absence of his brother, Richard I., committed to the custody of Richard del Pec. It is uncertain how long it continued in his possession; but on the accession of John, William Briwere, the favourite of that monarch, was appointed governor. It was afterwards seized by the disaffected barons, who retained it till 1215, when, it appears by the Chronicle of Dunstable, it was recovered for the king, by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby. In the reign of Henry III., John Scott, Earl of Chester, received a grant for it; but he dying without issue, the manor of Bolsover came, by allotment, to Ada, his fourth sister and co-heir, who married Henry de Hastrip, Lord Abergavenny. It was afterwards vested in the crown, by a compulsory exchange. In the reign of Henry VIII., it was held by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by the service of one knight's fee; but in the same reign, on the attainder of the duke's son and successor, it escheated to the crown. In the reign of Edward VI., George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, had a grant of this castle in fee-farm. In the reign of James I., the earl's son-in-law, Sir Charles Cavendish, purchased the fee of the crown, and building that part which is still stand-

Seized by
disaffected
barons.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Bolterstone .....chap	W. R. York	Barnsley ....9	Sheffield ....8	Penistone....5		170	....
22	Bolton .....ham	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ..12	Kirkby Lons 12	Clitheroe ..14		231	....
9	Bolton .....pa	Cumberland	Wigton	Cockmouth 9	Maryport ..13		303	1245
29	Bolton *.....pa & to	Northumb. .	Alnwick ....6	Wooler ....13	Rothbury ..11		314	117

ing, upon the site of the ruins of the former castle, made it one of the places of his residence. William, the son of Sir Charles, was afterwards Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle. "When Charles I. went into Scotland to be crowned," observes the Duchess of Newcastle, in the life of the duke, her husband, "he took his way through Nottinghamshire, and lying at Work-sop manor, hardly two miles distant from Welbeck, where the marquis then was, the marquis invited his majesty thither to dinner, which the king accepted. This entertainment cost between £4 and 5000. and his majesty liked it so well, that he sent my lord word that the queen was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare his like entertainment for her, as he had formerly done for him : which he did with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing that might add splendour to the feast, which both their majesties were to honour with their presence : Ben Johnson he employed in fitting such scenes and speeches, as he could best devise ; and sent for all the gentry to come and wait on their majes-ties, and did every thing he could to render it great, and worthy their acceptance. This he did at Bolsover, and resigned Welbeck for their ma-jesties' lodging. It cost him between £14 and £15,000." It is said, that the long building (the shell of which now remains) along the terrace here, was built on this occasion. But it is more probable, it was erected after the restoration, for the duchess mentions that the duke then "made some additional building here." In the civil wars, his houses were pulled down and disfurnished, of which the furniture here and at Welbeck, was particularly rich, and one suit of linen alone, bought for the king's entertain-ment here, cost £150. At this period Bolsover was a garrison under the command of Colonel Muscamp. The following account of its capture, by the parliamentary forces, is given in a parliamentary chronicle published by Vicars, intituled "The Burning Bush not Consumed." "Shortly after, i. e. after August 16th, 1664, the Noble Major-General having left Colonel Bright, a commander of my Lord Fairfax's, and a party of foot in the castle (Sheffield) by order from the Most Noble Earl of Manchester, ad-vanced towards Bowzan, alias Bolsover castle, about eight miles from Sheffield. It being another strong house of Marquis Newcastle's, in Derbyshire, which was well manned with soldiers, and strengthened with great guns, one whereof carried eighteen-pound bullets, others nine pound, and it had strong works about it ; yet this castle, also upon summons, was soon surrendered up to my lord's forces, upon fair and moderate charges granted them. It pleased God to give us in this castle of Bolsover, 120 muskets, besides pikes, halberts, &c. Also one iron drake, some leaden bullets, two mortar pieces, some other drakes, nine barrels of pow-der, with a proportion of match, some victuals for our soldiers, and some plunder." Henry II., Duke of Newcastle, dying without male issue, the Bolsover estate, became the property of Margaret, his sister, who had mar-ried John Hollis, Earl of Clare. They had issue, a daughter, married to Harley, Earl of Oxford, from whom, by a daughter also, Bolsover was carried to the Bentincks, Dukes of Portland.

BOLSOVER.

Entertain-
ment given
to Charles I.Bolsover
Castle.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 5, June 24, November 2.

* BOLTON. A small village situate on the north side of the Alne, having a chapel under Edlingham. Here the Earl of Surry was met by the noblemen and gentlemen of the north of England with 26,000 men before the battle of Flodden Field, and is only further of note on account of an hospital, founded by Robert De Roos, Baron of Wark, to support a master, three brethren, three chaplains, and thirteen leprous laymen. It

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
46	Bolton*..... pa & to	E. R. York.	Pocklington .3	York .....11	New Malton 13	215	103
45	Bolton..... to	W. R. York	Bradford ....3	Otley .....6	Leeds .....9	198	671
44	Bolton Abbey..... to	W. R. York	Skipton .....7	Ripley .....14	Otley .....10	215	112
45	Bolton by Bowland, pa	W. R. York	Clitheroe ....6	Settle .....10	Skipton ....13	223	1174
45	Bolton Bridge..... ham	W. R. York	Skipton .....6	Otley .....10	Keighley ....8	215	
44	Bolton Castle, pa & to	W. R. York	Middleham .7	Reeth .....4	Askrigg .....6	239	269
9	Bolton†..... to	Cumberland	Ireby.....2	Wigton ..:7	Heskett .....8	302	352
45	Bolton upon Dearn, } pa & to }	W. R. York	Rotherham .7	Barnsley ....9	Doncaster ...9	169	596
22	Bolton, Great, f m. t. } pa & to }	Lancaster ..	Manchester 11	Chorley ....12	Bury .....7	197	28299
22	Bolton, Little..... to	Lancaster ..	..... 11	..... 12	..... 7	197	12896

BOLTON.

is well endowed, and at the dissolution, came with the manor and village, to the Collingwoods of Eslington.

Henry Jen-
kins, 169
years of age.

* **BOLTON.** In Bolton Church is a monument erected to the memory of Henry Jenkins, who died in the year 1670, at the wonderful age of 169. He retained his faculties with little diminution to the last, and appeared in a law court, to give evidence of what had passed within his knowledge 140 years back. Having been born before registers were kept, no place would acknowledge him when in poverty as a native, and this venerable patriarch, during the latter part of his life, was compelled to beg his bread.

Extraor-
dinary cir-
cumstance.

† **BOLTON.** A copper mine has been opened in this parish within these few years. In the moss of Bolton wood a copper battle-axe was found four feet below the surface. It is recorded that John Porter of Bolton-gate, a man of temperate habits and sound constitution, died at the advanced age of ninety-six years; and that some time prior to that event, his hair, nails, teeth, and skin, and his whole crasis (temperature and constitution) was renewed, and became fresh as a child's. Coal and lime are produced in abundance, and copper is also found here, but not very plentifully.

Trade.

‡ **BOLTON, or Bolton-in-the-Moors.** The principal streets of the town unite at the market-place; two of them are nearly a mile in length, besides many others. Bolton is noted as one of the earliest stations of the cotton trade in England, but the primary manufacture was woollen. Velvet, counterpanes, and some other articles, were made as early as 1756, entirely composed of cotton. Muslin, dimity, and the quilting branches of the trade chiefly prevail here. At Bolton originated the machine first called the Hall in the Wood, from an old mansion, the residence of the inventor, Samuel Crompton, a weaver; and having given his invention to the public in 1780, was rewarded by a subscription, and afterwards in 1812 by a parliamentary grant of £5000. Bolton is also distinguished for the extent and excellency of its bleaching concerns. The church is a vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester; in the east window are the arms of Chetham and Bridgman families. A new church has been erected in Bradford-square. The grammar-school was founded by the will of Robert Lever in 1741. Robert Ainsworth, the lexicographer, received part of his education here. The chapelry of Little Bolton, northward of the town, is only separated by the river Croal; each of the townships is governed by its own borough-reeve and two constables, annually elected. All Saints' Chapel has been built about a century; and St. George's chapel was erected in 1796. The Bolton and Bury canal begins on the western side of Manchester from the river Irwell, to which it runs parallel in a northerly course, crossing it at Clifton by an aqueduct, and again near Little Lever, near which a branch runs to the town of Bury. The total length of the canal is fifteen miles, and the country with which it communicates abounds in coal and other mineral products. A railway to Leigh, which unites with the Liverpool and Manchester railway, affords facilities for an additional supply of coal. The parish of Bolton is extensive, abounding in moors, the soil for the most part sterile, but compensated by its hidden wealth, an abundant supply of that indispensable fuel coal. Owing to its increasing

Robert
Ainsworth.

<i>Top.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
46	Bolton Percy . . pa & to	E. R. York.	York 8	Selby 8	Tadcaster . . . 4	194	1298
22	Bolton by the Sands, }	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . . . 5	Millthorpe . . 9	Kirkby Lons 12	245	2476
40	..... pa & to	Westmoreld	Appleby . . . 4	Morland . . . 2	Penrith . . . 10	274	445
	Bolton in the Sands, * to						

wealth and population, new streets and squares are in daily progress, and local improvements of every description succeed each other with great rapidity. Town-halls for the transaction of public business have been recently erected in both townships, and here are a theatre, assembly and concert-rooms. The town is paved, watched, and lighted with gas, under the authority of provisions introduced into two acts of parliament for inclosing Bolton-moor. The market is well supplied with provisions, and the cattle fairs much attended. The privilege of holding a court-baron for the recovery of debts under 40s. is vested in the lordship of the manor of Bolton, which is now divided, but the Earl of Derby still remains the largest proprietor. Besides a Monday meeting of the magistrates of the hundred, a petty sessions is held every Friday. In the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament, Bolton adhered to the latter, and was in consequence stormed by Prince Rupert and James, Earl of Derby, and carried with much slaughter. Here too, the same active nobleman was decapitated on being taken prisoner in Cheshire, after the battle of Worcester. When the young pretender, Charles Edward, penetrated into the heart of the kingdom, through Preston and Manchester, Bolton experienced considerable alarm. The number of dissenters places of worship in both townships, amounts to sixteen or eighteen, including the Roman Catholics and all the leading classes. It now returns two members to parliament, and the returning officers are, the borough-reeves of Great and Little Bolton.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, July 30, 31; Oct. 13, 14, for horses, cattle, and cheese.—Mail arrives 8 evening; departs 8.17 in the evening.—Bankers, Hardcastle and Co.; draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—Inns, Bridge Inn, Ship, and Swan.

* **BOLTON.** Here the river Edin is crossed by a chain-bridge, thirty yards in length; this is situated about a mile north of the village, and was constructed at the expense of the landowners, by Mr. William Gibson, a self-taught artist, of the most wonderful powers. It was a maxim with Napoleon Buonaparte, that nothing was impossible in common life. He would not admit of a negative position until every exertion had been used to accomplish a given purpose; but probably in the annals of society, a more extraordinary instance of perseverance in a single individual is not upon record. Mr. William Gibson was born at Bolton, in the year 1720; his mother died when he was merely an infant, and his father also when he was very young, leaving him to grapple with a cheerless world, an orphan without education, friends, or support, or any means of procuring either. In this situation he placed himself under the care of a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood, where he remained several years. At the age of seventeen or eighteen he was informed that his father had been possessed of a considerable estate, in landed property, and that at the beginning of the last century, he had descended from the same family with Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. His little stock of money was soon gone in procuring information, and he had the mortification to find the estate had been mortgaged to even more than its value; after leaving his employment he rented a small farm of his own, called Hollins, at Cartmell Fell, near Cartmell. The operation of figures having long engrossed his attention, he applied himself vigorously to study; but the total want of even the common rudiments of education, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, cruelly balked his endeavours. English reading however he soon acquired, and having purchased a treatise on arithmetic, he was able to perform all the ordinary branches of that science. Vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extractions of the square and cube roots, in all this practice he was greatly assisted by the wonderful strength of his memory, which was so

GREAT
BOLTON.

Court of
Requests.

Gibson, a
self-taught
artist.

His extra-
ordinary
application.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
44	Bolton upon Swale } chap & to }	N. R. York	Catterick ... 2	Richmond ... 6	Bedale 8	230	....
24	Bonby pa	Lincoln	Glandford Br 6	Barton 5	Crowle 16	162	339	
20	Bonchurch * pa	Hants	Newport ... 10	Niton 5	Brading 7	88	146	

BOLTON.

Gibson's
great learn-
ing.A pheno-
menon of
nature.

His death.

good that he could tell without putting down a number, the product of any two figures multiplied together, although the multiplicand each consisted of nine places of figures—still he was totally unaware that he differed from the genius of any other person. Finding himself, however, labouring under the disadvantage of not being able to write, he soon overcame that obstacle, and not knowing even the word mathematics, he imagined himself to have acquired the highest point of his exertions, and challenged all his companions; but in the society which he frequented, something was proposed to him concerning Euclid, and having ascertained it to be a book containing the elements of geometry, he purchased it, applied himself diligently to study, and at the very next meeting was competent to answer some of the most abstruse questions; it was his usual practice, during the hours of relaxation from his farm, to solve the most difficult and important questions, in the highest elements of algebra, on the knee of his breeches with a piece of chalk. The system of astronomy and the arithmetic of infinities, became perfectly familiar to him. He well considered the laws of gravity, and the ebbing and flowing of the tides. The art of navigation, the principles of mechanics; also the doctrine of motion, of falling bodies, and the elements of optics, he grounded himself in, and went through the study of the conic sections to make trial as a preliminary of Fluxions, which had only lately been discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, and which may be considered as the boundary of mathematics. He made himself master of both a fluxion and a flowing quantity. He frequently had questions sent him to solve by gentlemen from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and even Gottingen, in Germany, which he never failed to perform; “and,” says his biographer, “from the minute enquiries he made into natural philosophy, there was scarcely a phenomenon in nature that ever came to his knowledge or observation but he could in some measure or other reasonably account for it.” His usual appellation was Willy o’the Hollins, from which place he removed to Tarngreen, where he resided fifteen years; from thence to a residence near Cartmell. His farmhouse, for nearly forty years, was converted into an academy for eight or ten gentlemen, many of whom were turned out eminent mathematicians as well as navigators, during which time he still followed his agricultural pursuits. He was several times appointed by acts of parliament a commissioner for the enclosing of commons. His judgment in surveying lands, and also of the quality of that land was equally good. Also in levelling, and conveying water from one place to another, for he was well acquainted with the curvature of the earth’s surface. Mr. Gibson was fond of society, and his company was courted by all who knew him. He had lived in the most perfect connubial happiness and harmony for fifty years, when he received a fall, while returning from Cartmell to Eggarslach, which so seriously injured him internally, that he only survived four days. He was in his seventy-first year, and left ten children to lament a tender and indulgent parent, and a numerous circle of friends and neighbours to deplore the loss of so truly great and excellent a man.

* **BONCHURCH**, or St. Boniface. This parish forms part of the romantic craggy district, called Undercliff, in the Isle of Wight, where the downs terminate in a steep precipice of limestone rock, the elevation of which is from 90 to 120 feet. The road below the cliffs is stony and irregular, but the scenery by which it is surrounded is of the grandest description. The cottage of St. Boniface, finely seated at the foot of a steep and mountainous eminence, on a small level plain, was the property of the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation		
22	Bonds	to Lancaster	Garstang	2	Preston	11	Lancaster	13	228	....
44	Bondgate	to W. R. York	Ripon	1	Ripley	8	Boro'bridge . . .	6	221	....
35	Bonehill	to Stafford	Tamworth	1	Lichfield	6	S. Coldfield . . .	7	115	3874
33	Boningale	pa Salop	Shifnal	6	Bridgenorth . . .	9	Wolverhampt . .	7	130	....
21	Bonington	pa Kent	Ashford	7	Hythe	7	New Romney? . .	7	60	127
10	Bonsall	pa Derby	Matlock	2	Wicksworth . . .	3	Winster	4	143	1315
34	Bonstone	ham Somerset	Bridgewater? . .	7	Stowey	2	Taunton	12	146	....
54	Bonvilstone	ham Glamorgan	Cowbridge	5	Cardiff	3	Llantrissant . . .	8	163	247
46	Bonwich	to E. R. York	Driffield	11	Bridlington . . .	10	Hornsea	4	192	22
37	Bookham, Great.	pa Surrey	Leatherhead . . .	3	Dorking	5	Cobham	5	22	890
37	Bookham, Little.	pa Surrey	.....	4	.....	6	.....	5	23	191
33	Booley	to Salop	Wem	5	Drayton	10	Shrewsbury . . .	9	152	138
29	Boomer	to Northumb.	Alnwick	6	Alnmouth	3	Belford	19	314	134
46	Booth	ham E. R. York	Howden	3	Snaith	7	Thorne	10	176	....
7	Booth Lane	ham Chester	Sandbach	2	Middlewich . . .	3	Nantwich	8	164	....
46	Booth Ferry	to E. R. York	Howden	3	Snaith	7	Thorne	10	176	....
24	Boothby Graffo	pa Lincoln	Sleaford	10	Lincoln	9	Newark	13	125	173
24	Boothby Pagnell	pa Lincoln	Colsterworth? . .	7	Grantham	7	Folkingham? . . .	7	109	116
35	Boothten	ham Stafford	Newcastle	2	Hanley	2	Stone	9	148	121
23	Boothorpe	ham Leicester	Ashby de la Z? . .	3	Burton	7	Derby	14	118	....
22	Booths, Higher	to Lancaster	Burnley	4	Clitheroe	5	Colne	5	215	4347
22	Booths, Lower.	to Lancaster	Haslingden	3	Burnley	4	Blackburn	10	207	2175

late Colonel Hill, who obtained it by his marriage with an heiress of a branch of the Popham family. The grounds are disposed with much judgment, and possess great natural beauty. At a short distance is a spring, the virtues of which were formerly held in such high repute, that even seamen were accustomed to lower the fore-topmast on sailing past this place. In approaching the village the scenery assumes a very different character; "the smooth declivity of the down is abrupt, and present a romantic waste of craggy, broken, and almost naked rocks; such as may be expected on the side of a mountain, where one great stone is checked in its progress by the projection of another that is firm enough to resist its further fall. This is the leading feature of the higher parts of this small parish; the lower parts consists of the same stupendous fragments as are seen in the other spots of the Undercliff, on some of which arise isolated and natural pyramids." Bonchurch cottage stands in a romantic situation. Nearly opposite, is a singular rock, abruptly starting from the ground, on which the proprietor has erected a prospect seat, giving it the appearance of a small fort. The church, imbosomed in fine trees, is a small antique building. The rude promontory of Dun-nose presents its craggy heights beyond Bonchurch, and, by precluding all passage along the shore, obliges the traveller to climb a steep and zigzag road, formed through the masses of disjointed rock. Bonchurch was the birth-place of Admiral Hobson. Having been left an orphan at a very early age, he was apprenticed to a tailor; but, inspired by the sight of a squadron of men-of-war coming round Dun-nose, he suddenly quitted his work, ran to the beach, jumped into the first boat he saw, and plied his oars so skilfully, that he quickly reached the admiral's ship, where he entered as a seaboy. A day or two afterwards, they met a French squadron; and during the action which ensued, while the admiral and his antagonist were engaged yard-arm and yard-arm, young Hobson contrived to get on board the enemy's ship unperceived, and struck and carried off the French flag; at the moment when he regained his own vessel, the British tars shouted 'Victory!' without any other cause than that the enemy's colors had disappeared. The French crew, thrown into confusion by this event, ran from their guns, and while the officers were ineffectually endeavouring to rally them, the British seamen boarded their ship, and forced them to surrender. At this juncture, Hobson descended from the shrouds with the French flag wrapped round his arm; and, after triumphantly exhibiting his prize to the seamen on the main-deck, he was ordered to the quarter-deck, where the admiral complimented him on his bravery, and assured him of his protection. From this period his promotion was rapid; and having passed through the inferior ranks of the service with much credit, he was made admiral.

BON-
CHURCH.

Birth-place
of Admiral
Hobson.

His great
bravery.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
9	Bootle* . . . m. t. & pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass . 7	Mellum. . . . 8	Ulverstone. 17	290	737	
22	Bootle to	Lancaster	Liverpool . . 3	Ormskirk . . . 3	Prescott . . . 9	207		
27	Bopton pa	Norfolk	Reepham . . 2	Aylesham . . 6	Norwich . . 13	113	199	
42	Bordesly . . . chap	Worcester	Bromsgrove . 6	Birmingham 12	Redditch . . 2	114		
16	Bordeau ti	Hants	Petersfield . 4	Alton . . . 11	Alresford . . 11	58		
21	Borden pa	Kent	Sittingbourne 3	Milton . . . 4	Maidstone . 10	39	771	
39	Bordesley . . . ham	Warwick	Birmingham 1	Solihull . . 6	Coleshill . . 9	109		
44	Bordley to	W. R. York	Skipton . . 10	Settle . . . 9	Kettlewell . 5	226		
14	Boreham . . . ham	Wilts	Heytesbury . 3	Warminster 2	Westbury . . 6	95		
14	Boreham . . . pa	Essex	Chelmsford . 4	Witham . . 6	Maldon . . 7	33	991	
38	Boreham Street	Sussex	East Bourne 9	Hailsham . . 6	Battle . . . 8	54		
17	Boresford . . . to	Hereford	Knighton . . 5	Presteign . . 4	Ludlow . . 13	155	112	
12	Boreson . . . ham	Dorset	Gussage . . 1	Cranborne . 5	Blandford . 9	98		
14	Borley pa	Essex	Headingham . 7	Sudbury . . 3	Clare . . . 7	54	195	
42	Borly to	Worcester	Droitwich . 4	Worcester . 7	Stourport . 6	118		
22	Borough	Lancaster	Lancaster . . 3	Garstang . . 9	Preston . . 20	238		
49	Borough . . . ham	Caermarthen	Locher . . . 6	Kidwelly . . 9	Swansea . . 16	221	4173	
34	Boroughbridge . ham	Somerset	Langport . . 6	Somerton . . 8	Taunton . . 10	131		
44	Boroughbridge*nt & to	W. R. York	Ripon . . . 7	York . . . 24	Knaresboro' . 7	206	950	

Black-comb
mountain

* BOOTLE is a small but pleasant market-town, situated amongst fertile meadows and cultivated lands in the ward of Allerdale. Bootle Church, though an ancient structure, contains nothing remarkable, except an octagonal font of black marble, having on each face two shields, raised from the plane, and inscribed with a Latin sentence, in old English and Saxon characters. The inscription contains the words of baptism—"In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." Westward of Bootle, on a common called Esk-Meals, adjoining a small inlet of the sea, are some remains of an encampment, where Roman coins and altars have frequently been found. About a mile from the town, commences the ascent of the mountain Black-comb. It stands near the sea; and having the level counties of Lancashire and Cheshire on its south-east side, it may, in a clear day, be plainly distinguished from Talk-on-the-hill, in Staffordshire, nearly 100 miles distant. Several mountains of North Wales, the Isle of Man, and fourteen counties of England and Scotland, can be seen from the summit of this mountain; which in one part displays a capacious cavity, denoting to have been the crater of a volcano: a small rivulet now springs from the centre of the cavity. The fragments on the margin are of vitrified matter, with some few crystalizations. In the country immediately surrounding this rock, extending between the sea and Duddon river, are several Druidical circles, and other remains of antiquity.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, April 25, Sept. 24, for cloth and corn; and April 6, and Aug. 3, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

The devil's
arrows.

† BOROUGH-BRIDGE derives the latter part of its name from a handsome stone bridge across the river Ure. It was formerly called New Borough in contradistinction to Old Borough, or Aldborough, a village about a mile distant. The walls of this town, though level with the ground, may easily be traced in a circumference of more than a mile and a half, enclosing an area containing sixty acres, which slope to the river side. They were nearly four yards thick, and were erected on large pebbles, laid in a bed of blue clay. Near the centre of the station is a hillock called Borough-hill, which appears to have been the citadel. In the heart of the town is a cross twelve feet in height, composed of the same species of stone as the devil's arrows, which are a short distance to the west. These singular stones, which have excited so much curiosity among antiquaries, were four in number. They were erected upright in the earth, but one of them was destroyed in the last century. The remaining three stand about two hundred feet apart, and are of an obeliskal form and stupendous size. As is usual, in such cases, various opinions have been started on the subject of obelisks: some supposing them to be erections of the Druids, but the majority concurring in ascribing them to the Romans. However this may be, it is plain they are the productions of a people who possessed considerable mechanical skill; but who were as yet remote from the point

<i>Major.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>	
11	Boroughstone	Devon	Totness	5	Kingsbridge	Dartmouth	7	201	...
40	Borough Sowerby	Westmorland	Brough	1	K. Stephen	Orton	14	261	...
37	Borough Street . . ham.	Surrey	Ewel	3	Reigate	Croydon	7	14	...
21	Borough Green . . ham	Kent	Wrotham	2	Ightham	Seal	4	26	...
6	Borough Green . . pa	Cambridge	Newmarket	3	Cambridge	Linton	12	60	...
32	Borras Bovagh . . to	Denbigh	Wrexham	1	Holt	Chester	11	176	45
32	Borras Riffrey . . to	Denbigh	Denbigh	5	.....	.....	6	181	41
44	Borrowby . . to	N. R. York	Thirsk	5	York	Northallerton	5	222	350
43	Borrowby . . to	N. R. York	Whitby	9	Gisborough	Stokesley	19	215	68
29	Borrowdon . . to	Northumb	Alnwick	16	Rothbury	Wooler	16	310	174
40	Borrowdale . . ham	Westmorland	Orton	5	Kendal	Sedburgh	9	271	...
10	Borrows Ash	Derby	Risley	3	Chaddesden	Nottingham	11	122	...
5	Borstell . . pa	Buckingham	Bicester	6	Thame	Oxford	9	52	...
22	Borwick . . to	Lancaster	Lancaster	9	Millthorpe	K. Lonsdale	7	249	270
43	Bossall . . pa & to	N. R. York	York	10	New Malton	Pocklington	11	206	1375
17	Bosbury . . pa	Hereford	Ledbury	4	Bromyard	Castle Prome	3	124	1061
33	Boscobel * ex. par. lib.	Salop	Shiffhall	7	Newport	Brewwood	4	136	...
41	Boscombe . . pa	Wilts	Amesbury	5	Salisbury	Luggershall	10	174	148
7	Bosden . . to	Chester	Stockport	3	Altringham	Manchester	8	174	...
38	Bosham . . pa	Sussex	Chichester	3	Havant	Portsmouth	14	66	1181
57	Boshelton . . to	Pembroke	Pembroke	6	Milford	Nangle	10	277	222
7	Bosley . . to & chap	Chester	Congleton	6	Macclesfield	Leek	3	162	587
34	Bosmer . . ham	Somerset	Bridgewater	3	Taunton	Stowey	10	142	...
8	Bossney . . bo	Cornwall	Launceston	17	Camelford	Bodmin	14	230	...
21	Bossingham . . ham	Kent	Canterbury	6	Dover	Hythe	13	60	...
16	Bossington . . pa	Hants	Stockbridge	4	Romsey	Winchester	11	75	47
34	Bossington . . ti	Somerset	Minehead	8	Dulverton	Williscomb	22	172	...
7	Bostock . . to	Chester	Middlewich	3	Northwich	Tarporley	9	170	318
21	Boston . . ham	Kent	Woolwich	1	Dartford	Greenwich	4	10	...

of refinement which the Romans had attained before their arrival in Britain. Since 1557, it returned two representatives to parliament, but by the Reform Bill is now disfranchised. The houses are neat, and the market-place is embellished with a handsome fluted column of the Doric order. The old mansion of the Tancredes has been converted into an inn. Here was fought, in 1321, the battle between Edward II. and the disaffected barons, in which the rebel Lancaster was taken prisoner.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 27 and 28, for horned cattle and sheep; June 22 and 23, ditto, with horses and hardware; and Oct. 23, horned cattle and sheep.—Mail arrives 6.0 afternoon, and departs 6.10 morning.—Bankers, Fletcher and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.—Inns, Crown and Greyhound.

* **BOSCOBEL.** Boscobel House, an ancient building, still preserved in good condition, is remarkable for the asylum which it afforded to Charles II. after the defeat of his troops at Worcester. The particulars of the king's flight and escape, with the assistance he received to that end from several unlettered peasants, in whose breasts the steady and pure flame of loyalty was not to be extinguished by the temptation of a large reward for treason, form an interesting and curious narrative. Four brothers of the name of Pendrill, with their brother-in-law, named Francis Yates, reluctantly yielded up their little store of clothes and money to disguise his majesty, and afford means of escape; hazarded their lives to conceal him, and thought themselves richly rewarded by his thanks, and the success of their humble but vigorous exertions. Disguised in the habit of a wood-cutter, the king remained at Boscobel five days, until the first ardour of his pursuers was cooled, and then retired to Mosely, a more secure retreat. Whilst at the former place, he sometimes retired into the neighbouring wood, where he ascended an oak tree; but his usual hiding place were in a garret, and in and near a large chimney, which have been preserved with care through all the alterations which the interior of the house has undergone. The owner of the house was Charles Giffard, Esq., who was also a principal in the preservation of his sovereign. His majesty's adventures in the oak are thus related. "After a short conference, and but inchoated counsel of the king's probablest means of escape, it was resolved by them to betake themselves to the wood again, and accordingly about nine o'clock that Saturday morning, the 6th of September, they went into the wood, and Colonel

BOROUGH-BRIDGE.

Disfranchised.

Charles II. concealed in the oak here.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.	
24	Boston,*pa. bo. & sea pt	Lincoln	Lincoln	36	Spalding....	16	Louth .....32	149	11240
22	Boston ham	Lancashire .	Manchester..	7	Oldham	4	Stockport....	7	187

BOSTON.

Careless brought and led the king to that so much celebrated oak, where before he had himself been lodged. By the help of William Pendrill's wood-ladder, they got up into the boughs and branches of the tree, which were very thick and well spread, full of leaves, so that it was impossible for any one to discern through them. Here the king, being accommodated with pillows, fell asleep for some hours, and awaking very hungry, was regaled by the colonel with a luncheon of bread and cheese, with which Pendrill's wife had furnished him. Meantime a messenger, who had been dispatched to Wolverhampton to enquire after means for furthering their escape, returned with intelligence that Mr. Whitgrave, of Mosely, was well disposed to assist them." The royal oak, said to have sprung from an acorn of that which sheltered the king, stands near the middle of a large field adjoining the garden. White Ladies' Priory is a picturesque ruin, in a sequestered and romantic spot, about three quarters of a mile from Boscobel. It was inhabited by white or Cistercian nuns as early as the reign of Richard I., or John. The circular arches in the walls, without pillars, indicate it to be of Saxon origin. The place is extra-parochial, and the area of the church is still used as a burying-ground, chiefly for those of the Catholic persuasion.

The royal oak.

Incorporated in 1203.

The town set on fire.

* BOSTON, the most populous and the principal commercial town in the division of Holland, is situate on the Witham (the Lindis of Leland), about five miles from its mouth. The parish is about two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the town occupies about half of that extent. Boston is a borough and seaport, as well as a market town. It was incorporated as early as the year 1203, and sent members to parliament in the time of King Edward II. In succeeding reigns, by new charters, it obtained many privileges and immunities. In a charter dated in 1545, it was declared a borough, to be governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common council men, or burgesses; a recorder, town-clerk, six constables, a coroner, two sergeants at mace, and a clerk of the market. The mayor and burgesses to be a body corporate, and to implead or to be impleaded, by the name of "The Mayor and Burgesses of Boston, in the county of Lincoln," with privilege to hold two markets weekly, and two fairs annually; and during the same, to hold courts of pie poudre. By a charter dated in the time of Elizabeth, the mayor and burgesses were empowered to hold a court of admiralty, for the port and creeks of Boston; and in the reign of James I., it was favoured with still farther privileges. From its situation, Boston obtained very early notice. Stukeley says that the Romans built a fort at the entrance of the Witham, and had a ferry over the river at Redstone Gowt, about a furlong distance from the south entrance of the present town; and that an old Roman foundation was dug up here, with an urn containing ashes, a small pot with an ear to it, an iron key, and an urn lined "with lead, full of red earth and bones, unquestionably Roman."—About the end of the reign of Henry I., a fellow named Robert Chamberlain, at the head of some villains, disguised like monks and priests, while a tournament was proclaiming at the fair, set the town on fire, in several places, in order to plunder the inhabitants while they were removing their effects, many of them being rich merchants. During this conflagration, melted gold and silver are said to have met together in the streets, as at the destruction of Corinth. Chamberlain was taken, and, confessing the fact, was hanged, but would not impeach his accomplices. In the early part of the reign of Edward II., a staple was established at Boston, for wool, leather, tin, lead,

and other mercantile articles, Leland says, "the staple and stilliard houses yet remain." In the bight of the river, a building stands which goes by the name of the Stillyard. This was probably the site of the ancient custom-house, where, while the staple privileges remained, the commodities were weighed, by means of a large steel-yard, or weighing machine. By the roll of the high fleet of Edward III., Boston appears to have been then a considerable place; for it furnished a quota of sixteen ships to the maritime militia. Subsequently the town gradually declined; and about eighty years ago, it sunk so low as nearly to lose the whole of its trade, owing to the navigation of the Witham being choked with mud. The barges, or flat vessels, which required only a small draught of water, could then reach the quays only at high spring tides; but, on cutting a new channel from the town to Dogdyke, an extent of twelve miles, the river was again rendered navigable. The Holland fens being inclosed about seventy years ago, the produce of 22,000 acres of rich cultivated land came to the market. This occasioned an increase of shipping from five or six, to seventy or eighty vessels, exclusive of other small craft; and the inclosure and draining of Wildmore, with the east and west fens, which consist of about 41,000 acres, has evidently increased the wealth and population of the town. The foreign trade is principally to the north of Europe, and consists of imports of deals, battens, barks, hemp, iron, linen, &c. Its export trade is chiefly coasting, and consists of corn and other provisions, with an occasional back freight of coals from Sunderland and Newcastle. Considerable quantities of coals from Sunderland are brought down the Trent and Witham. The above-mentioned fens were in some places fifty, and in others thirty miles broad. The number of water-fowl, particularly the duck, mallard, teal, and widgeon, which were formerly taken in them, previously to the inclosures, is incredible. Great quantities are still taken by means of decoys, which are very large ponds, dug in the fens, with four or five creeks, running from them to a great length, each growing gradually narrower till it comes to a point. The banks are well planted with willows, sallows, osiers, and the like kinds of underwood. Into these ponds the fowls are enticed by ducks bred up for the purpose: for the decoy-ducks being fed constantly at certain places, become at length so familiar as to feed out of the hand; and as they are not confined, they fly abroad and return at pleasure. During the proper season of the year they take frequent flights, and sometimes, after being gone several weeks, return home with numerous flocks of fowl. As soon as the decoy-man perceives the flocks settled in the pond, he goes down secretly to the angles of it, under the cover of hedges made with reeds, and then throws a quantity of corn into such shallow places as the decoy-ducks are accustomed to, and to which they immediately resort, followed by the strangers. Thus they are for several days entertained without any disturbance, the bait being sometimes thrown into one place, and sometimes into another, till they are insensibly led into the narrow canals of the pond, where the trees on each side hang over head like an arbour, though at a considerable height from the water. Here the boughs are conducted with such art, that a large net is spread near the tops of the trees, and fastened to hoops, which reach from side to side, though the passage is so wide and lofty, that the fowls do not perceive the net above them. In the meantime the decoy-man going forward behind the reeds, throws corn into the water, which the decoy-ducks greedily fall on and encourage their visitors, till by degrees they are all got under the sweep of the net, which imperceptibly grows narrower, till it ends in a point, like a purse, perhaps two or three hundred yards from the entrance. When the decoy-man perceives that they are all within the net, a dog, who is perfectly taught his business, rushes from behind the reeds into the water, swimming directly after the fowl, and barking at them. Immediately they take wing, but being beaten down, naturally swim forward to avoid the dog, till they are at length hurried into the purse, where they fall a prey to

Boston.

The river
choked
with mud.

Foreign
trade.

Abundance
of wild fowl.

Mode of de-
coying.

BOSTON.	<p>the decoy-man, who there waits to receive them. All this is done with so little disturbance, that the wild ducks left in the great pond take no notice of it; so that a single decoy-man, having seized all the fowl in one of these creeks, or canals, goes round to execute the same business at the rest, always taking care to distinguish the decoy-ducks, and set them at liberty. By these means incredible numbers of wild-fowl are taken every week during the season, most of which are sent up to London. Ten decoys, it is said, during one winter, furnished the enormous number of 31,200. Formerly Boston had several religious houses, among which was St. Botolph's priory, said to have been founded by St. Botolph, in the time of the Saxons, whence the town derived both its origin and its name. There was also a priory near the sea, dedicated to St. Mary; four friaries of Augustine, black, grey, and white friars; and three colleges, dedicated to St. Mary, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter. The chief object of curiosity and beauty in the town is the church, which is a large, elegant, and interesting pile of architecture. Stukeley says, that the first stone was laid by dame Margery Tilney, in the year 1309; and "that she put five pounds upon it, as did Sir John Tweesdale, the vicar, and Richard Stevenson, a like sum; and that these were the greatest sums at that time given." It is dedicated to St. Botolph, the tutelar saint of mariners, and is supposed to be the largest church, without cross aisles, in the kingdom, or perhaps in the world. The nave is very lofty and grand; the ceiling, representing a stone vaulting, is said to be of Irish oak. It consists of fourteen groined arches, with light spandrels, which, by their elegant curves, intersections, and embossments, produce a beautiful effect. The upper part of the nave is lighted by twenty-eight clerestory windows between the springs of the arches. Beneath these, and on each side of the nave, is an aisle, the roofs of which were formerly lined with flat ceilings, divided into numerous compartments, each ornamented with historic paintings. These becoming impaired, were replaced by ceilings in some degree corresponding with the nave, which is divided by an open screen, into two unequal parts; that on the west side, being about one-third, forms a noble area; that on the east side, containing the other two-thirds, is used for the performance of Divine worship. The chancel, which is spacious and lofty, has on each side, ranges of stalls, the seats of which are ornamented with grotesque carvings; over these formerly were canopies, highly embellished with foliage and fret-work. The altar is of oak, in the Corinthian order, which, though beautiful in itself, is not in unison with the style of the building. It is enriched with a copy of Ruben's celebrated picture, "The taking down from the Cross," executed by P. Mequignon, and was the gift of Richard Smith, Esq. The tower is said to have been built after the model of that belonging to the great church of Antwerp; and, on comparing it with the print of the structure, drawn and engraved by Hollar, a great similarity is observable. It is peculiarly handsome, and measures 282 feet in height. The shape and altitude of this part of the structure, with the extreme richness of tracery, windows, buttresses, pinnacles, lantern, &c. conspire to render it a general attraction. It is generally considered to be the most elegant tower in England. It is divided into four stories, exclusive of an ornamented basement. In the lower tier, are three large windows, full of mullions and tracery. In the next story are two windows on each front, with ogee canopies; and above these is the third story, having one large window in each front. This division is crowned with a parapet, embattled wall, and an octangular lantern, which has a window in each face, and is connected with the corner pinnacles by flying buttresses. The length of the church, from the western door in the tower, to the east wall in the chancel, is 290 feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles 99 feet. Altogether, this church is commonly said to have 365 steps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars; corresponding to the days, weeks, and months, of the year. On the 20th of November, 1817, the day on which the remains of the lamented Princess Charlotte were consigned to their native earth, this noble structure</p>	
St. Botolph's priory.		
Remarkable church.		
The altar.		
Peculiarly handsome tower.		

was lighted throughout; a circumstance which, it is believed, never occurred before; while the altar, the organ-loft, the pulpit, reading and clerk's desks, with the corporation pews, being hung with black, gave that sombre cast to the otherwise brilliant and noble scene which suited the solemnity of the occasion, and naturally impressed the minds with sentiments of reverential awe. The mayor and corporation went in procession from the cross chamber, having the maces reversed and dressed in crape: and such was the extreme crowd, that it was with much difficulty they reached their pews. The whole interior of the church was not merely filled, it was literally crammed. It was calculated that there were at least 5,000 persons present. The Dead March in Saul was played by the organist, while the mayor and corporation were proceeding to their seats, and other solemn and appropriate music was performed in the course of the evening. The service was very audibly and solemnly read by the Rev. J. Wayet, the lecturer; the Psalms, lessons, and other portions, being taken out of the funeral service. An appropriate and very impressive discourse was then delivered by the Rev. Barth. Goe, the vicar, from Ecclesiastes, vii. ver. 4:—"The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning!" The congregation seemed to have their attention completely fixed, and to be deeply impressed by the awfulness of the occasion which had brought them together; and through the excellent arrangements which had been made, silence and order were preserved in every part of the church, nor did any accident take place though the pressure in many parts was extreme. In the town of Boston, there are meeting-houses for the Independents, General Baptists, Calvinistic Baptists, and Arminian Methodists, and Universalists. Here is also a free grammar-school, which was first endowed by a grant dated the 17th of January, 1554, of lands in the time of Queen Mary; but, as appears by an inscription over the entrance, the school was not erected till the year 1566. A charity-school was founded here by a Mr. Laughton, for twenty-five boys, sons of free burgesses, admissible at the age of seven years. They remain till fourteen, when each boy is entitled to ten pounds as a premium to put him apprentice, provided he be bound to a free burgess. The blue-coat school, established about the year 1713, is supported chiefly by subscription, and admits thirty boys, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and twenty girls, who are instructed in reading, knitting, &c. In 1795, a General Dispensary was instituted, which has been laudably supported by subscription. A permanent library was established in 1799; besides which there are various reading societies in the town. A theatre, on a large scale, was erected and fitted up in the modern style, some years ago. One of the greatest improvements which have been made in this town, is that of deepening the channel of the river, and enlarging the harbour, which were effected from the designs of Mr. Rennie. A neat iron bridge, consisting of a single arch, the small segment of a large circle, eighty-six feet in the span; and in breadth, including the cornice on each side, thirty-nine feet, has superseded the wooden one. The abutments are so deep and so low, as to relieve the convexity of the arch; so that, instead of the artificial and inconvenient hills, which bridges usually occasion in the road, the passage is permitted to keep an horizontal direction. The expence, which was defrayed by the corporation, including the purchase-money of buildings, &c. amounted to nearly £22,000. This town, like most other places in marshy situations near the sea, experiences a deficiency of good water, as that from the wells is rather brackish. This is found to be the case after boring to a great depth. There are, however, a few private wells, or reservoirs, and one public pump, which furnishes tolerable good water. John Fox, the martyrologist, was a native of Boston. He was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Magdalen college; but refusing to conform to the religion set up by Henry VIII., he was appointed tutor to the Duke of Norfolk's family, and preached at Ryegate. To save him from the per-

BOSTON.

Impressive ceremony.

Religious establishments.

Theatre.

John Fox, the martyrologist.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
23	Bosworth pa	Leicester . .	M. Harboro' . .5	Leicester . .13	Lutterworth . .8	83	....
23	Bosworth* m t	Leicester . .	Hinckley . . .7	Atherstone . .7	Leicester . .14	106	....
9	Botchardby	Cumberland .	Carlisle . . .1	Heskett . . .14	Brampton . .10	302	144	
23	Botcheston ham	Leicester . .	M. Bosworth . .5	Leicester . . .8	Hinckley . . .9	104	82	
17	Botcott	Hereford . .	Hav8	Weobly . . .9	Hereford . .14	149	....

BOSTON.

secution of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, the duke sent him into Germany. In the time of Edward VI., he returned, and resumed his function at Ryegate. Queen Mary soon afterwards ascending the throne, he was again obliged to fly; on which occasion, he went to his friend Operinus, printer, at Basil, whom he had formerly assisted, and there first published his Latin edition of his *Book of Martyrs*. On Queen Elizabeth's coming to the crown, Fox returned again to England, was well received by the Duke of Norfolk; and, through his patronage, became minister of Ryegate, and prebendary of Shipton, in the diocese of Salisbury.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 4 and 5, for sheep; August 5, town fair; Nov. 20, horses; Dec. 11, horned cattle.—*Mail* arrives 11.56 morning; departs 3.50 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Clayton and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.; Gee and Co., on Roberts and Co.—*Inns*, Peacock, Red Lion, White Hart, and White Horse.

Battle of
Bosworth-field.

* BOSWORTH is a small town, pleasantly situated on an eminence three miles distant from Sutton-heath, or Bosworth-field, celebrated in history for the memorable battle fought between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. This contest, in which the former lost his life and crown, on the 23d August, 1485, terminated the long and bloody wars of the houses of York and Lancaster. The king's army consisted of 12,000 men, and Richmond's not above 5000. Almost at the decision of the battle, Lord Stanley declared for Richmond, and placed the crown on his head after the battle. On the king's side 2000 men were slain, amongst whom were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, Sir Richard Radcliff, and Sir Robert Brakenbury. Richmond lost but 100 men, Sir Richard Brandon, his standard bearer was the principal person of note who fell. The Earl of Surrey was made prisoner, but afterwards released and pardoned. Lord Catesby, Richard's chief counsellor, was executed at Leicester. The exact spot is ascertained by several pieces of swords, heads of lances, barbs of arrows, pieces of pole axes, &c. said to have been found on the field. Sir Wolston Dixie, of Bosworth, was created a baronet, July 4th, 1660. The town of Bosworth intrinsically contains but little to excite or gratify curiosity. The church is spacious though low, and has a very beautiful spire, and in the chancel is a fine monument of the Dixie family. The market, whence the town is distinguished, was obtained by Richard Harcourt, in the reign of Edward I., and which was formerly considerable, is now of little or no importance. Here is a free-school, and a petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held here. Thomas Simpson, F.R.S., a very eminent mathematician, was born at this place in 1710. His father, who was a stuff-weaver, intended him for the same business, and perceiving his taste for study, forbade him the use of books, which produced an open rupture, and he was left to shift for himself. He in consequence left Bosworth, and took lodgings at the house of a tailor's widow at Nuneaton, whom he afterwards married. Here he lived some time, working at his trade, and while thus employed became acquainted with a pedlar, who professed astrology. His new friend lent him Cocker's arithmetic, a treatise on algebra, and Partridge's book of genitures, which he studied so diligently, that he soon became astrologer on his own account, and the fortune-telling oracle of the neighbourhood. An unlucky undertaking to raise the devil, by which piece of imposture a simple girl was frightened into a confirmed insanity, obliged him to quit Nuneaton, and he repaired to Derby, where he occupied himself in his trade by day, and instructed pupils at night. He remained at Derby until 1736,

Death of
Richard III.Thomas
Simpson,
mathema-
tician.

<i>Magp.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Mil s from</i>				<i>Dist. Popu- Lond. tion.</i>	
36	Botesdale* . . . m t & pa	Suffolk . . .	Eye 7	Ixworth 8	Diss 6	86	655	
29	Bothall pa & to	Northumb .	Morpeth 3	Blyth 7	Shields 15	291	755	
30	Bothamsall pa	Nottingham	Tuxford 6	East Retford . 6	Ollerton 4	138	326	
4	Bothampstead . . . ham	Berks	Ilksley 4	Streathley . . 7	Newbury 8	53	...	
9	Bothell to	Cumberland	Cockermouth . 7	Wigton 10	Maryport . . . 10	305	405	
12	Bothenhampton . . pa	Dorset . . .	Bridport 1	Beamminster . 7	Dorchester . . 15	135	424	
12	Bothenwood ham	Dorset . . .	Pool 6	Blandford . . 10	Cranbourn . . 11	100	...	
4	Botley ti	Berks	Oxford 2	Abingdon . . . 7	Witney 9	55	133	
39	Botley ham	Warwick . .	Henley 2	Solihull 8	Alcester 10	103	...	
5	Botley ham	Buckingham	Chesham 2	Rickmansw. . 8	Berkhampst. . 5	28	...	
16	Botley pa	Hants	Bis. Waltham . 4	Gosport 13	Southampton . 7	76	722	
19	Botolph Bridge . . . pa	Huntingdon .	Peterborough . 2	Stilton 6	Wittlesea . . . 5	70	...	
38	Botolphs pa	Sussex . . .	Steyning 2	N. Shoreham . 4	Brighton . . . 9	52	...	
14	Botslee Green . . . ham	Essex	Colchester . . . 8	Lexden 4	Halstead 6	50	...	
23	Bottesford pa	Leicester . .	Grantham 7	Melton 16	Bingham 7	117	1320	
24	Bottesford pa	Lincoln . . .	Glandford-br. 7	Kirton 7	Gainsboro' . . 14	158	286	
35	Botteslaw to	Stafford . .	Newcastle . . . 2	Hanley 2	Cheadle 10	150	65	
6	Bottisham pa	Cambridge .	Newmarket . . 6	Cambridge . . 6	Ely 19	57	1302	
50	Bottiwnoo pa	Caernarvon .	Pwllheli 10	Nevin 8	Aberdaron . . 9	254	179	
8	Botesfleming pa	Cornwall . .	Saltash 3	Callington . . 6	East Love . . 10	223	...	
25	Botwell ham	Middlesex .	Hounslow . . . 4	Uxbridge 5	Harrow 6	12	...	
58	Boughrod pa	Radnor . . .	Hay 9	Builth 11	Brecknock . . 14	165	354	
19	Boughton ham	Hunts	St. Neots . . . 4	Huntingdon . . 8	Bucken 3	60	...	
27	Boughton pa	Norfolk . . .	Stoke Ferry . . 2	Downham . . 7	Brandon 12	90	221	
28	Boughton pa	Northamp . .	Northamp . . . 4	M. Harboro' . 14	Rothwell 4	70	360	

when he repaired to London, and resided near Spitalfields, where he wrought at his business, and taught mathematics in the evening. His exertions being attended with success, he brought his wife and children to town, and his name becoming known, he was encouraged to publish by subscription "A New Treatise of Fluxions," 1737, 4to. This able work was followed in 1740, by a "Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance," 4to.; and a quarto volume of "Essays on several Curious and Interesting Subjects in Speculative and mixed Mathematics." In 1742, appeared his "Doctrine of Annuities and Reversion," which involved him in a dispute with De Moure, in which however he maintained a decided advantage. Such was his industry, that in the ensuing year he produced a large volume of "Mathematical Dissertations;" his celebrated "Treatise on Algebra" was published in 1745; his "Elements on Geometry," in 1747; his "Trigonometry, plane and spherical," in 1748; his "Doctrine and application of Fluxions," in 1750; in 1752, his "Select Exercises for Young Proficients in Mathematics;" and in 1757, his "Miscellaneous Tracts." He had previously, in 1743, been appointed to the professorship of the mathematics at Woolwich, by the instrumentality of Mr. Jones, father of the celebrated Sir William Jones, and in 1745, admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He had a peculiar and happy mode of teaching, but owing to his great simplicity of character, he was often the butt of his more wagish pupils. He had also a predilection for low company, and for some of the habits consequent thereon. When his constitution began to decline, a proper regimen was enforced; but it was too late, as he gradually sank under a depression of spirits, which rendered him incapable of his professional duties. Being recommended to try his native air, he set out in February, 1761, to Bosworth, where he lingered until the 14th of May following, when he expired in the 51st year of his age. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several papers which were read at the Royal Society, and printed in its transactions; and also assisted in, and superintended the "Ladies' Diary" for several years. In 1760, he was consulted on the plan for Blackfriars-bridge, and made a report to the committee, which with several of his letters on the subject, were collected in the Gentleman's Magazine. The widow of this self-taught and extraordinary man, who was allowed a pension of £200. per annum after his death, reached the age of 102.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Fair, October 16.

BOSWORTH.

Simpson's publications

His death.

* BOTESDALE.—*Markel, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for cattle and toys; Statute three weeks after Michaelmas—Inn, the Crown.*

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
30	Boughton	pa Nottingham	Ollerton ... 2	E. Retford . 8	Worksop ... 10	138	295
21	Boughton Aluph. ...	pa Kent	Ashford ... 4	Canterbury . 10	Maidstone . 18	53	492
21	Boughton-Blean ...	pa Kent	Faversham . 3	Canterbury . 5	Milton ... 9	50	1300
7	Boughton, Great. ...	to Chester	Chester ... 1	Tarporley . 3	Overton ... 10	182	900
21	Boughton Malherbe, pa	Charing	Charing ... 5	Maidstone . 3	Lenham ... 3	43	473
21	Boughton Monchelsea p	Kent	Maidstone . 4	Cranbrook . 8	Tenterden . 14	28	1025
7	Boughton Spittle, ex. l	Cheshire	Frodsham . 11	Tarporley . 10	Overton ... 10	182	....
	... pa. vil. f						
43	Boulby	ham N. R. York.	Whitby ... 11	Gisborough . 9	Egton ... 10	247	....
33	Boulton	pa Salop	Holgate ... 1	Ludlow ... 11	Wenlock ... 8	150	49
36	Boulge	pa Suffolk	Woodbridge 3	Ipswich ... 10	Framlingham 9	79	55
29	Boulmer	to Northumber	L. Houghton 2	Felton ... 9	Alnwick ... 4	309	110
57	Boulston	pa Pembroke	Haverford . 5	Fishguard . 6	Newport ... 13	270	302
24	Boulsham	pa Lincoln	Lincoln ... 2	Wragby ... 11	M. Raisen . 17	132	79
42	Boulton	ham Worcester.	Worcester . 1	Droitwich . 6	Pershore . 11	117	....
34	Boure Aston.	ham Somerset	Bristol ... 3	Pensford . 7	Bainwick . 10	123	....
6	Bourne	pa Cambridge	Caxton ... 2	Cambridge 10	Royston ... 11	47	767
6	Bourne Bridge ...	ham Cambridge	Linton ... 4	Cambridge . 7	Caxton ... 17	52	....
16	Bourn, St. Mary. ...	pa Hants	Whitchurch 3	Andover ... 7	Kingsclere 10	58	....
33	Bourne, South. ...	ham Sussex	Bourne ... 1	Hailsham . 7	Lewes ... 15	65	....
13	Bourn Moore ...	to Durham	Houghton . 2	Durham ... 8	B. Wearmo. 6	267	938
24	Bourne * ... m. t. & pa	Lincoln	Lincoln ... 35	Folkingham . 8	M. Deeping . 7	97	2589
4	Bourton	ti Berks	G. Farringd. 7	Lambourne . 9	Highwood . 6	67	302
5	Bourton	ham Buckingham	Buckingham 2	Stoney Strat. 5	Winslow ... 7	53	....
12	Bourton	ti Dorset	Mere ... 3	Wincanton . 4	Gillingham . 2	104	....
39	Bour upon Dunsmore, p	Warwick	Dunchurch . 4	Coventry ... 8	Souham ... 7	82	367
31	Bourton, Great ...	ham Oxford	Banbury ... 3	Bloxham ... 6	Deddington . 3	73	....

King Ed-
mund.Dreadful
fires.

* BOURNE is situated in a flat country, adjoining the fens. Adjacent to the town is a large spring, which discharges a sufficient quantity of water to supply three mills near its source. Camden states, on the authority of Leland, that this place was notable for the inauguration of Edmund, King of the East Angles, A.D. 838. Gough, however, clearly shows, that Edmund was crowned at a place called Buers, in Suffolk. Ingulphus, speaking of the abbey of Croyland, says, "Leofric, lord of the castle of Brunn, a famous and valiant soldier, kinsman to the great Count Radin, who married King Edward's sister, Godo, gave many possessions to this abbey; and, on many occasions, assisted the monks with his counsel and favour. This Leofric had a son, Werward, possessed of the castle and estates of Burn or Brunn, who dying without issue, they were presented by William Rufus, to Walter Fitzgilbert, or Fitzgislebert." Baldwin, Lord Wake, in 1279, obtained a life licence for a weekly market, and an annual fair. An abbey was founded here by Baldwin Fitzgislebert, to whom the castle was granted about the year 1138, who placed in it an abbot and canons of the Augustine order. The church, a handsome building, formerly had two large square towers at the west-end. The edifice consists of a lofty chancel, a nave, with side aisles, and a short transept on the south side. The nave is separated from the aisles by circular plain arches, springing from large columns, exhibiting a specimen of early Norman style. This town has two alms-houses, each endowed with £30. per annum, one for six poor men, and the other for six poor women; and a free-school. Bourne has twice suffered severely by fire: first in August, 1605, by which was destroyed that part of the town called Manor-street, not leaving a single house standing; and again in March, 1637, when the greater part of the east gate was destroyed. The Bull Inn is a remarkable edifice, said to have been built by William, Lord Burleigh. In one of the rooms was a pannel with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, habited in black velvet and jewels, a long white lawn veil, and holding a wooden sieve or colander in her left hand. The Red Hall here consists chiefly of brick-work. It is partly surrounded by a deep moat, and partly by a morass, and has long been in the possession of the Digby family. The old town-hall, which stands in the middle of the market-place, is said to have been erected by one of the Wake family; but, from the arms of Cecil, carved in basso relievo over the centre of the east front, it is more probable, that it was built by the treasurer, Lord Burleigh. The petty sessions, for the parts of

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
31	Bourton, Little . . . ham	Oxford . . .	Banbury . . . 3	Bloxham . . . 5	Deddington . . 9	74		
15	Bourton on the Hill, pa	Gloucester..	Moreton . . . 2	Campden . . . 5	Stow 5	91	553	
15	Bourton on the Water, p	Gloucester..	Stow 4	Northleach . . 5	Burford 8	80	858	
5	Bourtonhold ham	Buckingham	Buckingham 1	Stoney Strat. 7	Winslow 5	56		
9	Bousted Hill to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 7	Wigton 8	Beaumont . . . 5	310	63	
5	Boveney, Upper . . . lib	Bucks.	Eton 4	Maidenhead . 5	Henley 14	24		
5	Boveney, Lower . . . lib	Bucks.			Windsor . . . 3	23	207	
12	Boveridge ham	Dorset.	Cranborne . 1	Wimborne . 12	Poole 19	94		
11	Bovey Tracey pa	Devon	Chudleigh . 4	Netwon B. . . 7	Exeter 13	184	1697	
11	Bovey, North pa	Devon	Exeter . . . 13	Moreton . . . 1	Chudleigh . . 8	184	609	
18	Bovingdon ham	Herts	K. Langley . 4	Watford . . . 9	Berkhamstd . 5	24	962	
16	Bowcombe ham	Hants	Newport . . . 3	Carisbrook . 1	Brading 5	92		
10	Bowden Edge to	Derby	Chapel Frith 1	Buxton 6	Castleton . . . 8	167	1067	
34	Bowden ham	Somerset . . .	Sherborne . 6	Wincaunton 6	Bruton 11	113		
11	Bow	Devon	Crediton . . 8	Oakhampton 10	Chumleigh . . 11	183		
28	Bowden, Little . . . pa	Northamp . .	M. Harboro' 1	Rothwell . . . 6	Kettering . . 10	85	346	
23	Bowden Magna, pa & to	Leicester . . .				7	86	334½
7	Bowden pa & to	Chester	Knutsford . 6	Altringham . 1	Stockport . . . 9	180	8658	
41	Bower Chaik pa	Wilts	Wilton . . . 8	Shaftesbury 10	Hindon 15	89	379	
34	Bower Henton . . . ham	Somerset . . .	Ilchester . . 5	Crewkerne . 6	Yeovil 6	127		

Kesteven, are held here at Michaelmas and Christmas. A few Roman coins have been dug up in this town; and about 80 years ago, a tessellated pavement was discovered in the park. In a farm-yard, within the town, is a medicinal spring, much frequented; the waters of which have a brackish taste, and a purgative quality, similar in their effects, but of greater strength than those of Astrop, in Northamptonshire. By a canal from this town to Boston, for boats of ten tons burden, some mercantile business is carried on; but the chief trade of the place is wool-stapling, and tanning. The cattle fairs are also of considerable importance. Amongst the remarkable characters born in this town, may be mentioned that exalted statesman, William Cecil, Baron Burleigh, who was born at the house of his grandfather, David Cecil, Esq., in 1520. In 1535, he was admitted of St. John's college, in the university of Cambridge, where, at the age of fifteen, he read a lecture on sophistry; and, at nineteen, he gave a Greek lecture. He applied himself to the study of the law; and, in 1548, having been made master of requests, he partook of the disgrace which fell on the Lord Protector Somerset, with whom he was sent to the Tower. He was soon released, reinstated in his office, invested with the honour of knighthood, and chosen a member of the privy-council. In 1533, he was appointed chancellor to the order of the Garter. On the death of Edward VI., he declined taking any part in the business which terminated fatally for the Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was graciously received at court, but refusing to change his religion, he was dismissed from his employments. A few days after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was sworn one of her privy-council, became her chief cabinet minister, and secretary of state. In 1561, he received the appointment of master of the wards; and, in 1571, he was created Baron Lord Burleigh; and, in 1572, he was honoured with the order of the Garter, and raised to the office of Lord High Treasurer of England, which he held twenty-seven years. He departed this life on the 4th of August, 1598, in the 78th year of his age. His remains were removed to the burial-place at Stamford, where a magnificent monumental tomb was erected to his memory. Dr. Dodd, a divine of the establishment, whose abilities, dissipated career, and disgraceful death, afford a striking and memorable example for consideration and avoidance. He was born here, in 1729; his father was vicar of the parish; after receiving a grammatical education at a private school, he was entered, in 1745, as a sizer at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where, in 1750, he took the degree of B.A. with considerable reputation. The following year he married a lady of much personal attraction and accomplishment, but unhappily without sufficient fortune to render the connexion prudent, or discretion and economy to supply the place of it. In 1753, he was admitted into orders, and repaired to London, where his eloquence and impressive

BOURNE.

Medicinal spring.

Baron Burleigh.

The unfortunate Dr. Dodd.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Bowesden to	Northum. . .	Wooler. 8	Berwick 9	Belford. 8	330	....
14	Bowers, or Bures Gif- ford pa }	Essex	Rayleigh 4	Grays Thur. 14	Leigh 6	36	231

BOURNE.

Dr. Dodd.

His extra-
vagance.

Commits
forgery.

His execu-
tion.

oratory in the pulpit rapidly rendered him one of the most admired and popular preachers of the day. He successively obtained several lectureships, and published various sermons and devotional pieces, which met with a very favourable reception. Rendered vain by the attention paid him, which very much resembled that excited by a favourite actor, although his income was handsome, his expences far exceeded it, and the very considerable sums which he received, as author and editor, proved altogether inadequate to expences to which an opulent private fortune would alone have been adequate. In the year 1757, he graduated M.A. and about the same time took an active part in the institution of the Magdalen Hospital, which owed much of its support to the zeal and ability with which he recommended it, and to his eloquent sermons as a preacher to the charity. For his services in this situation he received a handsome annual stipend; and in 1762, Dr. Squires, Bishop of St. David's, who had previously made him his chaplain, collated him to a prebend of Brecon. By the friendship of the same prelate, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield appointed him tutor to his godson and heir, the late earl, created marquis before his death. In the following year he was made one of the king's chaplains, and in 1766, took the degree of LL.D. In the year 1772 he commenced a subscription which gave rise to the truly benevolent Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts, and about the same time was presented to the rectory of Hockliffe, in Buckinghamshire. His extravagance, however, was such, that he was involved in debts which he could not discharge; and in 1774, he had recourse to a miserable expedient to procure the rich living of St. George's, Hanover-square, by means of an anonymous application to the Lord Chancellor's lady, to whom an offer of £3000. was made for her interest to procure the living. The letter being traced to its author, he was ignominiously struck out of the list of royal chaplains; and, together with Mrs. Dodd, being almost openly ridiculed by Foote in his farce of the Cozeners, he deemed it prudent to retire to Geneva, where his pupil then was, who received him with unmerited kindness, and, as a means of relief, procured for him the living of Winge, in Buckinghamshire, with a dispensation to hold it with his other preferment. His embarrassments, however, continued as great as ever; and at length they tempted him, in 1777, to the forgery of Lord Chesterfield's name to a bond, by which he obtained £4,200. He flattered himself with the power of withdrawing it in time to prevent discovery; but detection almost immediately followed. Being brought to trial, he was capitally convicted on the 24th of February, 1777; and, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions to procure a mitigation of his sentence, executed on the 27th of June, in the same year. He died with all the marks of due compunction for his errors and vices, and with expressions of the most bitter remorse for the scandal which his conduct had brought on his profession. He published abridgements of Grotius on Peace and War, and Locke on the Human Understanding; the Hymns of Callimachus, translated into English verse; various sermons and devotional tracts in verse and prose; "Reflections on Death;" "A Commentary on the Bible;" "The Frequency of Capital Punishments inconsistent with Justice, sound Policy, and Religion." "The Visiter," in 2 vols. 12mo.; an "Account of the Rise, Progress, &c. of the Magdalen Charity," and many other pieces which it is unnecessary to detail. In his "Prison Thoughts," published after his death, he was assisted by Dr. Johnson.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horses and cattle.—Jan, the Bull.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
43	Bowes * pa & to	N. R. York.	Bd. Castle .4	Brough .....10	Richmond .14	250	2044
19	Bowhall	Somerset	Taunton ...5	Ilminster .7	Wellington .9	142	....
22	Bowland	Lancaster	Clitheroe .9	Garstang .11	Lancaster .17	226	....
45	Bowland Forest	W. R. York.	.....5	Skipton .14	Addingham 18	226	521
46	Bowling	W. R. York.	Bradford .2	Hallifax .4	Leeds .....10	196	5958
10	Bowlton	Derby	Derby .....3	Nottingham 13	Kegworth .8	124	....
34	Bowlsh	Somerset	S. Mallet .1	Castle Carey 6	Bruton .....5	115	....
9	Bowness, or Bulness	Cumberland	Carlisle ...14	Longtown .5	Brampton .17	315	1584
40	Bowness	Westmoreld	Kendal .....8	Ambleside .5	Winstar .....3	270	....
41	Bowood	Wilts	Chippenham 4	Melksham .6	Calne .....5	92	51
12	Bowood, N. & S. ti	Dorset	Beaminster .3	Bridport .5	Crewkerne .10	136	....
27	Bowthorpe	Norfolk	Norwich .4	E. Dereham 11	Honningham 3	110	....
46	Bowthorpe	W. R. York	Selby .....5	Howden .3	Snaith .....6	183	....
41	Box	Wilts	Chippenham 8	Bath .....6	Bradford .7	100	1550
4	Boxford	Berks	Newbury .4	Chiefly .2	Beedon .....4	60	628
36	Boxford	Suffolk	Ipswich .....16	Sudbury .6	Neyland .5	59	1088
38	Boxgrove	Sussex	Chichester .4	Arundel .6	Petworth .9	61	778
37	Boxhill	Surrey	Dorking .2	Ryegate .6	Epsom .....7	21	....
21	Boxley	Kent	Maldstone .3	Chatham .5	Rochester .6	37	1391
18	Box Moor	Hertford	Hemel Hemp. 1	Berkhamps .5	Chesham .7	72	....
14	Boxted	Essex	Neyland .2	Colchester .9	Langham .4	59	832

* BOWES. In this village took place the melancholy occurrence which gave rise to the touching and beautiful ballad written by Mallet, entitled "*Edwin and Emma*;" for the particulars of which we refer to a letter written by the curate of Bowes to Mr. Copperthwaite, of Merrick. As to the affair mentioned in yours, it happened long before my time, I have therefore been obliged to consult my clerk and another person in the neighbourhood for the truth of that melancholy event. The history of it is as follows:—"The family name of the young man was Wrightson; that of the young maiden, Railton; they were both much of the same age, that is, growing up to twenty. In their birth there was no disparity, but in fortune, alas, she was his inferior. His father, a hard-hearted old man, who had acquired a handsome competency, expected and required that his son should marry suitably; but as '*amor vincit omnia*' his heart was unalterably fixed on the pretty young creature already named. Their courtships, which was by stealth unknown to the family, continued about a year. When it was found out, old Wrightson, his wife, and particularly their crooked daughter, Hannah, flouted at the maiden, and treated her with notable contempt, for they held it as a maxim, and a rustic one it is, 'That blood was nothing without groats.' The young lover took to his bed about Shrove Tuesday, and died the Sunday se'nnight after. On the last day of his illness, he desired to see his mistress; she was civilly received by the mother, who bid her welcome, when it was too late. But her daughter Hannah lay at his back to cut them off from every opportunity of exchanging their thoughts. On her return home, and hearing the bell toll for his departure, she screamed aloud, exclaiming, that her heart was burst, and expired some moments after. The then curate of Bowes inserted it in his register, that they both died of love and were buried in the same grave." The following is a copy of the register—"Rodger Wrightson, jun., and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, buried in one grave; he died in a fever; and, upon tolling his passing bell, she cried out, 'My heart is broke,' and in a few hours expired, purely as is supposed through love, March 15th, 1714-5, aged about twenty each." In this place the Earls of Richmond in former times had a castle; it stands on the edge of a vast mountainous tract, named by the neighbouring people, Stanmore, which is always exposed to wind and weather, desolate and solitary throughout.

Edwin and
Emma.

Both buried
in one grave

† BOXLEY. A cistercian abbey was founded here, about a mile westward from the church, by William d'Ipres, Earl of Kent, in the year 1146. This abbey afterwards obtained a grant of the manor, a weekly market, and various other privileges. On its surrender in 1537, its revenues, according to Speed, were £218. 9s. 10d. The site of the abbey, with most of its es-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population		
36	Boxted	pa Suffolk	Clare	5	Haverhill . . .	11	StowMarket 15	60	239
15	Boxwell	pa Gloucester	Wootton . . .	4	Tetbury	5	Malmesbury .9	104	297
6	Boxworth	pa Cambridge	Caxton	4	Cambridge . .	7	Huntingdon 10	58	283
16	Boyat	ti Hants	Winchester .	4	Southampton 8		Romsey	73	....
54	Boydton	ham Glamorgan..	Bridgend . . .	1	Newbridge . .	2	Cowbridge . .	180	....
31	Boycott	ham Bucks	Buckingham 3		Brackley . . .	6	S. Stratford..	59	....
10	Boyleston	pa Derby	Uttoxeter . .	7	Derby	11	Ashbourn . .	124	330
43	Boynton	pa N. R. York.	Hunmanby . .	6	Rudstone . . .	3	Bridlington .	206	114
43	Boythorpe	to N. R. York.	Gt. Driffeld 11		Scarborough .	4	Wellesley . .	207	....
8	Boyton	pa Cornwall	Launceston .	5	Newport . . .	9	Callington . .	219	537
36	Boyton	pa Suffolk	Woodbridge .	7	Orford	5	Ipswich . . .	81	247
41	Boyton	pa Wilts	Warminster .	6	Hindon	5	Amesbury . .	39	382
23	Boseate	pa Northamp	Wellingboro' 6		Hig. Ferrers .	8	Kettering . .	73	812
21	Brabourne	pa Kent	Ashford . . .	5	Hythe	6	N. Romney . .	61	664
42	Brace Leigh . . .	ham Worcester..	Worcester . .	6	Upton	4	Lit. Malvern .	110	....
24	Braceborough . .	pa Lincoln	M. Deeping .	6	Bourne	6	Stamford . .	95	219
24	Bracebridge . . .	pa Lincoln	Lincoln . . .	3	Sleaford . . .	14	Newark . . .	130	158
24	Braceby	pa Lincoln	Folkingham .	5	Grantham . . .	6	Bourne . . .	108	123

BOXLEY.

tates, including the manor of Boxley, was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, the lineal descendant of whom bequeathed the latter to his relation, the late Lord Romney, whose son, the present earl, is now owner. The abbey estate passed by a female to Sir Thomas Selyard, bart., whose daughters and co-heiresses sold it to the Austens, baronets, from whom it has passed by bequest to the Amhursts and Allens, in equal shares. "This monastery" says Weever, "in former times, was famous for a wooden roode, by which the priests for a long while deluded the common people, until their fraud and legerdemain was detected." To

Rood of Grace.

this rood, or crucifix, which was called the Rood of Grace, and of which the mechanism seems to have been extremely ingenious, the abbey was indebted for many offerings; its curious movements being reported as miraculous, and, under that impression, great numbers of people were continually resorting hither. The rood itself, at the period of the dissolution, was publicly exposed at St. Paul's Cross, in London, before a prodigious multitude, by Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester, on Sunday, February the 24th, 1538; and was afterwards broken to pieces and burnt. Very little of the abbey buildings now remain. The church, which is a large edifice, contains various monuments of the Wyatt, Champney, Charlton, and Best families. In the register are two instances of remarkable longevity. Edward Roberts, aged 106 years, died December the 18th, 1759; and Ann Pilcher, aged 100 years and eight months, buried February the 17th, 1790. Pinnenden Heath, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Maidstone, has been a celebrated place for public meetings, from the time of the conquest. Here, in 1076, was the famous assemblage held by order of King William, to determine the truth of the allegations brought by Archbishop Lanfranc, against the rapacious Odo, Bishop of Baieux; and at which, after a solemn enquiry of three days' continuance, the latter was adjudged to refund a great portion of his spoils. On the north side of this heath, in a very humble shed, is held the county court, monthly; and at elections for the county, here the sheriff assembles the meeting, as he does for the election of coroners. At Grove, in this parish, is a remarkably fine vein of fullers' earth, which lies about thirty feet deep, and is about seven feet thick. This earth was worked as early as the year 1630, when John Ray, merchant, of London, was sentenced to a severe fine and punishment in the star-chamber, for transporting it clandestinely to Holland. Near this vein of earth, a Roman urn was found about the year 1721, and several others have been since, with other relics of antiquity and coins; as also at Vintners, (in this parish) where the late James Whatman, Esq., erected a new mansion; most of the coins having the inscription of the Emperor Hadrian. On the different streams in this parish, are several paper-mills, the principal of which, called the Old Turkey Mills, was built by James Whatman, Esq., the father, about the year 1739, in place of the more ancient mills which had been originally constructed for the purposes of fulling.

Celebrated
Pinnenden
Heath.

Mayr	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
33	Brace Meol pa	Salop	Shrewsbury 2	Ch. Stretton 11	Wem 16	156	1348
45	Bracewell pa & to	W. R. York	Skipton 7	Clitheroe 7	Addingham 12	225	160
46	Bracken to	E. R. York	Driffield 7	Beverley 3	M. Weighton 13	186	28
24	Brackenborough pa	Lincoln	Louth 2	Saltfleet 9	M. Raisen 16	150	44
44	Brackenborough to	N. R. York	Thirsk 4	Northallerton 7	Bedale 6	226	...
10	Brackenfield to	Derby	Alfreton 4	Mansfield 13	Belper 5	146	363
46	Brackenfoot ham	W. R. York	Otley 7	Knaresboro' 6	Whetherby 6	196	...
9	Brackenhill to	Cumberland	Longtown 5	Carlisle 9	Kirklington 3	310	391
46	Brackenholme to	E. R. York	Selby 7	M. Weighton 9	Beverley 19	184	...
9	Brackenthwaite to	Cumberland	Keswick 8	Cockermouth 7	Workington 10	296	130
28	Brackley *. bo. & m. t	Northamp	Northamp. 21	Towcester 11	Banbury 9	63	2107
1	Bracknell	Berks	Wokingham 4	Sunning Hill 5	Windsor 9	27	...
27	Bracon Ash pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 5	Norwich 6	Buckenham 9	103	316
10	Bradborne pa & to	Derby	Ashborne 5	Winsten 6	Wirksworth 5	144	195
13	Bradbury to	Durham	Durham 10	Sedgefield 2	Stockton 9	254	147
28	Bradden pa	Northamp	Towcester 3	Brackley 9	Banbury 17	62	165
5	Bradenham pa	Bucks	H. Wycombe 4	Prin. Risboro' 5	Beaconsfield 10	33	263
27	Bradenham, East	Norfolk	E. Dereham 5	Swaffham 7	Watton 5	96	281
27	Bradenham, West. pa	Norfolk . . . . .	..... 5	..... 6	..... 6	97	370

* BRACKLEY lies on a descent near a branch of the Ouse. Its name seems to be derived from the brakes or fern, with which this part of the country was formerly overrun. It was originally of much greater extent, and a place of no mean importance, of which striking indications may be traced. At the period of the Saxons it was a walled town, and had a castle, the site of which was visible in Leland's time. Subsequently to the conquest, it was known to be in a flourishing state, having become one of the great staples for the sale of wool, and sent three representatives, as merchant staplers, to a council, held respecting trade, at Westminster. In the reign of Edward II., it was made a corporate town, to be governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty-six capital burgesses. The mayor is annually chosen from among the aldermen by the lord's Steward, and sworn before him at the manorial court. In the reign of Henry VIII. it became privileged to return members to parliament, but is now disfranchised. An hospital was founded here in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for a master and six fellows, who had the peculiar privilege of being exempt from ecclesiastical rule. It was afterwards granted to Magdalen College, Oxford, and appears to have constituted a species of asylum for their society in turbulent times; for we find that in the wars between King John and his barons, when Oxford became the scene of sanguinary conflicts, the members of Magdalen College fled for refuge to this place. The structure is now in ruins. The hall, which has been rebuilt, exhibits a great variety of shields charged with the arms of several prelates and persons of distinction. The most perfect remain of the ancient structure is the chapel, which has a tower on the north-west side. Over the doorway, which has a circular arch, ornamented with mouldings, is a window composed of three divisions, each in the pointed style, with nail-head mouldings; each side having a niche containing statues. In the presbytery were the tombs of several noblemen, who were buried here. Another hospital, called St. Leonard's, formerly stood here, for the benefit of the sick and infirm. Of this however, no traces are at present visible. An almshouse for six poor women was founded here by Sir Thomas Crewe, each of whom has an allowance of six pounds annually. Here formerly stood three crosses, one of which was extremely curious, and is supposed to have been erected by the staplers. Its height was twenty-eight feet, having in the centre, an octangular pillar, and the sides ornamented with statues and tabernacle work. It was removed in 1706 to make room for the present town-hall. Brackley consists at present but of one street of about a mile in length, the houses of which are principally of stone. In the neighbourhood of Brackley is a plot of land, called Bayard's Green, celebrated in the days of chivalry for martial exhibition. Here many tournaments were exhibited in the presence of our warlike sovereigns. As a native of this place, we have to notice Samuel Clarke, the celebrated orien-

Once a town of importance.

Disfranchised.

The remains of the hospital, founded in the reign of Henry I.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
41	Bradenstoke ham	Wilts	Wot. Basset	5	Chippenham	6	Calne 5	87	..
27	Bradeston pa	Norfolk . . .	Acle	4	Yarmouth . . .	8	Loddon 8	118	145
4	Bradfield pa	Berks	Reading	8	Newbury	9	Aldermaston	6	46
14	Bradfield pa	Essex	Manningtree	4	Harwich	6	Colchester . . .	6	65
27	Bradfield pa	Norfolk . . .	N. Walsham	2	Cromer	7	Worsted	5	127
45	Bradfield pa & to	W. R. York	Sheffield . . .	7	Rotherham . . .	9	Bollerstone . .	4	168
36	Bradfield Combusta, pa	Suffolk . . .	Bury St. Ed.	6	Lavenham	8	Stow Mkt . . .	13	68
36	Bradfield, St. Clare, pa	Suffolk . . .	.....	6	.....	6	.....	11	69
36	Bradford, St. George, p	Suffolk . . .	.....	5	Stow Market	10	Ixworth	8	72
11	Bradford pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . .	8	Holsworthy . . .	7	Torrington . . .	3	208
7	Bradford to	Chester . . .	Northwich . . .	2	Middlewich . . .	5	Knutsford . . .	9	171
22	Bradford to	Lancaster . .	Manchester . . .	2	Hay	8	Stockport . . .	8	186
29	Bradford to	Northumb . .	Belford	3	Alnwick	11	Wooler	10	320
34	Bradford Bridge . ham	Somerset . . .	Frome	3	Shep. Mallet . .	6	Bruton	9	105
29	Bradford to	Northumb . .	Newcastle . . .	16	Morpeth	2	Hebron	5	288
34	Bradford pa	Somerset . . .	Taunton	4	Wellington . . .	3	Wiveliscomb . .	7	145
41	Bradford *. pa & m. t.	Wilts	Salisbury . . .	31	Woot. Basset	2	Calne 8	82	10102

BRACKLEY.

talist. Having taken his degrees at Merton College, Oxford, he opened a school at Islington. Returning to Oxford, he was appointed to the office of architypographus, and elected a superior beadle of the civil law. His skill in the oriental languages was uncontested. Bishop Walton, in bringing out his Polyglott Bible, availed himself of the profound knowledge of Mr. Clarke. He also furnished considerable assistance to Dr. Castell, in completing his Heptaglott Lexicon. Several manuscripts on oriental literature were left by him at his death, which occurred the 27th December, 1669.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Wednesday after Feb. 25; April 21, for horses, cows, and sheep; Wednesday after June 22; Wednesday after Oct. 11, for horses, cows, and hiring servants; Dec. 11, for horses, cows, and sheep.—Inn, the Crown.

Picturesque
bridge over
the Avon.

*BRADFORD, situated near the Avon, on the abrupt declivity of a hill, owes its name to the broad ford of the river. The town is ancient, and, having been the scene of several military events in the Saxon ages, besides having had a monastery which was destroyed by the Danes, is often mentioned in the æra of our history anterior to the conquest. Of its subsequent history, little is known, except that it once deputed two members to parliament. Bradford consists of two parts, separated by the river, in both of which the streets are narrow, and the houses constructed of stone. A bridge of nine arches, over the Avon, is picturesque in the extreme, being ancient, and having on one of its piers a small building, with a pyramidal roof, supposed to have been a chapel, the period of whose foundation, as of that of the bridge, is totally unknown. Bradford has a charity-school for sixty boys; and two alms-houses, one of which was founded by John Hall, Esq. a native of this place, and the last of his family who had resided here from the time of Edward I. The church, built of stone, consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and chapel, with a tower and small steeple at the west end. Several monumental tombs decorate the interior, among which the most remarkable are, an old tomb with the recumbent figure of an armed knight; a niche, containing the effigies of a lady, much mutilated; and a large monument, with a whole length figure in white marble, of a person named Charles Steward. A good organ, and a fine altar-piece with a painting representing our Lord's supper; also some modern painted windows, presented by John Tenet, Esq. a native of the town, in 1770, which have been much injured. Several large and ancient mansions are in the vicinity of the town, mostly deserted. The manufacture of broad cloths is carried on to a large extent, and trade receives great facilities from the Kennet and Avon canal, which here crosses the Avon at several points; its aqueduct bridges, combining with the wooded eminences on its banks, form some of the most pleasing scenes imaginable. Here are now two charity-schools, one of which is endowed with lands, and the other supported by subscription.

Manufac-
ture of
broad cloth.

Market, Monday.—Fair, Trinity Monday, for cattle and millinery.—Bankers, Hobhouse and Co., draw upon Jones, Lloyd, and Co.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lathor</i>
45	Braaford * . . . pa & m. t	W. R. York	Leeds 10	Wakefield. . 10	Huddersfield 10	196	100229
12	Bradford Abbas pa	Dorset	Sherborne . . . 4	Yeovill. 3	Crewkerne . 12	121	595
12	Bradford Peveral pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 3	Erampton . . 2	Abbas 5	125	330
45	Bradford, West to	W. R. York	Clitheroe . . . 2	Ch. Marton . . 8	Broughton . . 9	214	522

* BRADFORD. The town and parish of Bradford is situated in the Wapentake of Morley. It comprises not only the town, but the chapelries of Bierley, Haworth, Heaton, Horton, Shipley, Thornton, and Wilsden; together with the townships of Allerton, Bowling, Clayton, Eccleshill, and Manningham. Bradford is a manufacturing town, and the centre of this commercial district; but the trade is principally confined to the manufacture of woollen cloths, worsted stuffs, and cotton goods; wool cards and combs also employ many hands; besides which, the district possesses the most extensive iron and coal mines, and to facilitate business still further, a branch of the Leeds and Liverpool canal has been brought here. The town is pleasantly situated at the junction of three beautiful and extensive valleys, and the neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and romantic scenery; the streets, though narrow, are well paved and lighted with gas, and the houses are for the most part built of stone, dug from the quarries in the vicinity. Here is a handsome exchange, recently erected of free-stone, containing also a subscription news-room, library, and assembly rooms; the court-house is also a handsome stone building, situated in Darley-street, besides which there is a spacious structure called the piece-hall, in Kirkgate, where the midsummer quarter-sessions are held. The Free Grammar-school founded in the reign of Edward VI. has been rebuilt in a very handsome manner under an act of parliament in 1818. The school is richly endowed, and the management is vested in thirteen governors, resident in the town and neighbourhood, and by charter bearing date, October 10, 1662, (2 Car. ii.) the Archbishop of York was constituted visitor; it is one of the twelve public schools that have the privilege of sending candidates for Lady Elizabeth Hastings's exhibition, at Queen's College, Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York. The church is an ancient structure of the florid Gothic style of architecture, and is dedicated to St. Peter; besides which there is another church erected in 1814, of the modern Gothic, and places of worship for almost all denominations of Christians. Bradford was never incorporated, but is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the West Riding. The learned Dr. John Sharpe, Archbishop of York, was born in this town, anno 1644. During the civil wars, the inhabitants of Bradford embraced the cause of the parliament, and on two occasions repelled a detachment of the king's troops, sent against them from the garrison of Leeds; afterwards Sir Thomas Fairfax coming to their assistance with eight hundred infantry, and sixty cavalry, was surrounded by a powerful army, under the command of the Duke of Newcastle, who invested the town and attempted to storm it in several places; and after a vigorous defence, Sir Thomas Fairfax finding all his ammunition expended, he offered to capitulate; but the duke refusing the conditions, he was compelled, with about fifty of his horse, to cut his way through the lines of the royalist troops. The manor of Bradford formerly belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted the adjoining village of Manningham to one John Northorp, on condition of his coming to Bradford on St. Martin's day (11th November), and waiting upon him and his heirs on their way from Blackburnshire, with a lance and hunting dog for thirty days, and to have for yeoman's board one penny for himself, and one halfpenny for his dog, for going with the duke's receiver or bailiff, to conduct him safely to the Castle of Pontefract. A descendant of this Northorp, granted lands in the adjoining village of Norton to one Rushworth, to hold the hound while Northorp's man blew the horn. These, says Mr. Blount, are called Hornblow lands, and the custom is still continued: a man

Its manu-
facture.

Free gram-
mar school.

Espoused
the cause of
parliament
in the civil
wars.

Curious
custom.

<i>Alleg.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>					<i>Disl. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>	
23	Bradgate *. ex. pa. lib	Leicester	Leicester	5	Thurmaston	3	Croxton	3	102	
16	Brading pa	Hants	Newport	7	Newtown	5	St. Helen's	2	99	2227
53	Bradiane to	Flint	Hawarden	1	Holywell	11	Mold	8	188	...
4	Bradley ti	Berks	Abingdon	5	Oxford	7	Leigh	2	61	6
7	Bradley to	Chester	Whitchurch	4	Bunbury	9	Chester	14	95	...
23	Bradley to	Leicester	M. Harboro'	9	Horninghold	1	Dexton	3	92	...
11	Bradley ti	Devon	Crediton	3	Tiverton	8	Collumpton	11	180	...
15	Bradley ti	Gloucester	Wootton	1	Dursley	3	Wickwar	7	108	...
24	Bradley pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby	2	Castor	6	M. Raisin	14	162	98
16	Bradley pa	Hants	Alton	5	Basingstoke	6	Whitchurch	16	52	103
42	Bradley to	Worcester	Droitwich	5	Alcester	7	Bromsgrove	7	110	...
40	Bradley Field to	Westmorland	Kendal	4	Winstler	1	Haversham	9	266	...
36	Bradley, Great pa	Suffolk	Clare	8	Haverhill	5	Coldburgh	9	63	527
24	Bradley, Haversto Wap	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby	2	Castor	8	Cuxwold	6	170	11919
36	Bradley, Little pa	Suffolk	Clare	7	Haverhill	6	Barnardiston	4	65	22

BRADFORD.

comes into the market-place with a horn, halberd, and dog, and is met by the owner of the lands at Horton, and after proclamation is made, the owner calls aloud.

"Heirs of Rushworth come hold me my hound,
Whilst I blow three blasts of my horn—
To pay the rent due to our Sovereign
Lord the King."

Sends two members to parliament.

After delivering the string, which restrains the hound, to the man from Horton, he winds his horn three times. Mr. Gough who wrote in the year 1789, says, that the original horn is still preserved, though stripped of its silver ornaments, and resembles the horn at Tutbury. Bradford was made a borough in the reform parliament, and now sends two members to the British senate.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 3 and 4, for horned cattle and household furniture; June 17, 18, and 19, for ditto and sheep; Dec. 9, 10, and 11, a large fair for hogs and pedlery.—Bankers, Harris and Co.; draw on Esdaile and Co.; Bradford Bank Company, draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—Inns, Sun, and Talbot.

The unfor-
tunate Lady
Jane Grey
born here.

* BRADGATE is situated on the border of the ancient forest of Charnwood, in the hundred of West Goscote. At this place are the ruins of an old mansion, which was formerly spacious and magnificent. Bradgate was parcel of the manor of Groby, and belonged to Hugh Grentesmainell, from whom it passed to Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, and afterwards to Saher de Quency, Earl of Winton. A park was here in 1247, when Roger de Quency, Earl of Winton, granted permission to Roger de Somery, to "enter at any hour on the forest of him the earl, to chase in it (*ad versandum*) with nine bows and six hounds, according to the form of a cyrograph before made between the aforesaid Roger, Earl of Winton, and Hugh de Albaniaco, Earl of Arundel, in the court of the lord the king at Leicester. And if any wild beast, wounded by any of the aforesaid bows, shall enter the aforesaid park by any deer-leap, or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Roger de Somery, and his heirs, to send one man or two of his, who shall follow the aforesaid wild beast, with the dogs persuing that wild beast, within the aforesaid park, without bow and arrows, and may take it on that day whereon it was wounded, without hurt of other wild beasts in the aforesaid park abiding; so that if they be footmen, they shall enter by some deer-leap, or hedge; and if they be horsemen, they shall enter by the gate, if it shall be open; and otherwise, shall not enter before they wind their horn for the keeper, if he will come."—The park in Leland's time, was "VI. miles, in cumpase," and at the time of his visit, the foundation and walls of "a greate gate-house of brike were left unfurnished." Thomas, the first Marquis of Dorset, erected, and "almost finished ij toures of brike in the fronte of house, as respondent on eche side to the gate-house." The ruins of this venerable and once dignified mansion, with the circumjacent scenery, are highly picturesque. Traces of the tilt-yard are still visible; and the courts are now occupied by rabbits, and shaded with chesnut-trees and mulberries.—Contiguous to the mansion

<i>Mp.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
35	Bradley in Moors . . . pa	Stafford . . .	Cheadle . . . 4	Uttoxeter . . 5	Leek 11	142	75	
35	Bradley in Moors, p & ti	Stafford . . .	Penkridge . . 3	Stafford . . . 4	Rudgeley . . 10	131	731	
41	Bradley, North, pa & ti	Wilts	Trowbridge . 2	Westbury . . 2	Bradford . . 3	99	2477	
45	Bradley, Upper . . . ham	W. R. York .	Skipton . . . 2	Otley 7	Keighley . . 4	212		
34	Bradley, West	Somerset . .	Glastonbury . 4	Shepton M. . 8	Somerton . . 6	120	132	
30	Bradmore pa	Nottingham .	Nottingham . 5	Bingham . . 9	Newark . . . 20	126	269	
39	Bradmore ham	Warwick . .	Shipston . . 2	Long Compt. 7	Stratford . . 10	84	...	

is a chapel, in which is a handsome monument for Henry Lord Grey of Groby, and his lady : beneath an arch on the monument, is a figure in armour of the nobleman, and another of his wife, and the front and summit are decorated with the armorial bearings and quarterings of the families of Grey, Hastings, Valence, Ferrers of Groby, Astley, Widvile, Bouville, and Harrington. The unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, beheaded, by command of Queen Mary, in 1554, was born here in the year 1537, at Bradgate-hall, a seat belonging to her father. She seems to have displayed uncommon precocity of talent ; and to the usual accomplishments of females, she added an acquaintance with the learned languages, as well as French and Italian. The famous Roger Ascham has related, that on making a visit to Bradgate-hall, where she resided, he found Lady Jane, then a girl of fourteen, engaged in perusing Plato's Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, in the original Greek, while the rest of the family were amusing themselves with hunting in the park. She owed her early proficiency in literature in some measure to the assiduity and indulgent discipline of her learned tutor, Aylmer, afterwards Bishop of London ; and from him she probably imbibed a strong attachment to the principles of protestantism. The oriental as well as the classical languages are said to have been familiar to her, and she is represented as having been altogether a young person of uncommon genius and acquirements. But the latter are less singular than might be supposed by those who do not take into account the general taste for the cultivation of Greek and Roman lore, which prevailed among both sexes for some time after the revival of literature in Europe. Lady Jane Grey was a clever woman, but not a prodigy ; and Mrs. Roper, the interesting daughter of Sir Thomas More, with Lady Burleigh and her learned sisters, may be adduced as rivals in erudition of the subject of this article. The literary accomplishments of this unfortunate lady however, had they been as peculiar as they were meritorious, would have done much less honour to her memory than that spirit of sedate, and almost stoical philosophy, with which she encountered the annihilation of her prospects of sovereignty, and the disgrace and ruin of the dearest object of her affections. The tale of her elevation and catastrophe has been often related, in verse and prose, and has furnished a subject for dramatic composition. The most material circumstances are her marriage with Lord Guilford Dudley, fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland, in May 1553, which, though it originated in the ambitious projects of her intriguing and unprincipled father-in-law, was yet a union of affection. The duke's plan was, to reign in the name of his near relation, in whose favour he persuaded King Edward VI. on his death-bed, to settle the succession to the crown. On the decease of the king soon after, Lady Jane had the good sense to refuse the proffered diadem, but unfortunately she afterwards consented to accept it, being influenced by the importunities of her husband. Her pageant reign had lasted but nine days when Mary, the late king's eldest sister, was acknowledged queen, and Jane exchanged a throne for a prison. She and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sentenced to death ; but their doom was suspended, and they might perhaps have been allowed to expiate their imprudence by a temporary confinement, but for the ill-advised insurrection under Sir Thomas Wyatt, in which the Duke of Suffolk, Lady Jane's father, was weak enough to participate. The suppression of this rebellion was followed by the execution

BRADGATE.

Lady Jane Grey.

Her acquirements.

Marriage with Lord Guilford.

Her short reign.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Bradninch *... pa & to	Devon	Collumpton. 2	Tiverton 6	Exeter 9	164	1524
35	Bradnop to	Stafford	Leek 2	Ashbourn 12	Cheadle 7	152	....
34	Bradon, North ti	Somerset	Ilminster 4	Ilchester 7	Crewkerne 8	130	....
34	Bradon, South. pa	Somerset .....	..... 4	Crewkerne 7	Long 7	131	....

BRADGATE

Beheaded
on Tower-
hill.

Head quar-
ters of King
Charles.

The church.

King
Charles's
bedroom.

of Lady Jane Grey and her husband. Mary piously suspended the execution of her cousin three days, to afford time for her conversion to the Catholic faith; but the queen's charitable purpose was defeated by the constancy of Lady Jane, who defended her opinions against the arguments of the Romish divines sent to reason with her, and prepared herself with firmness for her approaching fate. She was beheaded on Tower-hill, February 12th, 1554, her husband having previously suffered the same day. A book, entitled "*The precious Remains of Lady Jane Grey*," 4to. was published directly after her execution; and letters and other pieces ascribed to her may be found in Fox's *Martyrology*.—*Ballard's Mem. of Br. Ladies*.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

* BRADNINCH. The parish of Bradninch is situated in the hundred of Hayridge. It was anciently called Braines, and was of some consequence as early as the Saxon æra. In the reign of Edward III. it was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, and gave the title of Baron of Braines. Bradninch was formerly a borough, and sent members to parliament in the time of Edward II.; but was excused in the reign of Henry VII. on account of its poverty, by paying a fine of five marks. Several severe skirmishes have taken place here during the time of the civil wars; it was the headquarters of King Charles and his army on the 27th July, 1644, and again in September 17, the same year. On the 16th of October, 1645, it was occupied by Lord Fairfax and the parliamentarians. The situation of this town is extremely pleasant, being seated on an eminence nearly environed by hills; the town itself is a poor place, consisting principally of one street, composed of neat white-washed and thatched cottages. In 1665, it was nearly all destroyed by fire. The market has been discontinued. The government of Bradninch is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve masters, twenty-four inferior burgesses, a town-clerk, two sergeants at mace, a high constable, and four inferior officers. This charter was procured by Reginald Earl of Cornwall, and in 1208, King John granted to the burgesses of Bradninch all the liberties of free customs which the citizens of Exeter then enjoyed. It was renewed by James I., and a more extended charter granted by James II., in 1685. The mayor holds a court of session quarterly, and the mayor's court, for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held monthly. Courts leet and baron are also held. The church is dedicated to St. Denys, and was built in the time of Henry III., and enlarged in that of James I., the tower is of noble proportions, but the interior appears to have undergone many subsequent alterations. The glory of this church is its magnificent screen which separates the nave from the chancel, and was erected in the year 1528. Bradninch house was built originally upon a magnificent scale by Peter Sainthill, Esq., in 1547, since which time it has been much reduced. One wing, including the dining parlour, the library, staircase, and King Charles's bedroom (so called from that monarch having slept in it, and his spirit being reported still to haunt it), remain exactly in their original state, and are extremely curious. A beautiful apartment called Job's room, 36 feet by 24 and 13 in height, is entirely covered with panneling, pilasters, and rich mouldings, elaborately ornamented with arms, flowers, musical instruments, angels, lions, &c., all of highly polished oak. The ceiling is covered with bold and ornamental tracery, &c.; and the capacious and sepulchral looking chimney is adorned with an equally magnificent and antique oak chimney-piece, being a complete mass of enrichment, and amalgamating with the carved mould-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
12	Bradpole*.....pa	Dorset	Bridport ....1	Beaminster .5	Crewkerne .12	133	1018
22	Bradshaw .....chap	Lancaster ..	Bury .....4	Bolton .....4	Walmesley .2	201	773
10	Bradshaw Edge ..to	Derby	Chapel-Flith 1	Tideswell...7	Castleton .6	166	1786
11	Bradstone .....pa	Devon	Launceston 4	Tavistock .4	Oakhampton 8	213	102
15	Bradstone .....ti	Gloucester ..	Berkeley ....2	Dursley ....2	Wootton ....6	112	121
104	Bradway .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield 8	Sheffield ....5	Dronfield ....5	160	

ings of the highly worked ceiling. This is divided into three compartments in *alto relievo*, representing Abraham's Sacrifice, Job's Trials, and Jacob Wrestling with the Angel. Between, there are two warriors, together with Peace and Plenty resting on brackets, and supported by Ceres and Bacchus, and the whole resembling more the appearance of a splendid altarpiece than the purpose for which it was designed. The library is also a fine apartment, similar to the last; the chimney being decorated with the figures of Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude, in carved oak. In the window are the arms of Queen Elizabeth and the Sainthill family, in stained glass, dated 1562. This room contains some valuable manuscripts. The noble staircase is in strict keeping with the rest of the building; the banisters are adorned with heads, grinning most indescribably horrible, surmounted with lions and griffins, holding shields in their paws. King Charles' bedroom is in the same style with the others; on the door of this room the king is reported to have cut his initials. The hall is large, and hung with a series of portraits of all the heads of the family from 1546 till the present time; and a valuable painting by Rubens, of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon. This beautiful mansion is a genuine specimen of the elaborate magnificence which all the ingenuity of the classic taste of the present age can scarcely rival. Here was born that eminent loyalist and gentleman, Peter Sainthill, Esq., the object of the ingenious and caustic poetic effusion, written about the year 1645, and entitled "Peter's Banquet, or the Cavalier in the Dumps." He was born in 1593, was educated at the Free Grammar-school of Tiverton, and one of the first scholars on that foundation. He was an accomplished gentleman, a good scholar, of a courteous and affable disposition, charitable and of unaffected simplicity of manners, as well as a pattern of loyalty and attachment to his king. Mr. Sainthill was recorder of Bradninch, and member of parliament for Tiverton; upon his first entry into his parliamentary course of life, he is reported to have inclined to the popular side, but changed to an unflinching royalist upon the passing of the ordinance of the long parliament for raising an army against the crown. He was one of the 118 members that sat in the parliament convened at Oxford in January 1643; and in conjunction with the lords and other commoners he signed the letter to the Earl of Essex, on the 27th of the same month; this act is said to have rendered him so obnoxious to the republican party, that they sent a deputation to the king, requiring him, among others, to be removed from his majesty's councils; for ever excluded from office, and that one-third of the full value of all his estates should be appropriated towards the payment of the public debts. Mr. Sainthill commanded the train bands raised under the king's commission at Bradninch, and is mentioned by Clarendon (vol. ii. p. 639), as one of the commissioners who met the Prince of Wales at Bridgewater, April 23, 1645, to "consult on the best steps to be taken for the king's service." Finding that all hope of the success of the royal cause had vanished, he resigned his seat in parliament, and retired to Italy; and all his estates in fee, in Devon, Dorset, and Yorkshire were confiscated.

BRADNINCH

Fine
Library.Peter Saint-
hill, Esq. the
eminent
loyalist.His estates
confiscated.

Fairs, May 6, and October 2.

* BRADPOLE. The name of this parish is derived from its watery situation, and in several maps it is spelled Burph; at this place a wake is kept a month after Easter. The inhabitants formerly were obliged to

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
5	Bradwell pa	Bucks	Stoney Strat. 3	Newport . . . 4	F. Stratford. 5	48	257
39	Bradwell ham	Warwick	Southam . . . 5	Coventry . . . 8	Warwick . . . 7	87	...
7	Bradwell to	Chester	Sandbach . . . 2	Congleton . . 7	Middlewich . 4	164	237
10	Bradwell ham	Derby	Tideswell . . . 4	Chapel-Frith 7	Buxton . . . 10	164	1153
14	Bradwell pa	Essex	Coggeshall . . 2	Colchester . . 9	Braintree . . . 4	46	313
36	Bradwell pa	Suffolk	Gt Yarmouth 3	Lowestoft . . 7	Beccles . . . 11	118	257
5	Bradwell Abbey, ex. f	Bucks	Stoney Strat. 3	Newport . . . 4	Fenny Strat. 5	50	17
	pa. lib. f						
14	Bradwell near the Sea, p	Essex	Chelmsford 20	Maldon . . . 12	Rochford . . 15	48	956
11	Bradworthy pa	Devon	Holsworthy . . 6	Torrington . 12	Stratton . . . 14	221	1027
13	Brafferton to	Durham	Darlington . . 4	Sedgefield . . 6	Stockton . . . 9	245	247
43	Brafferton pa & to	N. R. York . . .	Boro'bridge . . 4	Thirsk 9	Ruskell . . . 2	210	872
5	Bragenham ham	Bucks	L. Buzzard . . 3	Fenny Strat. 6	Soulby 1	44	...
39	Brails pa	Warwick	Shipston . . . 4	L. Compton . 6	Cherrington . 2	86	1272
10	Brailsford pa	Derby	Derby 7	Ashbourn . . 6	Shirley 2	133	780
47	Braint pa	Anglesea	Amlwch . . . 19	Beaumaris . . 5	Llandgofan . . 2	254	...
18	Braintfield pa	Herts	Hertford . . . 3	Hatfield . . . 10	Ware 6	24	204
14	Braintree * . . m. t. & pa	Essex	Chelmsford . 11	Dunmow . . . 8	Halstead . . . 7	40	3122

BRADPOLE.

inter their dead at Bridport; but by a composition entered into between the inhabitants and the rector of Bridport in 1527, they were allowed to bury in their own church-yard, on paying a small acknowledgment to the above parish annually. In King John's time the manor was the seat of John de Moreville, a person of considerable note in his time, and descended from the Barons de Moreville; he was a military man, and held this manor by sergeantry, of finding an armed esquire when war should happen, for forty days, at his own cost.

* BRAINTREE, formerly Great Raine, is situated in the hundred of Hinckford. It is an extensive straggling place, on a rising ground, connected, on the north, with Bocking. Originally a hamlet to Raines, it became a distinct parish about the commencement of the 13th century; and through the interest of William de St. Maria, Bishop of London, it was constituted a market-town, by King John. The manor, it should be observed, was held by the Bishops of London, till the time of Edward VI. The old manor-house, or palace of the bishops, has long been destroyed. The rise of Braintree has been attributed to the convenience of its situation on the high road from London into Suffolk and Norfolk, and to the building of inns, &c. for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims from the south, who, in the days of Catholic superstition, were continually travelling to the shrines of our Lady of Walsingham, and St. Edmund. Subsequently to the Reformation, the town was comparatively deserted; but, in the reign of Elizabeth, the Protestants, who fled from the persecution of the Duke D'Alva, came for refuge to England, and many of them settled here, where they carried on a considerable trade in the manufacturing of baize, and other sorts of woollen cloth, by which the place again became rich and flourishing. Of late years this place has greatly decreased. The government of the town is in a select vestry, composed of twenty-four parishioners, who were styled governors of the town, and town magistrates, as early as the year 1584. On the south side of the town stands Braintree church, a spacious structure, occupying a high spot of ground, apparently the site of a camp. It has a lofty spire rising from a tower at the west end, cased with slate; the body of the edifice is mostly flint. This church was founded in the reign of Edward III.; but it has since been greatly enlarged, particularly in the reign of Henry VIII., when the roof was heightened, and the south aisle built. The expense of these alterations was partly defrayed by receipts arising from the performance of three plays acted in the church; the first of which intitled St. Swithen, was acted in 1523; the second, St. Andrew, on the Sunday before Relique Sunday, in 1525; and the third, Placy Dacy, alias St. Ewestacy, in 1534. After the reformation, the players' robes were sold by the churchwardens for fifty shillings, and the play-books for twenty shillings. In the chancel is an inscription to the memory of Dr. Samuel Collins, who was

Its rise attributed to numerous pilgrims travelling through it.

Plays once acted in the church.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from						Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Braiseworth	pa Suffolk	Eye	2	Debenham	6	Bottesdale	8	87	156
9	Braithwaite	to Cumberland	Keswick	3	Cockermou.	10	Portinscales	1	298	...
45	Braithwell	pa & to W. R. York	Doncaster	7	Ticknell	6	Bawtry	10	161	746
17	Brakes	to Hereford	Ludlow	9	Presteign	6	Wigmore	3	149	455
38	Bramber	rape or div Sussex	Steyning	2	N. Shoreham	5	Eddurton	2	50	...
38	Bramber *	bo & pa Sussex	Worthing	1	Worthing	6	Botolphs	1	50	97
30	Bramcote	pa Nottingham	Nottingham	4	Stapleford	1	Beeston	2	122	...
39	Bramcote	to & pa Warwick	Nuneaton	4	Hinckley	5	Wolvey	1	100	262
39	Bramcote	ham Warwick	Tamworth	4	Atherstone	6	Austrey	1	114	35
16	Bramdean	pa Hants	Alresford	4	Winchester	9	Petersfield	10	53	215
27	Bramerton	pa Norfolk	Norwich	5	Bungay	11	Loddon	5	108	202
36	Bramfield	pa Suffolk	Halesworth	2	Loxford	5	Saxmundham	7	96	667
36	Bramford	pa Suffolk	Ipswich	3	Needham	6	Stow Market	9	72	874
45	Bramham	pa & to W. R. York	Wetherby	3	Tadcaster	3	Abberford	3	190	2403
7	Bramhall	to Chester	Stockport	3	Disley	6	Macclesfield	9	176	1401
45	Bramhope	pa & to W. R. York	Otley	4	Leeds	6	Bradford	7	199	359

the son of a minister of this parish, and for some years principal physician to Peter the Great. The streets are mostly narrow and incommodious; and many of the buildings are of timber, and very old. Numerous bequests have been made for the service of the poor; the most celebrated of which was that of Henry Smith, Esq., Alderman, and Salter, of London; who, in the reign of Charles I., left £2,800. to purchase an estate in this county: the proceeds to be distributed among the poor of the five parishes of Braintree, Terling, Tolleshunt-D'Arcy, Dover-court, and Henham. At his patrimonial estate of Lyons, in this parish, was born the Rev. Sir William Dawes, Bart., D.D., younger son of Sir John Dawes, Bart., September 12, 1671. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school; was scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1687; and afterwards fellow; from here he removed to Cambridge; and in 1696, he was elected to the mastership of Catherine Hall; then Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and chaplain in ordinary to King William III.; in 1698, Prebend of Worcester, the same year being collated by Archbishop Tension to the rectory of Bocking, and to the deanery of that place; then chaplain to Queen Anne; and Bishop of Chester in 1707-8; and finally, Archbishop of York in 1714. He was a man of great learning and piety, and having enjoyed the last mentioned dignity ten years, he died, April 30, 1724, and was buried with his lady (also a native of this parish), in the chapel of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. His collected works were published in three vols. 8vo. 1733; all of them excellent, forcible, and religious subjects, particularly his "Anatomy of Atheism."

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 3, October 2 and 3, for cattle, butter, cheese, &c.—Bankers, Sparrow and Co.; draw on Barclay and Co.—Inn, the Horn.

* **BRAMBER.** The rape of Bramber extends from north to south, across the county, and is bounded on the east by Lewes, and on the west by Arundel; having Surrey on the north, and the sea on the south. The ten hundreds, of which it is composed, contain forty-two parishes including the boroughs of Bramber, Horsham, New Shoreham, and Steyning. Albourne-place in the parish of Albourne, formerly belonged to the Saxon family of that name, from whom it descended to the Faggess, and afterwards, by marriage, to Sir Charles Goring, Bart. Bramber, now a small village, containing scarcely more than twenty houses, was once a place of considerable importance, and did return two representatives to parliament, the right of electing being vested in thirty-six persons paying scot and lot, and inhabiting houses built on ancient foundations. The electors were notoriously influenced by the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe. Among them however, were some men of integrity, as was gloriously evinced during the contest of 1786, when a cottager rejected a proffered bride of a £1000.; it was however disfranchised by the reform bill in 1832. The manor belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. The castle, of which some remains exist, belonged, after the conquest, to William de Braose, whose

BRAINTREE

Sir William Dawes born here.

Disfranchised.

Integrity of a cottager elector.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
3	Bramingham, Great } and Little ... ham }	Bedford ...	Luton ... .3	Toddington .6	Streatley ... .2		34	...
16	Bramley pa	Hants ...	Basingstoke .4	Silchester ... .2	Old Basing .5		49	420
37	Bramley pa	Surrey ...	Guildford ... .3	Godalming ... .3	Ermine St. ... .2		83	812
45	Bramley to	W. R. York	Leeds ... .4	Bradford ... .5	Heddingly ... .2		199	7039
45	Bramley to	W. R. York	Rotherham .4	Sheffield ... .3	Ravensfield .1		154	290
21	Bramling ham	Kent ...	Wickham ... .1	Eltham ... .1	Dartford ... .7		9	...
11	Bramford Speke ... pa	Devon ...	Exeter ... .4	Credition ... .6	Hinxham ... .1		169	374
9	Brampton pa & m. t	Cumberland	Carlisle ... .10	Cas Carrock .4	Farlam ... .3		310	...
10	Brampton pa & t	Derby ...	Chesterfield .3	Dronfield ... .8	Barlow ... .2		153	3595
19	Brampton * pa	Hunts ...	Huntingdon .1	Buckden ... .2	St. Neots ... .8		64	1064

BRAMBER.

last male heir gave his daughter and estate to Roger de Mowbray. By the death of the last Mowbray, at the field of Bosworth, the estate escheated to the crown, and was soon afterwards granted to Thomas Lord de la Warre. The fragments of this edifice are enormously thick, and from the slow progress of decay which they exhibit, it is almost certain that the castle was demolished by violence; when, or by whom, history says not. The church is evidently a Saxon erection, and having been given to the monastery of Saumur in France, was, at the suppression of alien priories, granted by Henry V. to Magdalen College, Oxford, to which it still belongs. Over the entrance, and on each side of the tower, are large circular Saxon arches; and at the east end, is another overgrown with luxuriant ivy.

* BRAMPTON. In the chancel of the church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a monument of Sir John Barnard, bart., who died in 1679. The mansion in Brampton Park, was nearly rebuilt in 1820. It contains some valuable paintings, and a very fine one of Oliver St. John, first Earl of Bolingbroke, and many more of the St. John family. Sir John Barnard, bart., of Brampton Park, M.P. for Huntingdon in that parliament which restored King Charles II., married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. This place gave birth to Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He was of a branch of an ancient family of the same name, of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, who was educated at St. Paul's School, in the metropolis, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge. He early acquired the patronage of Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, who employed him as secretary in the expedition for bringing Charles II. from Holland. On his return, he was immediately appointed one of the principal officers of the navy, which post he maintained during those memorable events, the plague, the fire of London, and the Dutch war. In 1673, when the king took the admiralty in his own hands, he appointed Mr. Pepys secretary to that office; and being an excellent man of business, it is generally allowed that he first introduced regularity and order into that important department. In 1684, he was falsely accused of being a papist, but without a shadow of proof; and soon after, the admiralty being put into commission, he for some time lost his place of secretary. He was still however employed under Lord Dartmouth, in the expedition against Tangier, and often accompanied the Duke of York in his naval visits to Scotland, and coasting cruises. When Charles II. resumed the office of Lord High Admiral, he was again appointed secretary, and held the office from that time to the revolution, strictly confining himself, during the reign of James II. to the duties of his office. On the accession of William and Mary he resigned, and published his "Memoirs," relating to the navy for ten years preceding, a well written and valuable work. He led a very retired life from this time; and having survived his lady, by whom he had no offspring, he retired for two years before his death to the seat of a naval friend at Clapham, where he died, May 26th, 1703. With his great skill and experience in naval affairs, he was otherwise widely informed; and besides being a good critic in painting, sculpture, and architecture, was versed in history and philosophy; such indeed

The celebrated Samuel Pepys born here.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
24	Brampton to	Lincoln . . .	Gainsborough 7	Lincoln . . . 12	Marston . . . 2	145	103
27	Brampton pa	Norfolk . . .	Aylsham . . . 2	Norwich . . . 10	Worsted . . . 6	116	207
28	Brampton pa	Northamp . .	M. Harboro' 4	Rockingham . 4	Rothwell . . . 4	79	100
40	Brampton ham	Westmorland .	Appleby . . . 2	Brough . . . 9	Kesley . . . 1	271	
36	Brampton pa	Suffolk . . .	Halesworth . 5	Redisham . . 3	Lowestoft . 13	105	289
17	Brampton Abbots, pa	Hereford . .	Ross 2	Monmouth . 13	Ledbury . . . 13	126	218
45	Brampton Bierlow, pa	W. R. York .	Rotherham . 6	Sheffield . . 9	Barnsley . . . 3	165	
46	Brampton en le Morthen	W. R. York .	Rotherham . 4		Aston 3	161	142
58	Brampton Bryan, . . pa	Radnor . . .	Knighton . . 5	Ludlow . . . 9	Lentwardine 1	150	140
19	Brampton Hut,	Hunts . . .	Huntingdon . 2	St. Neots . . 7	Ellington . . 4	57	
46	Brampton ham	W. R. York .	Doncaster . . 3	Bawtry . . . 4	Tickhill . . . 4	159	
55	Bramshall pa & to	Stafford . .	Uttoxeter . . 2	Bromley . . . 6	Stone 9	137	170
41	Bramshaw pa	Wilts . . .	Downton . . 6	Platford . . . 3	Salisbury . . 10	87	
16	Bramshill, Great . . . ti	Hants . . .	Hart. Bridge . 2	Basingstoke 10	Odiham . . . 5	35	10
16	Bramshill, Little . . .	Hants . . .		Heckfield . . 1	Basingstoke 7	38	
16	Bramshott pa	Hants . . .	Haslemere . 4	Petersfield . 8	Hedley 3	44	1210
46	Bramwith Sand, . . . ham	W. R. York .	Thorne 5	Hatfield . . . 4	Doncaster . . 5	167	
46	Bramwith Kirk, pa & to	W. R. York .		Campshall . . 3	Doncaster . . 7	168	211
52	Brancar chap	Denbigh . .	Llanwrst . . 7	Llansannan . 4	Denbigh . . . 10	223	
27	Brancaster pa	Norfolk . .	Burnham . . . 4	Thornham . . 2	Docking . . . 4	121	851
13	Brancepeth pa & to	Durham . .	Durham . . . 3	Wolsingham 10	Willington . 2	254	1778
41	Branch and Dole . . . hun	Wilts . . .	Salisbury Pln 1	E. Lavington . 5	Amesbury . . 7	84	8560
27	Brandestone pa	Norfolk . .	Reepham . . . 2	Aylsham . . . 5	Norwich . . . 10	112	96
30	Brandeston pa	Suffolk . .	Framlingham 4	Woodbridge 10	Debenham . . 5	80	569
13	Brandon to	Durham . .	Durham . . . 3	Sedgefield . 13	Brancepeth . 1	262	
24	Brandon chap	Lincoln . .	Grantham . . 9	Newark . . . 7	Sleaford . . . 11	120	
29	Brandon to	Northumb .	Wooler 8	Wittingham 4	New Bewick 4	312	160
36	Brandon m. t. & pa	Suffolk . .	Thetford . . . 7	Mildenhall . 9	Wangford . . 3	78	2065
39	Brandon ham	Warwick . .	Coventry . . . 6	Rugby 5	U. Stretton . 4	88	589
27	Brandon, Little . . . pa	Norfolk . .	Wymondham 6	Hingham . . . 6	Norwich . . . 11	106	
21	Brandred ham	Kent . . .	Folkestone . 5	Dover 3	Swingfield . 1	66	
5	Brandsice ham	Bucks . . .	H. Wycombe 4	P. Kisboro' . 4	Bradenham . 1	33	
46	Brandsburton, pa & to	E. R. York .	Beverley . . . 8	Hornsea . . . 6	Hull 12	189	
16	Bransbury to & pa	Hants . . .	Andover . . . 4	Bullington . 3	Whitechurch 3	59	
43	Bransby to & pa	N. R. York .	Easingwold . 6	N. Molton . 10	York 11	210	288
11	Branscombe pa	Lincoln . .	Lincoln . . . 8	Gainsboro' . 7	Broxholme . 2	141	88
43	Brandsdale, E. Side . .	Devon . . .	Sidmouth . . 4	Lyme Regis . 9	Colyton . . . 4	152	829
43	Brandsdale, W. Side, to	N. R. York .	Pickering . 11	Helmsley . . 6	Kirby 6	239	
42	Bransford ham	N. R. York .	Helmsley . 11	Stokeley . . . 6	Worlton . . . 2	236	
23	Branstn chap	Worcester .	Worcester . . 4	Upton 7	Leigh 1	110	338
24	Branstn pa	Leicester . .	M. Mowbray 8	Knipton . . . 1	Thorpe 6	113	382
35	Branstn to	Lincoln . .	Lincoln . . . 4	Sleaford . . . 13	Canwick . . . 1	129	298
24	Branswell pa	Stafford . .	Burton 2	Lichfield . . 11	Stapenhill . 2	121	
36	Brantham pa	Lincoln . .	Sleaford . . . 3	Lincoln . . . 14	Ruckington . 1	118	
9	Brantwaite to	Suffolk . .	Ipswich . . . 7	Stratford-br. 4	Neyland . . . 8	65	367
46	Brantingham, pa & to	Cumberland .	Cockermouth 6	Workington . 5	Whitehaven 7	305	317
23	Brantinghamthorpe, lib	E. R. York .	Cave 1	Brough . . . 2	M. Weighton 7	188	468
29	Branton to	Leicester . .	Leicester . . . 1	Hinckley . . 11	Branton . . . 1	95	
29	Branton to	Northumb .	Alnwick . . . 8	New Bewick 3	Ingram 4	315	110
45	Branton Green, . . . to	Northumb .	Wooler 9	Coldstream . 4	Floddon . . . 1	329	249
10	Brassington, pa & to	W. R. York .	Aldborough . 3	Boro'bridge . 4	Ripon 9	205	
		Derby . . .	Wirksworth 4	Ashbourn . . 7	Winstar . . . 6	144	714

was his reputation, that in 1684, he was elected president of the Royal Society, which office he held for ten years. He left a large collection of MSS. to Magdalen College, Oxford, consisting of naval memoirs, prints, and five large folio volumes of ancient English poetry, begun by Selden, and carried down to 1700, from which the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," by Dr. Percy, are for the most part selected. Mr. Pepys became still more known by the publication of his very amusing and interesting diary, by Lord Braybrooke, which journal, besides illustrating his own prudent and wary character with extreme fidelity and naïveté, affords a most curious and instructive picture of the operation of the restoration, and the dissolute court of Charles II., on the habits, manners, and conduct of the people at large. His frequent involuntary contrast of the careless mis-government, and consequent decline of the country in foreign estimation under Charles, with the preceding vigorous management of Cromwell, is peculiarly striking; nor can the journalist always hide the contagious nature of court example, even in his own conduct; and, as it is evident that this diary was never intended for general perusal, it probably amounts to one of the most authentic as well as amusing records of the description that ever was published. —*Pepys's Diary. Granger. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

BRAMPTON.

Mr. Pepys' publications

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Brasted	pa Kent	Seven Oaks. 4	Westerham. 2	Eden-bridge. 4	23	964
24	Brattleby	pa Lincoln	Lincoln. 7	Spittal. 5	Gainsboro'. 13	150	154
34	Bratton	pa Somerset	Wincanton. 2	Castle Carey. 2	Brunton. 4	110	59
34	Bratton	ham Somerset	Minehead. 1	Whithycomb. 3	Walchet. 6	162	
41	Bratton	pa & to Wilt	Westbury. 2	Thowbridge. 4	East Lavingt. 6	96	1237
11	Bratton	pa Devon	Oakhampton. 9	Launceston. 9	Hatherleigh. 11	203	787
11	Bratton Fleming	pa Devon	Barnstaple. 6	Loxon. 2	Sherwell. 3	192	534
18	Braughin	pa Herts	Fuckridge. 1	Buttingford. 3	Standon. 4	29	1266
23	Braunston	pa & to Leicester	Leicester. 20	Willoughby. 1	M. Bosworth. 7	75	198
28	Braunston	pa Northampt.	Daventry. 3	Banbury. 19	Staverton. 3	75	1380
23	Braunston	pa & to Rutland	Oakham. 3	Leighfield. 2	Ridlington. 3	93	424
32	Braunston Frith	lib Leicester	Leicester. 2	Hinckley. 8	Ayestone. 2	36	8
11	Braunton	pa Devon	Barnstaple. 5	Bideford. 6	Ashford. 4	208	2047
43	Brawby	to N. R. York	N. Malton. 6	Middleton. 2	Whitby. 16	223	199
57	Brawdy	pa Pembroke	St. Davids. 8	Roch Castle. 2	Haverford W. 8	274	768
14	Brawth	to N. R. York	Thirsk. 3	Northallerton. 3	Leake. 1	224	
14	Braxted, Great	pa Essex	Witham. 2	Chelmsford. 10	Colchester. 14	39	471
14	Braxted, Little	pa Essex	Witham. 1	Maldon. 6	Coggeshall. 6	38	92
4	Bray *	pa. hun. & div. Berks	Maidenhead. 2	Windsor. 6	Oakingham. 10	26	3480
28	Braybrooke	pa Northampt.	M. Harboro'. 3	Rothwell. 5	Desborough. 3	83	366
41	Braydon	ham Wilt	Cricklade. 4	W. Bassett. 4	Malmsbury. 7	89	64
5	Brayfield, Cold	pa Buckingham	Olney. 3	N. Pagnell. 8	Turvey. 1	59	93
38	Brayfield on Green	pa Northampt.	Northampt. 4	Denton. 1	Bozeat. 5	62	
24	Braytoft	pa Lincoln	Spilsby. 5	Burgh. 3	Wainfleet. 3	130	201
15	Brayton	pa & to W. R. York	Selby. 2	Snaith. 5	Westow. 4	186	1612
9	Brayton	to Cumberland	Cockermouth. 9	Ireby. 4	Bolton. 3	307	278
4	Braywick	ham Berks	Maidenhead. 2	Slough. 5	Windsor. 5	25	
10	Breadsall	pa Derby	Derby. 3	Smalley. 3	Stanley. 3	129	565
25	Brazil Mill Lane	ham Middlesex	Twyford. 3	Brentford. 1	Hounslow. 4	8	
9	Breage, St.	pa Cornwall	Helstone. 3	Merazion. 7	Sithney. 2	276	5149

Manor
custom.

Vicar of
Bray.

Monkey
Island.

* BRAY. This place is by some considered to occupy the site of the Roman station, "Bibracte." A custom prevails in the principal manor at Bray, agreeably to which, in default of male heirs, lands are not divided among females of the same degree of kindred, but descend only to the eldest. Bray now forms part of the royal demesne, being included within the liberty of Windsor Forest; and among other privileges, enjoys an exemption from toll at Windsor. Jesus Hospital was founded here in 1627, by — Goddard, Esq., for forty poor persons, six of whom must be free of the Fishmongers' Company, under whose governorship it is placed. Each of the inmates is allowed eight shillings per month. Attached to this hospital is a chapel, in which divine service is regularly performed. Sir John Norris gave eighteen tenements, which are assigned rent-free to the poor. Bray is celebrated for its vivacious vicar, who lived during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was first a Papist, but in the second mentioned reign, turned Protestant. On the death of the young king, and the Catholics again coming into power, he resumed his former opinions; and lastly, when Mary was succeeded by Elizabeth, renewed once more the Protestant faith. The vicar being taxed with the title of turn-coat, answered, "Not so, for I have always kept my principle, which is this, to live and die Vicar of Bray." A humorous song is formed upon the circumstance, which it is said, succeeding vicars have sung with much spirit and good humour. About three quarters of a mile from the village, is a picturesque spot, situated in the middle of the river Thames, called Monkey Island. It was purchased and decorated for the enjoyment of fishing parties, by the third Duke of Marlborough. Upon its fine sward he erected a rustic building, to which he gave the appellation of Monkey Hall, from the decorations of its interior being in part, fancifully painted with a number of monkeys, dressed in human apparel, and imitating human actions. Some are represented amusing themselves with fishing, others with hunting, &c. One is drawn, gravely sitting in a boat, smoking, while a female is engaged at the oar, rowing him across a river. On the island is another building, called the Temple; it is an elegant saloon, superbly ornamented and decorated with figures, representing mermaids, sea lions, fish, shells, &c. The establishment of this fanciful place is said to have cost 10,000 guineas.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
15	Bream.....to	Gloucester	Blakeney....5	Coleford....4	Newnham...10	119	....
16	Breamore.....pa	Hants.....	Fordingbridg 3	Salisbury...7	Ringwood...8	89	600
34	Brean.....pa	Somerset	Axbridge....8	Bledon.....2	Berrow.....2	138	134
27	Brearton.....to	W. R. York	Knarlesboro' 3	Ripley.....2	Aldborough..6	205	248
27	Breccles Parva...ham	Norfolk	East Harling 5	Watton.....5	Thetford...10	94	....
9	Breconthwaite...ham	Cumberland	Wigton.....3	Rosley.....2	Ireby.....7	305	....
10	Breadon.....pa	Derby.....	Derby.....9	Ashby.....5	Kegworth...7	118	642
49	Brechvagothy.....pa	Carmarthen	Carmarthen.10	Abergorlech 5	Llangwilli...4	210	93
27	Breckles Magna...pa	Norfolk	Watton.....5	Attleborough 7	Thetford...6	85	154
43	Brecknock, County of *	Brecknock	Wales.....				47763

* BRECKNOCKSHIRE. The county of Brecknock is bounded on the east by Monmouthshire and Herefordshire; on the north and north-west by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire; on the west by Carmarthenshire; and on the south by Glamorganshire, and part of Monmouthshire. Its form is somewhat elliptical; in length, about thirty-nine miles, in breadth, twenty-seven, and in circumference about 109. The principal rivers are the Usk, which issues from the black mountains on the south-west side of the county, runs north till it reaches Trecastle, and then turning to the east, and passing Brecknock, leaves the county below Crickhowell: the Wye, which waters the north side of the county, leaves it at Hay, and enters Herefordshire: the Irvon, which has its source in the upper part of the hundred of Builth; and, after a course of no great length, falls into the Wye, a little above the town of Builth. The Tawe rises on the southern side of the black mountains, and enters Glamorganshire at Ystradgynlais, whence it proceeds to Swansea, and falls into the Bristol Channel. The Taf has also its source in Brecknockshire; but is an inconsiderable stream until it enters Glamorganshire. Other rivers of less note are the Gronney, Honddu, Isker, Brane, Camalas, and Croy, which fall into the Usk; and the Dylas, Comaick, and the Wevesey, which empty themselves into the Wye; they all abound with fish, particularly the Usk and Wye, which are well stored with salmon and trout. The chief lake in Brecknockshire, and one of the largest in Wales, is Llunsavaddan, or more properly Llunsafeddan, the still or standing lake; which is called also by the names of Brecknock Mere, and Langorse Mere. It covers a surface of about five miles in circumference; is about two miles in length, and one mile in width. It has been stated to be from nine to twelve feet deep; but, in some places, it is forty or fifty. Fish of different kinds are found here in great plenty; especially pike, perch, and eels. Trout is excluded, probably by the presence of the pike. Tradition ascribes the formation of the lake to the following marvellous story, as recorded in the Harleian MSS. 6831:—"A young man pays his addresses to the lady of Llunsafeddan, who rejects him on account of his poverty. He then robs and murders a carrier, bringing, and displaying to her his ill-gotten wealth, he urges again his suit, but was interrogated respecting the attainment of the property he had brought. He confesses to her the means under an injunction of secrecy, but still failed to comply, unless he repaired to the grave of the deceased and appeased his ghost. This he readily undertook, and on his approach, a voice cried, 'Is there no vengeance for innocent blood?' when another answered 'Not until the ninth generation.' Satisfied to find the evil day long protracted, the lady marries him, and their issue multiply so quickly, that they live to see even the ninth generation; but the judgment not following, they made a great feast, when in the middle of their jollity, a mighty earthquake swallows up the whole generation, and their lands became covered with water." Brecknockshire is crossed by two ranges of mountains, which present some eminences of considerable elevation. The first, which is known by the denomination of the Epynt-hills, rises on the north eastern confines of the county of Carmarthen; and proceeding in an easterly direction, terminates at Llyswn, on the banks of the Wye, after separating the greater part of the hundred of Builth from the other portion of the

Situation
and bound-
aries.

Principal
rivers.

Excellent
fishing.

Marvellous
story.

Epynt-
hills.

added to the magnificent range of mountain scenery on the southern side of the town, form, in many points of view, the most beautiful, rich, and varied outline imaginable." The town, however, is very irregularly built; yet it has a few tolerably good streets, and several handsome private houses. The public walks are very fine, and much frequented. One of them, of a sequestered character, is laid out with great taste through the priory woods, which overhang the Honddu; and another lies along the shore of the Usk, under the old town-wall, and commands a fine view to the southward of the river. The entire length of the town, including the suburb of Llanvaes, is about a mile, and its greatest breadth about 400 yards. It was anciently surrounded by a wall, defended at equal distances by ten towers. Brecknock is indebted for most of its civil distinctions, to its contiguity to the castle, whose lords conferred upon it from time to time a number of exclusive rights and privileges; which, when feudal authority ceased, were permanently secured by parliament. By the present charter, granted in the second and third of William and Mary, the borough is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, common council, &c. in corporate bodies. The charter confers some singular immunities, which, however, are said to be null from their illegality, and their interference with the prior established rights of other places. In the reign of Charles I. the inhabitants of Brecknock, to avoid the burden of a garrison, and the evils attending a fortified place in time of war, demolished the castle to nearly its present state, and razed the walls which surrounded the town. At a short distance from the castle, on a delightful eminence above the western bank of the Honddu, once stood the priory, of which almost the only vestige now remaining is a portion of the external wall. This house was founded and endowed in the reign of Henry I. by Bernard Newmarch, for six Benedictine monks, as a cell to the abbey of Battle in Sussex, and was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. Its revenues were afterwards greatly augmented by liberal grants from several of Bernard's successors, and also by private bequests. The county gaol, constructed on Mr. Howard's plan, is a modern erection. Amongst the ancient mansions in this neighbourhood, is Heolvanog, or Aelvanog, the lofty brow, which was once the property of the Havards of Cwrt Sion Young. Frwdgrech, another seat once possessed by this family, became, by marriage, the property of the Lewises, and the Williamses. A third seat of the Havard family, was Newton, which passed by marriage into that of Games, one of whom, Sir John Games, erected the present mansion. At a place called Penny Crug, on the summit of a hill, two miles north-west from Brecknock, is a British military work described by Mr. Strange as "one of the most curious and best preserved remains of that kind throughout the whole principality." The form of this camp is oval, the longest diameter lying north and south, being 600 feet, and the shortest about 430 feet. This area, surrounded by four ditches, is excavated to the depth of about 18 feet. The western and southern sides of the eminence are exceedingly steep and almost precipitous. There are also some remains of a British camp on an eminence called Slwch, and sometimes Cefn y Gaer, or the Camp Ridge, on the opposite side of the valley. Among the old mansions on this side of the town of Brecknock, may be mentioned Pont wilym, now a farm-house, but once a seat of the Havards. Cwrt Sion Young, or John Young's Court, on the road to Battle, of which hardly a vestige now remains, was also held for many years by a branch of the Havards. Pennant, another mansion, no longer standing was situated a little farther to the westward. The infirmary was founded by George Price Watkins, Esq., of Rhosffinig, in the county of Brecknock, and of Llanmarsh, in the county of Carmarthen. He gave a donation of a thousand pounds towards the erection—it is supported by voluntary contributions. The land was given by the Most Noble the Marquis of Camden. Here are two military barracks, with accommodation for two companies of infantry, artillery, &c. The town-hall is over the market-house, in the centre of the town, and in good repair. May 1,

BRECKNOCK

Description
of the town.The cor-
poration.

The priory.

Curious
military
work.Military
barracks.

BRECKNOCK	1750, an extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the sky at Brecon, between seven and eight o'clock, seen by many credible persons. It was three suns, the real and natural sun in the centre, which was the brightest; the others, one on each side the centre, opposite to each other; and imagined, by outward appearances, to be each of them equi-distant from the centre, they shone bright, but not so bright as the real sun, and of a deeper red, as were the clouds surrounding the two new suns. After having been seen for some time, they at last vanished on a sudden. They were what are called parheliions, or mock suns, occasioned by the reflection of the sun's rays in a hollow watery cloud. In this town was born Mrs. Sarah Siddons, on the 14th of July, 1755, at a public-house called the Shoulder of Mutton, and from this shoulder of mutton emanated the greatest actress that ever graced the stage of this, or perhaps any nation. Her father being the manager of a strolling company of comedians, of course frequently changed his abode, and the earliest theatrical anecdote on record, of our heroine, is to be found in the auto-biography of Holcroft, which we repeat in his own words:—"The company of which old Mr. Kemble was the manager, was more respectable than many other companies of strolling players; but it was not in so flourishing a condition as to place the manager beyond the reach of the immediate smiles or frowns of fortune." Of this, the following anecdote may be cited as an instance:—"A benefit had been fixed for some of the family, in which Miss Kemble, then a little girl, was to come forward in some part, as a juvenile prodigy. The taste of the audience was not, it seems, so accommodating as in the present day; and the extreme youth of the performer disposed the gallery to noise and uproar, instead of approbation. Their turbulent dissatisfaction quite disconcerted the child, and she was retiring bashfully from the stage, when her mother, who was a woman of high spirit, alarmed for the success of her little actress, came forward, and leading the child to the front of the stage, made her repeat the fable of the Boys and the Frogs, which entirely turned the tide of popular opinion in her favour. What must the feelings of the same mother have been, when this child, afterwards Mrs. Siddons, became the admiration of the whole kingdom, the first seeing of whom was an event in every person's life, never to be forgotten?" After the period alluded to by Holcroft, Mrs. Siddons performed with her father's company regularly, but her devotions were more at the shrine of Cecilia than Melpomene; and she was accounted an excellent singer, though, we are informed, she had no knowledge of music. In her father's company was Mr. Siddons, afterwards husband to the subject of our memoir; and his attentions to her, and her estimation of him, became soon obvious to the vigilant eyes of Mr. and Mrs. Kemble, the former of whom
Birth-place of Mrs. Siddons.	
Anecdotes of the Kemble family.	
Professional success.	<p>"With a father's frown at Sternly disapproved."</p>
Quits her father's house.	<p>Her domestic circle now became irksome to her, and to escape from the turmoil of family squabbles and the disagreeable necessity of cloaking her sentiments, and guarding her expressions, our heroine left her father's house and engaged herself as lady's-maid to Mrs. Greathead, at Guy's Cliff, in the county of (and near the town of) Warwick; this step was concurred in by her parent, who deemed a change of scene, might produce a change of sentiment in the bosom of his child, from whom he always predicted great things. In the capacity of lady's-maid, did this wonderful woman expatriate herself from that profession of which she has since been the most brilliant member. But twelve months' probation made her heartily sick of her new employment; she sighed for the warm plaudits of an encouraging auditory, and perhaps still more for the one voice of commendation, that was dearer than the praises of all the world beside. One happy morning, therefore, she bade a hasty adieu to her mistress, and with a heart and purse equally light, flew to the arms of her lover, who, in a few moments made her his, by a vow that nothing but death could sunder, and our</p>

heroine resigned her glorious maiden appellation of Kemble, for the still more glorious name of Siddons; a name that runs no risk of being forgotten whilst the British stage is remembered. The young couple joined a strolling company of no great respectability; from whence they received a recommendation to the Liverpool managers, where she speedily became a favourite. The fame of the provincial actress came to the ears of Garrick, and obtained her an immediate engagement, though, it should seem, he was actuated more by a desire to prevent her giving her services to the rival house, than any wish to call her powers into action himself. At the time Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance at Drury-lane (*i.e.* in the year 1775,) Mrs. Yates was, we believe, in possession of all the leading parts, and our heroine played nothing (save *Portia*) of more importance than the *Queen*, to Garrick's *Richard*, and Mrs. Strickland, to his *Ranger*. The current history of our heroine is, that she repaired immediately after this to Bath; but this is erroneous, for, in the summer of 1776, we find she was leading actress at the Birmingham theatre, which was then under the management of Yates, the husband of the great tragic actress of that name. Amongst her patrons may be named the then Duchess of Devonshire, whose intercession procured her an offer from Drury-lane, which, however, our heroine did not then deem it prudent to accept. The idol of the Bath people, her society courted off the stage, and her presence greeted whilst on it, our heroine could readily have sat down in contentment beneath the laurels she had there acquired, had not the wishes of her friends, and a little latent ambition to shine where she once was considered to have failed, urged her once more to try the metropolis. In the summer of 1784, she visited Dublin and Edinburgh, at each of which places she received flattering encomiums and splendid presents; amongst others, a large silver urn, with this inscription, "A reward to Merit."—The donor was never known. On the 29th of June, 1812, Mrs. Siddons took leave of the profession in *Lady Macbeth*. Immediately after her quitting the stage, at the end of the dreaming scene, the whole house rose, and would not suffer the play to proceed any farther. The stage-manager addressed the audience, to know if they would have the play concluded, but he was not heard. After some time the curtain again rose, and Mrs. Siddons entered, in the dress in which she performed the dreaming scene of *Lady Macbeth*, and delivered an address. At the conclusion, John Kemble entered, took her hand, and led her off, amidst a torrent of applause, that might, without exaggeration, be termed a tornado of approbation. Mrs. Siddons was above the medium height of women; her features were Romaic, and powerfully expressive. Sir Joshua Reynolds' painting of her as the Tragic Muse, gives the best idea that can be communicated by the pencil; but to the expressive power of her countenance, neither pen nor pencil can ever do justice. She died at her house in Upper Baker-street, London, June 8, 1831; and her remains were interred in a vault in Paddington-church. She lost her husband by death, in 1808; and of the five children she had by him two only survived her. Mrs. Siddons published "An Abridgment of Paradise Lost," 1822, 8vo., which she had drawn up for the use of her children. At this place was also born Thomas Coke, an eminent missionary in the Wesleyan connexion. His father was a surgeon. He received his education at the college school at Brecon, and was thence removed to Oxford, where he entered a gentleman commoner at Jesus' College. At the age of twenty-one he was chosen common councilman, and four years afterwards chief magistrate of the borough of Brecon, which situations he filled with honour. In 1775, he took his degree of LL.D. and soon after became acquainted with the celebrated John Wesley, who in a short time brought him over to his own opinions; and in 1780 appointed him to superintend the London district; he also made him one of the trustees, on his execution of the deed of declaration as to all his chapels. In 1784, he went as a missionary to North America, and on the

BRECKNOCK

First engaged by Garrick.

Great patronage.

Retirement from the stage.

Died.

Thos. Coke.

<i>Mag.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>		
17	Bredenbury	pa Hereford	Bromyard ..	3	Leamington ..	8	Wacton ..	1	128	54
36	Bredford	pa Suffolk	M. Wickham ..	3	Boulge	1	Woodbridge	4	80	466
21	Bredgar	pa Kent	Sillingbourne	3	Chatham	10	Faversham	6	41	512
21	Bredhurst	pa Kent	Chatham	4	Maidstone ..	6	Stocbury ..	3	36	147
42	Bredicote	pa Worcester	Worcester ..	3	Droitwich ..	7	Upton	11	108	52
42	Bredon	pa & to Worcester	Tewksbury ..	4	Overbury ..	2	Evesham ..	10	104	1325
17	Bredwardine	pa Hereford	Hereford	12	Middlewood ..	3	Hay	8	147	436
17	Bredon on Hill ..	pa & to Leicester	Ashby	5	Kegworth ..	5	Worthington	2	120	....
23	Brehar	isl Cornwall	Lands End ..	1	Senan	1	Penzance ..	10	290	....
8	Brightmet	to Lancaster	Great Bolton	2	Ratcliff	2	Bury	3	198	1026
46	Breinton	to E. R. York	Howden	5	Aughton ..	2	M. Weighton	8	186	204
17	Breynton	pa Hereford	Hereford ..	2	Wooby	11	Belmont ..	1	137	290
41	Bremhill *	pa Wilts	Chippenham	4	Lyneham ..	5	Calne	2	89	1535

BRECKNOCK

Wesleyan
Missionary.

His works.

commencement of the war between that country and England, he presented to General Washington an address on behalf of the American Methodists, whose cause he defended throughout with great zeal. So long as Dr. Coke preserved silence on the subject of Negro slavery, the Americans favoured him; but on his opposing that inhuman traffic, he roused their indignation, and it was with difficulty that he escaped their vengeance. On his return to England he had some misunderstanding with Mr. Wesley, who, as the founder of a sect, expected more submission than Dr. Coke was inclined to bestow. He accordingly determined on visiting Nova Scotia, but in consequence of a storm, the ship in which he embarked, took refuge in the harbour of Antigua, which led him to preach there, and to visit several other islands; and he examined the state of religion generally both in the West Indies and America, before he again returned to England. He made altogether nine voyages to this quarter of the globe, on the same pursuit, and met with great success as a missionary. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Bible," undertaken at the request of the Methodists; "A History of the West Indies;" "History of the Bible;" "An Enlargement and Amendment of the Life of Christ;" "Six Letters addressed to the Methodist Societies in Defence of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith, and the Witness of the Spirit;" "Four Discourses on the Duties of a Minister;" and the "Life of Wesley," written in conjunction with Henry Moore. In 1814, he sailed for the East Indies, but died suddenly on the voyage. Dr. Coke was zealous in his particular opinions, but not a bigot; and tempered his piety with judgment, and his firmness with gentleness of temper. His private character was also truly amiable, and he died very widely respected.—*Life by Drew.*

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Wednesday in March, May 4, July 5, September 9, and Nov. 17; for leather, March 2, May 1, July 2, September 5, Nov. 14.—*Bankers*, The National Provincial Bank of England, draw on Spooner, Attwood, and Co.; Wilkins and Co., on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.; Bromage, Snead, and Co., on Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.—*Mail* arrives from London 4.53 P.M., departs 9 A.M.—*Inns*, Castle Hotel, Swan, Bell, and Shoulder of Mutton.

Sloperton
cottage.

* **BREMILL.** This parish is distinguished by its containing the beautiful cottage of Sloperton, the residence of the poet Moore. The cottage itself is built in a style of simple elegance, and the delightfully picturesque scenery by which it is surrounded, renders it an exceedingly attractive spot: it faces the woods of Bowood, the ancient demesne of Spye Park, and is just on the verge of Bowden Park, belonging to Mrs. Dickinson, and commanding the most extensive view in the county of Wilts. The vicinity of Sloperton likewise teems with antiquarian attractions. The tract now known as Bowood, is spoken of in the Doomsday Book as a wood, three miles in length, and descends almost to the verge of the spot where the Abbey of Stanley was situated, founded in this parish by the Empress Matilda, and her son, Henry II.; having been transferred from Lockwell, in the forest, about four miles distant. This forest was among the possessions of Henry I., and was granted to his daughter Matilda, after

Mop.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
41	Bremilham	pa	Wilts	Malsbury .2	Foxley	1	Tetbury ....5	98 33
21	Brenchley	pa	Kent	Lamberhurst 4	Tunbridge-w.6		Horsemonden5	37 2602
11	Brendon	pa	Devon	Ifracombe.15	Oare	4	Barnstaple.16	208 259
23	Brentingby	ham	Leicester ..	Melton Mow.2	Burton Lazars4		Thorpe.....2	107
29	Brenkley	to	Northumb ..	Newcastle .8	Cramlington 4		Morpeth ....3	280 42
34	Brent, East	pa	Somerset ..	Axbridge .4	Biddisham .2		Loxton .....3	135 802
11	Brent	pa	Devon	Totness ....5	Plympton .10		Ashburton .6	200
11	Brent, South	pa	Devon	Ashburton .8	Modbury ....8		Newton Ab.13	189 1248
34	Brent, South	pa	Somerset ..	Axbridge....6	Burnham ....2		Mark .....4	137 890
11	Brent Tor*	pa	Devon	Tavistock .4	Oakhampton11		Lidford .....4	210 147
25	Brentford †	m. t	Middlesex ..	London ....7	Hounslow ...3		Hammersm. 4	7 4359

the premature death of his only son. The hill, over which, through part of the forest, the road winds from Bath to London, is called Derry Hill. The name no doubt derived from its first royal possessor De Roy Hill. Not far distant from Sloperton is Bremhill parsonage, the residence of another living poet, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, author of the "Spirit of Discovery," and many other poems of great merit.

* BRENT TOR. In this parish is a church in which is very appositely inscribed from scripture—"Upon this Rock will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is said that the parishioners make weekly atonement for their sins, for they cannot go to the church without the previous penance of climbing the steps; and the pastor is frequently obliged to humble himself upon his hands and knees, before he can reach the house of prayer. Tradition says, it was erected by a merchant to commemorate his escape from shipwreck on the coast, in consequence of this Tor serving as a guide to the pilot. At the foot of the Tor, resided, in the year 1809, a woman named Sarah Williams, aged 109 years; she never lived further out of the parish of Brent Tor than the adjoining one; she had borne twelve children, and a few years before her death, cut five new teeth.

† BRENTFORD. New Brentford, the county town, at which the elections are holden, derives its name from the river Brent, which here falls into the Thames. The town is first noticed in history as the theatre of a conflict between Edmund Ironside and the Danes, A.D. 1016. Edmund, when he had compelled the Danish invaders to raise the siege of London, followed them hither, obtained a victory, and destroyed great numbers. He afterwards forded the Thames in this neighbourhood at low water, and obtained considerable advantages in Kent. On the 14th of July, 1558, six persons suffered death at the stake here, in consequence of their religious opinions. On the 12th of November, 1642, a battle was fought here, between some of the royal troops and several regiments in the service of the parliament; and several skirmishes took place near this town in 1647, when the parliamentary army was mustered on Hounslow-heath, and the guards were quartered at Brentford. The town suffered much injury from a violent storm, in 1682. The grants of a weekly market at Brentford, and of an annual fair, were obtained in the reign of Edward I. by the prioress of St. Helen's, who then possessed the manor of Bordeston. The market-house is a mean and inconvenient building, situated in the front of an area termed the Butts, in which place is erected the booth for receiving votes during the elections for the county. Little corn is sold at this market, as Uxbridge constitutes the great mart for the western divisions of Middlesex. Poultry, fruit, &c. are sold here in considerable quantities. Brentford has been, from time immemorial, subordinate to the parish of Hanwell. The chapel, which stands near the centre of the town, is not of prominent interest. At the west end is a square tower of soft white stone, erected about the 15th century. The body of the structure was rebuilt with brick in 1764, at the expense of about £2450., a great part of which was raised by voluntary subscriptions. The new building is dull and heavy. Its interior is fitted up in a plain but neat manner, with galleries on three sides. Over the gallery at the west, is placed an organ.

BREM HILL.

Derivation of Derry-hill

Indispensible penance.

Remarkable instance of cutting teeth in old age.

Religious persecution.

Polling-booth for elections.

BRENTFORD

Antiquities.

John Horne
Tooke.Grand
Junction
canal.Considera-
ble trade.

The most ancient memorial, now remaining, is on a brass plate affixed to the west wall, on the south of the font, and commemorates Henry Redman, chief mason of the king's works, who died in 1528. The font, which is placed in a recess, is of the ancient large kind designed for the entire immersion of the infant in the baptismal ceremony. In the chancel are several monuments of the Clitherow family, long connected with this county; and on the east wall is a handsome monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of William Howell Ewin, LL.D. (1804) and his sister, Sarah Howell (1808) enriched by figures of Faith and Hope, designed with exquisite simplicity. On a flat stone, in the nave, is an inscription to Mr. John Horne, father of the celebrated John Horne Tooke. William Noy, Attorney-General to Charles I., was buried in the chancel of this chapel, in 1634. In the adjacent cemetery, are interred Luke Sparks, the comedian (1769,) and Henry Giffard, proprietor of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, when Garrick commenced his brilliant career. The learned and acute John Horne Tooke was appointed curate of New Brentford, in 1760, and the income arising from the cure was enjoyed by him for eleven years. There is, in this town, a meeting-house for Anabaptists. A charity-school was established by subscription, in 1703; and a school-house was built nearly at the same time. This institution has long afforded education and clothing to twenty-three boys and thirteen girls; and, in 1815, a spacious new school-room was erected, by subscription, for the education of 200 poor boys of this parish. Over the Brent, is a bridge of considerable antiquity. A grant of aid towards the repairs of this structure, in the ninth year of Edward I., allows a toll to be taken upon all cattle and merchandise for the term of three years. Jews and Jewesses, passing on horseback, were to pay one penny; if on foot one halfpenny; all other persons to pass freely. This bridge was repaired and widened some years ago, at a considerable expense. The Grand Junction canal unites at this place with the Brent; and its waters flow through the same channel towards the Thames. The Grand Junction Company has a wharf here. New Brentford contains but one manor, which is named Bordeston, or Burston. After several changes, in 1770, it was purchased by James Clitherow, Esq. an eminent merchant, in London, whose descendants have ever since resided on the estate. Burston-house, the manorial residence, is about a mile north from the town. The grounds are ornamental, and well-shaded with wood. In the plantations are some cedars of considerable beauty. The south-side of this noisy place of passage and traffic is, likewise, far from being destitute of circumstances naturally conducive to beauty. On the opposite shore, the palace founded by George III., lifts its cluster of Gothic towers from a flat and pensive, but richly verdurous extent of decorated scenery. Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth, in Scotland, a brave and persevering general in the royal army, was created Earl of Brentford, by Charles I., in 1644, as a reward for his services in the battle at this place, two years before. The title became extinct at his death, in 1651, but was revived by William III. in 1689, in favour of Frederic, Marshal de Schomberg, whose son, Meinhard, the last Duke Schomberg, and Earl of Brentford, died in the year 1719. Brentford is a long irregularly built town without any public structure or building which merits description. By an act of parliament passed in 1821, the town is not only lighted with gas, but the whole road hence to London. It is a place of considerable trade, owing to its position as a thoroughfare on the Great Western Road, and situation on the Thames, which affords so much facility to the market boats and other sources of active employment. Malting is carried on very largely; and here are also very extensive flour mills, a very considerable malt distillery, pottery, and brick-fields. The market is plentifully supplied as regards provisions, and more especially vegetables. There are several pleasant villas in the vicinity, besides the magnificent mansion belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, called Sion House.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, May 17, 18, 19, and Sept. 12, 13, 14, for horses, cattle, hogs, &c. —Tuns, Castle, and Pigeons.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Brentwood*.....chap	Essex.....	Chelmsford .11	Billericay .4	Romford .7	18	1642
21	Brenzette.....pa	Kent.....	Romney .4	Brockland .2	Rye .7	67	258
8	Breock, St.....pa	Cornwall.....	Wadebridge .2	St. Columb .8	Bodmin .8	232	1450
7	Brereton.....pa & to	Chester.....	Sandbach .3	Holmes chap.2	Congleton .6	165	661
35	Brereton.....	Stafford.....	Rudgeley .1	Litchfield .6	Stafford .9	126	....
27	Bressingham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Diss .2	Harleston .11	N. Buckingh.6	88	655
10	Brelby.....pa	Derby.....	Burton .3	Derby .10	Stapenhill .1	127	....
39	Bretford.....	Warwick.....	Coventry .6	Brinklow .1	Rugby .6	92	....
12	Bretforton.....pa	Worcester.....	Evesham .4	Moreton .10	Badsey .1	96	423
40	Bretherdale.....ham	Westmorel.....	Orton .3	Tebay .2	Sedberg .11	273	....
22	Bretherton.....to	Lancaster.....	Ormskirk .9	Preston .8	Croston .2	211	828
7	Brettenham.....	Norfolk.....	Thetford .3	East Harling5	Wotton .9	84	65
36	Brettenham.....	Suffolk.....	Bildston .4	Stow Market.6	Wattisham .4	67	366
73	Bretton.....ti	Flint.....	Hawarden .3	Chester .3	Wrexham .13	189	257
45	Bretton Monk.....pa	W. R. York.....	Barnsley .2	Wakefield .12	Royston .3	173	1394
45	Bretton, West.....to	W. R. York.....	.....6	.....6	Calthorpe .1	177	588
14	Brewham Lodge.....	Somerset.....	Bruton .3	S. Brewham .1	Kilminster .3	106	....
34	Brewham, North.....pa	Somerset.....	.....4	Castle Carey 7	Frome .7	107	325
14	Brewham, South.....pa	Somerset.....	.....3	Malden Brad.6	.....9	109	573
40	Brewhouse Yard.....	Nottingham.....	Nottingham.1	Radford .1	Mansfield .18	125	80
45	Brewwood†.....m. t	Stafford.....	Penkridge .4	Wolverhamp.7	Cannock .6	128	....
8	Brey.....ham	Cornwall.....	Penzance .6	Merazion .9	St. Paul .6	292	....
15	Briavells, St.....pa	Gloucester.....	Blakeney .8	Chepstow .7	Colford .4	128	....
18	Brickendon.....lib	Hertford.....	Hertford .3	Bayford .2	Hoddesdon .3	20	765
5	Brickhill Bow.....	Buckingham.....	Fenny Stratf.2	Woburn .3	N. Pagnell .7	44	465
5	Brickhill, Great.....pa	Buckingham.....	.....2	Leighton B.5	Winslow .9	42	776
5	Brickhill, Little.....pa	Buckingham.....	.....2	Woburn .2	Stoney Strat.10	41	514
12	Bricklehampton.....chap	Worcester.....	Pershore .3	Tewsbury .7	Defford Chpl.2	108	156
16	Brickleton.....ti	Hants.....	Andover .7	Ashmansw.1	Ludgershall 14	64	....
57	Bridell.....pa	Pembroke.....	Cardigan .3	Killgerran .5	Whitchurch .3	242	395
54	Bride, St. Major.....pa	Glamorgan.....	Bridgend .3	Cowbridge .7	Llandough .3	184	....
54	Bride, St. Minor.....pa	Glamorgan.....	.....2	.....6	Llangan .1	180	306
26	Brides, St.....pa & to	Monmouth.....	Caerleon .6	Bishton .3	Newport .7	140	....
26	Brides, St.....pa	Monmouth.....	Newport .4	Marshfield .2	Cardiff .7	153	200
57	Brides, St.....pa	Pembroke.....	Haverford W 9	Marlos .3	Hassard .3	275	132
54	Brides, St. Super Ely, p	Glamorgan.....	Cardiff .7	Llandaff .5	Llantrisant .6	167	128
9	Bride, Kirk.....pa & to	Cumberland.....	Cockermouth 2	Dearham .2	Maryport .6	306	....
11	Brideston.....pa	Devon.....	Oakhampton 6	Launceston .12	Tavistock .11	201	907
11	Bridford.....pa	Devon.....	Chudleigh .5	Moreton .3	Chagford .5	173	529
21	Bridge.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury .3	Dover .12	Kingston .1	58	543
54	Bridgend.....to	Glamorgan.....	Cowbridge .8	Llantrisant .10	Neath .17	181	....
30	Bridgeford, East.....pa	Nottingham.....	Nottingham.8	Bingham .3	Newark .1	127	938

* BRENTWOOD is situated in the hundred of Chafford. Camden conjectures this to be the site of Antoninus's *Cæsaromagus*; but in this opinion he is unsupported by other antiquaries. Salmon, however, informs us, that *pætere*, and other Roman relics, have been found on the military road which leads from Billericay towards Ongar: he further observes, that in the vicinity of Shenfield, a village a little to the north of Brentwood, two Roman lares were dug up. Traces of what is conjectured to have been a *Castrum Exploratum* have also been observed at South Weald, a small village south-west of Brentwood, and on the verge of Weald Hall Park. The form of this camp was circular; it occupied about seven acres, and was surrounded by a single ditch. The present town, vulgarly pronounced *Burntwood*, is a chapelry in the parish of South Weald. It is situated on a commanding eminence, on each side the high road from London to Colchester. It contains many inns and public houses; but the buildings are irregular and mean. The Crown Inn is of very ancient foundation; as, even in Salmon's time, it was reputed to have had that sign for three centuries. The assizes were once held here; and, in the high street, are the remains of a town-hall and prison, the occupants of which hold them, on condition of putting them in repair, when the assizes are again removed thither. Here is a good grammar-school, endowed by Sir Anthony Brown, in 1537. The chapel was founded about the year 1221, at the intercession of David, Prior of St. Osyth, for the use of the tenants of the manor belonging to that monastery. It is a small ancient structure, consisting of a body and chancel.

Roman
relics.

Town-hall
and prison.

Fairs, July 11, Oct. 15 and 16, for horses and horned cattle.—Inns, Lion and Lamb, White Hart, and Crown.

† BREWOOD.—Market, Thursday.—Fair, September 19.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
30	Bridgeford, West pa	Nottingham	Nottingham . 1	Bingham . . 7	Wilford . . . 1	123	338	
27	Bridgeham pa	Norfolk . . .	E. Harling . . 3	Thetford . . . 6	Brettenham . 1	86	291	
34	Bridgehampton . . . ti	Somerset . . .	Ilchester . . . 2	Yeovil 6	Ashington . . . 1	119	103	
7	Bridge mere to	Chester . . .	Nantwich . . . 4	Betley 4	Tarporley . . . 14	165	236	
33	Bridgenorth,* bo & m t	Salop	Shrewsbury 22	Shifnal 11	Bewdley 13	139	5065	
8	Bridge rule pa	Cornwall . . .	Stratton	Holsworthy . 4	Hatherleigh 17	218	487	
17	Bridge Sollers pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 6	Bishopton . . 1	Weobly 11	141	71	
9	Bridget, St. pa & to	Cumberland .	Egremont . . . 3	Ravenglass . 9	Ponsonby . . . 1	295	574	
34	Bridge Town ham	Somerset . . .	Dulverton . . 4	Wiveliscomb 7	Upton 1	160	....
39	Bridge Town ham	Warwick . . .	Stratford . . . 1	Warwick . . . 8	Loxley 3	93	....
34	Bridge water,† bo & m t	Somerset . . .	Nether Stow . 8	Taunton . . . 11	Somerton . . . 12	139	7807	

Compared to old Jerusalem.

Anecdote.

The tower of the castle seventeen degrees out of perpendicular.

Its government.

* **BRIDGENORTH.** The town of Bridgenorth, anciently Bruges, is divided by the Severn, and the two parts are distinguished by the names of the higher and lower town; the former standing upon a hill which rises sixty yards above the bed of the river. The situation of this place has been compared by travellers with that of the old Jerusalem. It contains two churches, one of which is embellished with a very handsome Grecian altar-piece; the other, standing near the site of the castle, was originally a chapel within its walls. The castle was strong, and sustained several sieges, during one of which, when it was obstinately defended by Hugh de Mortimer against its royal owner, Henry II., an instance occurred of romantic loyalty and self-devotion, which has few parallels in history. Hubert de St. Clare, governor of Colchester castle, perceiving one of the enemy on the point of letting fly an arrow at the king, stepped before his majesty, and receiving the weapon in his noble heart, preserved his master's life at the expense of his own. During the civil wars, it was besieged by the parliamentary forces, and the governor then burned the town to prevent the assaigants from approaching under the cover of the houses. This siege lasted a month; but the castle was at length taken and nearly demolished. When visited by Grose, nothing remained of this fortress but a tower, which, by undermining it, had been made to incline seventeen degrees from the perpendicular; this position it still maintains; such is the strength of the masonry and the depth of the foundation. The houses in the higher town are founded upon the rock, and most of the cellars are hewn out of it. There is an extraordinary passage from the town to the bridge, being a hollow way, hewn twenty feet through the depth of the rock; and the descent is made easy by steps and rails. Charles I. said he esteemed Bridgenorth the most pleasant place in all his dominions. The streets of this town are paved with pebbles, and the houses are well built. It is governed by two bailiffs, elected out of twenty-four aldermen, who must have gone through all the offices of the town; by a jury of fourteen, together with forty-eight common-council men, a recorder, town clerk, &c. It sends two members to parliament. The corporation has many ancient privileges, granted by various charters, with a free-school for the sons of the burgesses. Here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Quakers, &c. This town was built by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great. Bishop Gibson supposes it to be the Ghat-bridge of the Saxon Chronicle, where the Danes built a castle in the year 896; and some historians under the same idea, call it Brugge. This derivation is strengthened by the circumstance of Quat and Quatford, being within a mile or two of the town. It may, however, have derived its present name from its bridge over the Severn. The late celebrated Dr. Percy was a native of this town.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Feb. 26, March 19, May 5, June 30, August 3, Oct. 29, and Dec. 15, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hops, wool, wick, yarn, linen, butter, and cheese. Bankers, C. J. H. & W. Cooper, draw on Williams and Co.; Pritchards, draw on Hoare and Co.—Inns, Bottle in Hand, Castle, and the Crown.

† **BRIDGEWATER.** This borough and market-town, is situated upon

the river Parret. Its name is supposed by some, to be a corruption of Burgh-Walter; by others, to be a compound of "Bridge" and "Water." It was first constituted a free borough by King John; subsequent grants from Edward IV. and Henry VIII. conferred additional privileges: the affairs of the town are managed by a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, and twenty-four common-council men. Two bailiffs are annually chosen from these last, to act in the capacity of sheriffs. The most considerable part of Bridgewater formerly stood on the east side of the river; at present, the principal streets are on the opposite bank: the means of communication is an ancient bridge of three arches. The castle, now reduced to a few ruins, was formerly a large structure, and the government of it a post of distinction. Such were its advantages from nature and art, that in 1645, it was considered impregnable by the governor, Colonel Wyndham, and defended by him for a considerable time. The castle-field was the place on which Monmouth encamped, after being proclaimed king, at Taunton. Of the hospital, once a noble institution, only a small part is now seen, situated at a short distance from the eastern gate. The tower of Bridgewater church is one of the loftiest in England; the altar-piece is a beautiful painting, representing our Saviour, his head reclining on the knee of his favourite disciple; the Virgin lies swooning, her head supported by the wife of Cephas. The attitudes of all the figures are finely expressive of devotion and humility. The town-hall and free-school are handsome buildings, and over the former is a large cistern, with an engine, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. The Quay, which is situated on the north of the river, is large and commodious, and the river is navigable up to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden, and for barges to Taunton and Langport. The county assizes take place alternately in this town and wells. Here is also a court of record for civil actions; the practice of which, is modelled on that of the Court of Common Pleas. The Midsummer County Sessions are likewise held here. Various denominations of dissenters have places of worship here, and what has hitherto been almost peculiar to this town, a pew is formally retained in each of them, for such of the magistracy and corporation as may be of that persuasion. Here is an excellent grammar-school, with various minor charities. An extensive foreign and colonial trade is carried on here with the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean; as also a very extensive coasting traffic with Wales and Ireland, in which coals form the principal commodity. A great many cattle are sold at the Thursday market; and all sorts of provisions are extremely plentiful. The fairs are also very much attended. The freemen of Bridgewater are free of all the ports of England and Ireland, London and Dublin excepted. Robert Blake, one of the bravest and most fortunate English admirals, was born in this town, in 1599. He received his college education at Wadham College, Oxford. His political principles were entirely republican, and when the war broke out, he joined the parliamentary forces. He distinguished himself in the defence of Bristol, and the taking of Taunton, of which place he was appointed governor in 1644. When Charles was brought to trial, he declared that he would venture his life to save that of the monarch, as willingly as he had exposed it in the cause of freedom. Blake began his naval career in 1649, being then in his 50th year, and, during eight years of active service, he almost ruined the maritime power of several nations at war with England; astonished the whole world by the magnitude of his daring, and first inspired our seamen with that ardent enthusiasm which gives this country the empire of the ocean. His pursuit and destruction of Prince Rupert's fleet; the havoc he made of the Portuguese and Spanish fleets; his frequent and successful combats with the gallant Van Tromp; the chastisement he inflicted on the Dey of Tunis; and, finally, his successful attack of the forts of Santa Cruz, at Teneriffe, are too generally known, to need a particular relation. He died in the 58th year of his age,

BRIDGE-
WATER.

Corporation

Town-hall
and free-
school.Extensive
foreign
trade.Admiral
Blake born
here.

ENGLAND AND WALES DELINEATED:

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
46	Bridlington* p & m. t	E. R. York.	Driffield . . . 11	Flamborough 2	Hunmanby . 8	207	5637
<p>BRIDGE-WATER.</p> <p>at the moment his fleet was entering Plymouth harbour; and was interred in Westminster Abbey.</p> <p><i>Markets, Thursday and Saturday.—Fairs, March 12, June 24, Oct. 2, and Dec. 28, for cattle and all sorts of goods.—Mail arrives 1.12 afternoon, departs 1.8 afternoon.—Bankers, Stukeley and Co., draw on Rogers and Co.; Sealy and Sons, draw on Williams and Co.—Inns, George, Globe, and Royal Hotel.</i></p> <p>* BRIDLINGTON is a market town of some importance, situated near the sea. Its site is the southern declivity of a small hill, at the foot of which lie fertile meadows, and a plain, extending to the ocean. Here was founded, in the early part of the reign of Henry I. a priory of Augustine monks; which was permitted by Richard II. to be fortified against invasions by sea; and received so many privileges from several pontiffs, as well as benefactions from individuals, that, at its dissolution, the revenues amounted to £547. 6s. 1d. The church was a noble structure; much of it, as the two towers, the east end, and the transept, has been demolished; but the remainder shews that it has been an edifice of the most splendid Gothic magnificence. A large room of the priory is used partly as a town-hall; and some gloomy cells serve as places of temporary confinement; and partly as a national school. In the valley which skirts the town on the south, stands some beautiful villa seats. This town is not materially connected with any historical event of importance; the most remarkable, being the danger incurred by Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., who landed here with the stores purchased by the crown jewels in Holland; and was much in danger from the bombardment of the town by the parliamentary fleet under Admiral Batten. Although well situated, the commerce of this port has always been very bounded; and even malting, which was carried on to a very great extent, has much declined since the opening of the Driffield canal to the river Hull. Here is however, a well-attended corn market; and this is one of the towns from which the average returns of the kingdom are made up. Here is a grammar-school for twenty children of the parishioners, founded by William Hustler; and another established by the bounty of William Bower, for the instruction of twelve children of the poorest inhabitants. Lands were also bequeathed by William Cowton, for the rents to be distributed among the poor of Bridlington and Hunmanby, which now return £170. per annum. The society of Friends, the Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have all places of worship here. On the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor was purchased by the inhabitants, who still possess the same, subject to a quit rent. William of Newburgh, the celebrated monkish historian, was a native of this town, which also gave birth to Thomas Newnan, to whose memory a tablet is placed in the church-yard, recording his death at the age of 153. The houses, though not large, are handsome; and, the surrounding demesne being laid out in the best manner, form pleasant residences. Bridlington Quay lies at the distance of a mile from the town, and constitutes of itself a small town, well built and of lively appearance. The principal street is very wide, and extends to the harbour, which is formed by two piers, stretching far into the sea, and defended by two cross batteries from the shore above and below the town. This bay is the safest and most commodious anchoring place on the coast; being sheltered from the north winds by Flamborough, and protected on the east in a considerable degree by the Smithick sand, which stretches south-westward from near that promontory. Bridlington Quay has for some years been the resort of many noble and respectable families; having strong recommendations as a bathing-place, in the goodness of the shore, the cheapness</p>		<p>The church once a splendid edifice.</p> <p>Good corn-market.</p> <p>Bridlington Quay.</p>					

	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
2	Bridport * .bo. & m. t	Dorset	Dorchester . 15	Lyme Regis . 8	Axminster . 14	134	4242	
7	Bridstow	Hereford	Ross 1	Hereford . . 13	Monmouth . 10	125	596	
4	Bridwell	Somerset	Yeoville . . . 3	Ilchester . . 4	Norton 2	124	...	
2	Bridy, Little	Dorset	Dorchester . 7	Winterborne 4	Bridport . . 10	126	126	
2	Bridy, Long	Dorset	Chilcombe . 3	Chilcombe . 3	Chilcombe . 7	128	291	
2	Briercliffe	Lancaster	Burnley . . . 3	Colne 4	Marsden . . . 2	214	1755	
3	Brierdean	Northumb	Newcastle . 6	Morpeth . . 10	Cramlington 3	268	67	
5	Brierley	W. R. York	Barnsley . . 6	Hensworth . 1	Skelbrook . . 4	177	483	
15	Brierley	Stafford	Stourbridge . 2	Dudley 2	Oldbury . . . 3	119	...	
12	Brierley Hill, ch & ham	Worcester	Worcester . . 2	Worcester . . 2	Hales Owen . 4	122	...	
8	Brierton	Durham	Stockton . . 8	Hartlepool . 4	Elswick . . . 1	249	22	
24	Brigley	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby 5	Humberstone 3	Castor 10	164	503	
9	Brigham	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Workington . 6	Bridekirk . . 2	307	7040	
6	Brigham	Driffield	Driffield . . 4	Dunnington . 3	Bainton . . . 5	192	151	
5	Brighouse	W. R. York	Halifax . . 4	Mirfield . . . 2	Wakefield . . 8	203	...	
11	Brighthampton	Oxford	Witney . . . 3	Bampton . . 4	Standlake . . 1	68	102	
38	Brighthelmstone †	Sussex	Lewes 8	Steyning . . 10	Shoreham . . 6	52	40634	
	. . . . . m. t. & pa						
11	Brightley	Devon	South Molton 6	Barnstaple . 8	Atherington . 2	188	...	

and excellence of the provisions, and other accommodations; and the general liveliness of its appearance.

BRIDLINGTON.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Monday before Whit-Sunday, and October 21, for cattle, cloth, and toys.—Mail arrives 7.15 morning, departs 12.20 afternoon.—Bankers, Harding and Holtby, draw on Lubbock and Co.—Inns, Green Dragon, and at Bridlington Quay, the Britannia, George, and Stirling Castle.

* BRIDPORT. It is spacious, and consists of three streets, which resemble in their form the letter T. Its manufacture is chiefly nets, lines, twines, cordage, and sail-cloth. Of these such quantities are exported, that it has been computed 1500 tons of hemp and flax are worked up annually. This manufacture has long been flourishing, and was so much in repute in the time of Henry VIII., that cordage for the whole navy of England was ordered to be made exclusively here. A Bridport dagger is a saying among the common people for a halter, and hence comes the expression—"At Bridport be made good daggers." In the centre of the town, erected on the ruins of an old church dedicated to St. Andrew, stand the market-house and town-hall, both very handsome and convenient buildings. Bridport also contains a gaol, a charity-school, and three alms-houses. There were also formerly two churches; but only that dedicated to St. Mary now remains. This is a large and ancient building in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre adorned with pinnacles and battlements. Anciently, at the east end of the town, near the bridge, stood a priory; at the west end was an hospital, and in various other parts religious foundations, of which no remains now appear. An act was passed in 1722 for restoring the haven and pier; this haven is situated to the south of the town, at the mouth of the river Brit. Several attempts have been made to make it a port, but they have proved ineffectual, and Bridport never appears to have possessed any maritime consequence. "The cliffs here," observes Dr. Maton, "are composed of sand, though the surrounding country is covered with lime-stone, full of shells. The height of the cliffs is in some places nearly 200 feet; and they contain belemnites, and other fossils; besides pyrites, gypsum, hepatic ore, &c." Small vessels are built here, which are much prized for their fine construction and fast sailing.

The church

Lofty cliffs.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, April 6, for bullocks and sheep; Holy Thursday, for pedlery; Oct. 11, ditto and cattle.—Mail arrives 11.47 morning, departs 2.34 afternoon.—Bankers, Gundry and Co., draw on Esdaile and Co.—Inn, the Bull.

† BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or Brighton, now the most populous town in the county, was, about the middle of the last century, a small village, composed of fishing huts, and scarcely known even by name. From the circumstance of Roman coins and other relics having been discovered, the conjecture has arisen, not without a colouring of probability, that Brighton was frequented by those conquerors of the island: its name seems to

Its derivation.

BRIGHT-
HELMSTONEThe site of
the old
town.

Pavilion.

The parish
church.

Market.

have been derived from that of Brightelm, a Saxon bishop, who made it his residence. After the Conquest it was granted to William de Warren. In the reign of Elizabeth, Brighton was fortified with walls and had four gates, but these means of defence, with a block-house raised by Henry VIII. were gradually destroyed by the sea. In 1699, an inundation swept away 130 houses, and occasioned a damage estimated at £40,000. It was about 1750 that Brighton attracted that notice which is the cause of its present prosperity. The town is governed by a constable, and eight head-boroughs, and the office of lighting and paving it, is vested in sixty-four commissioners. The two divisions of the town are situated on the opposite sides of two gentle eminences, having between them the Steyne; an agreeable lawn; open, on the south, to the sea; and on the north to the downs; and much frequented by visitors, as a pleasant walk. The old town, that is, the site of the old town, for the buildings are as new and as splendid as those of the new town, lies westward from the Steyne; the new town occupies the opposite height; the situation of the Pavilion, the favourite residence of George IV., is central, overlooking the ocean, and the Steyne. The figure of this celebrated resort of rank and wealth is quadrangular. The Marine Pavilion, begun in 1784, has a front of 200 feet in length; but it has undergone such alteration as defies description. The principal apartments of the interior are the entrance hall, thirty-five feet square, and twenty high; the anti-room decorated with nine Chinese paintings; the drawing-room, which contains six; the Chinese lantern, twelve feet long and eight wide, the sides of which are composed of stained glass, representing insects, fruit, flowers, &c., peculiar to China; the conservatory, or music-room, fifty feet long, thirty wide, and twenty high, superbly decorated with twenty columns, supporting a roof exquisitely painted: these rooms occupy the south-side of the entrance-hall; on the opposite side are the rotunda, or saloon, an oblong of fifty-five feet, the ceiling of which is admirably painted; the Ægyptian gallery, fifty-six feet long and twenty wide; and the banqueting-room. The aim of the alterations is said to be to produce an imitation of the Kremlin, a royal fortress at Moscow, destroyed by the Russians, in the first northern expedition of Buonaparte. If the Pavilion is superb, the stables, built by Porden, in the Moorish style of architecture, are scarcely less so; the riding-school is 200 feet long, and 60 broad. The dome of this building, crowned with a cupola, attracts general admiration, by its uncommon lightness. The parish church of St. Nicholas, on Church-hill, contains a curious font, brought, according to tradition, from Normandy, in the reign of the Conqueror. The only remarkable tomb is that of the captain of the vessel which conveyed Charles II. out of the country after his defeat at Worcester. The church on the level, recently erected, called St. Peter's New Church, is greatly admired. Besides these churches, Brighton contains a Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Quakers, Presbyterians, Baptists, Calvinistic, and Arminian Methodists, and a Synagogue. The Chapel Royal was erected in 1793, and will contain 1,000 persons. The theatre was first fitted up in the year 1807, and is accounted handsome. At the Castle Tavern is an elegant suit of assembly rooms; and at the Old Ship Tavern is an apartment for assemblies, consisting of several rooms elegantly furnished. Within half a mile from the church is a chalybeate spring, which has been declared efficacious in cases of debility, &c. The fish-market is abundantly supplied by about one hundred boats, with mackerel, from May to July; herrings from October to Christmas; soles, brill, and turbot, at all seasons; and dorees, mullets, scate, and whittings, in great plenty. Brighton has three free schools; a boys' school, conducted on the system of Joseph Lancaster; a girls' school, on the same plan; a Sunday school; a school of industry; and others of later institution. The only fortification of Brighton is a battery of six forty-two pounders, at the west

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
38	Brightling	pa	Sussex	Robertsbrid. 4	Mayfield 7	Battle	50 656
14	Brightlingsea	pa	Essex	Colchester . . 6	Peldon	Aberton	51 1784
16	Brightminstone	ti	Hants	Southampton 6	Beaulieu	Lyndhurst . . 6	80
41	Brigmliston	to	Wilts	Amesbury ... 3	Luggershall . 7	Milston	75
45	Brightside Bierlow ..	to	W. R. York	Sheffield ... 3	Ecclesfield . . 2	Rotherham . . 3	161 8968
40	Brigsteer	to	Westmoreld	Kendal	Crosswaite . . 3	Bowland-br. 5	265
4	Bright Walton	pa	Berks	Islsey	Beeton 5	Farnborough 2	57 442

end of the town. In the town are barracks for 450 men; and on the Lewes road, are two extensive ranges, erected during the late wars. On the downs, is a fine race-course, which, from its elevation, 400 feet above the level of thesea, commands a prospect both extensive and diversified. On Wildhawk-hill, where is a telegraph, one of the chain from Dover to Portsmouth; and on Hollingbury Castle Hill, where is a fire-beacon, are also traces of encampments supposed to be Roman. Nothing that can assist the convalescence of the invalid, conduce to the comfort of the fastidious, or flatter the luxury of the dissipated, is wanting at this place. The rapid increase of this place, affords a surprising instance of the magical power of fashion, in transforming a mean fishing village into an extensive and populous town. Its buildings are exceedingly elegant, adorned, for the most part with large bow windows, handsome balconies, and beautifully constructed virandas. The pavilion and chain-pier are considered the most interesting objects in Brighton. Of the former a variety of opinions have been given; some ridicule it as a gew-gaw piece of architecture, wholly unfitted for the residence of a monarch, others acknowledge its beauty as an imitation of the oriental style of edifice; but the choice of its situation is universally censured. It lies in the lowest part of the town, and is almost surrounded by other buildings; thus, even its cupolas and minarets cannot be seen until you are directly facing it. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and occupy about seven acres. The chain-pier is a beautiful and magnificent structure: it was built in the year 1823, but was almost destroyed by a violent storm, and afterwards greatly injured by lightning. Prints, representing the occurrences, are to be seen in almost every bookseller's shop. The pier, independent of its usefulness for landing, &c., forms an excellent promenade of considerable length; upon it are several shops, and at the extremity is a platform, furnished with seats for the accommodation of the company who resort here in great numbers to enjoy the refreshing breeze from the ocean. A band of music frequent it, which adds greatly to its attractions. From this spot also, the eye is gratified with a delightful view of the beach, with its stupendous cliffs, and the elegant mansions arising above them. The view stretches as far as Selsea Point, and the eastern point of the Isle of Wight on one side, and the romantic village of Rottingdean on the other. It has a toll-gate where a small sum is demanded to defray the expense of its erection. Another object of attraction is the esplanade, a smooth and beautiful promenade and carriage road, stretching along the beach for 1250 feet: it is accommodated with seats, and is entered by a handsome toll-gate. To the east of Brighton is a magnificent pile of buildings, called Kemp Town, named after the person who speculated a considerable sum of money in its erection: it is yet in an unfinished state. This town owes its attraction wholly to its own elegance, and its proximity to the ocean; its neighbourhood being entirely divested of picturesque beauty. In the time of Elizabeth, it was surrounded by a wall with four gates, but they were undermined by the sea. On the northern division of the steyne, is a fine bronze statue of his late majesty George IV., by Chantrey. As a sea-bathing place, Brighton possesses many natural advantages. The water being deeply impregnated with salt, and the beach composed of a fine clean gravel and sand. Here are various suites of baths, comprising hot, cold, salt water, sulphuric, vapour, and air-pump water baths, deemed favourable for scorbutic patients. To all these

BRIGHT-
HELMSTONEIts rapid in-
crease

Chain-pier.

Fine Views.

Kemp Town

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
4	Brightwell *.....pa	Berks.....	Wallingford.3	Bensington.2	Didcot.....3	48	578
36	Brightwell.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....5	Woodbridge.5	Newbourn.2	74	86
31	Brightwell.....pa	Oxford.....	Tetsworth.5	Watlington.3	Wallingford.5	46	332
31	Brightwell Priors, chap	Oxford.....	.....6	.....2	.....4	47	52
34	Brightwell Salhome, pa	Oxford.....	.....5	.....1	.....6	47	.....
43	Brignall.....pa & to	N. R. York	Greta-bridge 1	Bernard Cas.10	Rokeby.....2	243	232
24	Brigsley.....pa	Lincoln.....	Grimsby.....6	Castor.....16	Ravendale.2	162	108
5	Brill †.....pa	Bucks.....	Thame.....6	Luggershall.3	Bicester.....10	49	1283

BRIGHT-
HELMSTONE

Town-hall.

Favoured
seat of literature
and science.Anthony
Alsop, an
eminent
scholar.Royal
sports.

must be added the baths of Mahomet, where persons who have imbibed a taste for eastern indulgences, may enjoy the manipulation of shampooing. The town necessarily abounds with shops, particularly for articles of a light and fashionable nature; but there is no manufacture, with the exception of a partial construction of fishing nets. The town-hall is a spacious building, in which offices are fitted up for the transaction of all the public business of the town: in it is a large and commodious room, fitted up for the use of the local magistracy. Since the establishment of steam-boats to Dieppe, Brighton has received much benefit from visitors to France, who prefer the more short and pleasant route by Rouen to Paris, to that by Calais.

Markets, Saturday (daily for provisions).—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday; September 4, for pedlery.—*Mail* arrives 3.25 morning, departs 10.30 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Brighton New Bank, Wigney and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.; Union Bank, Hall, West, and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—*Inns*, New Steyne Hotel, Old Ship, Star and Garter, and York Hotel, &c. &c.

* BRIGHTWELL is situated in the hundred of Moreton. There was formerly a castle here, which was delivered by King Stephen to Henry II. then Duke of Normandy, pursuant to an agreement made between them, when the peace was concluded at Wallingford, and probably was then demolished. The Rev. Thomas Wintle, formerly rector of this parish, distinguished himself as an Hebraist, by a very able translation of the prophet Daniel. Dr. Thomas Godwyn, author of a well-known treatise on the Roman and Jewish antiquities, was rector here from the year 1629 till 1642; and Edward Bernard, a learned astronomer and civilian, professor of that science in the University of Oxford, was rector from 1691 to 1697. Thus Brightwell appears to have been a favoured seat of literature and science. In the church is a memorial of Dr. Godwyn, and another of Robert Court, some time auditor of Prince Arthur, who died in 1509. Anthony Alsop, an eminent English divine and scholar, who flourished in the early part of the last century. He took the degree of bachelor in divinity at Oxford in the year 1706, and was subsequently appointed domestic chaplain to Bishop Trelawney, who gave him the living of Brightwell, with a stall in his cathedral; but a prosecution for a breach or promise of marriage being instituted against him in 1717, the heavy damages which were awarded, forced him to a temporary absence from his country. How long he remained abroad is uncertain, but he returned to England some time previous to his death, which took place in 1726. His principal work was a selection from *Æsop*, entitled, "*Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus*," published in 8vo. in 1698. The preface to this book, in which the author espouses the part of Boyle in his controversy with Bentley, made a great sensation at the time, though it is now little known. A quarto volume of his Latin odes, edited by Sir F. Bernard, appeared in 1752: and several of his English poems are to be found in the collections of Dodsley and Pearch.—*Nichol's Life of Bowyer*.

† BRILL is a parish in the hundred of Ashendon. Here was a palace belonging to the kings of Mercia, afterwards the favourite retreat of Edward the Confessor, during the hunting season. The neighbouring forest of Bernwood, being selected as the seat of the royal sport. Henry II. kept his Christmas here, in 1160 and 1162, attended by his chancellor, the celebrated Thomas à Becket; and Henry III. also, in 1224. In the year 1642, the parliamentarians, under the patriot Hampden, attacked the royalist garrison stationed in this place, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The royalists, on

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist Lond	Popu-lation.			
17	Brilley	pa	Hereford	Hay	5	Whitney	1	Kington	7	155	53
17	Brimfield	pa	Hereford	Tenbury	5	Orleton	3	Ludlow	6	136	581
10	Brimington	pa & to	Derby	Chesterfield	2	Staveley	2	Barlborough	5	152	759
15	Brimpsfield	pa	Gloucester	Painswick	5	Syde	2	Gloucester	8	97	382
4	Brimpton	pa	Berks	Newbury	6	Wasing	1	Reading	12	50	...
34	Brympton	pa	Somerset	Yeovil	2	Sherborne	7	Crewkerne	7	123	100
41	Brimsdale, ex. par. lib.	lib.	Wilts	Marlborough	2	Manton	2	Gt. Bedwin	6	72	186
7	Brimstage	to	Chester	Neston	4	Eastham	2	Chester	10	193	136
21	Brinstone	ham	Kent	Faversham	1	Sheldwich	2	Canterbury	8	47	...
35	Brincton	to	Stafford	Newport	6	Penkridge	7	Brewood	6	134	1558
22	Brindle	pa	Lancaster	Chorley	5	Blackburn	6	Preston	6	213	...
46	Brind	to	York	Howden	2	Eastrington	2	South Cave	10	182	153
7	Brindley	to	Chester	Nantwich	4	Acton	1	Tarporley	6	174	...
46	Brind Leys, ex. par. dis.	dis.	E. R. York	Howden	3	Spaldington	1	Selby	8	184	2
34	Brindsey	ham	Somerset	Axbridge	5	Wrington	4	Yatton	2	134	...
23	Bringham	pa & to	Leicester	Rockingham	2	Caldecot	3	Medbourne	2	83	782
28	Brington, Little	ham	Northampton	Northampton	7	Daverney	6	Norton	2	73	887
19	Brington	pa	Huntingdon	Kimbolton	5	Bythorn	3	Spaldwick	4	69	160
28	Brington, Great	pa	Northampton	Northampton	8	Brockhall	2	Whitton	1	72	...
26	Bringwyn	to	Monmouth	Abergavenny	5	Tregear	1	Usk	7	152	...
29	Brinkburn, ex. par. lib.	lib.	Northumb.	Morpeth	9	Framlington	3	Rothbury	5	297	...
29	Brinkburn, S-side	to	Northumb.	...	9	Loughborsley	4	...	6	296	43
24	Brinkhill	pa	Lincoln	Spilsby	5	Alford	3	Louth	8	140	...
6	Brinkley	pa	Cambridge	Newmarket	4	Cambridge	10	Dillingham	2	60	335
39	Brinklow	pa	Warwick	Rugby	5	Coventry	8	Binley	4	89	949
41	Brinkworth	pa	Wilts	W. Bassett	4	Malsbury	5	Chippenham	8	92	1417
7	Brinington	to	Chester	Stockport	1	Duckensfield	6	Ashton	7	179	3937
34	Brinscombe	ham	Somerset	Axbridge	1	Wells	10	Biddisham	1	132	...
35	Brinsford	ham	Stafford	Brewood	1	Wolverham	6	Cadsall	4	127	...
17	Brinsop	pa	Hereford	...	6	Kington	12	Wellington	5	141	112
30	Brinsley	ham	Nottingham	Nottingham	9	Greisley	1	Awsorth	3	133	...
45	Brinsworth	to	W. R. York	Rotherham	2	Sheffield	3	Ecclesfield	2	161	227
27	Brinton	pa	Norfolk	Holt	4	Walsingham	5	Shranington	1	119	199
9	Brisco	to	Cumberland	Carlisle	4	Cumwhitton	3	Penrith	14	299	305
36	Bristet Magna	pa	Suffolk	Needham	4	Bildeston	3	Naughton	1	66	...
36	Bristet, Parva	dis.	Suffolk	...	4	...	4	Willisham	1	65	...
27	Brisley	pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham	5	Stanfield	1	Fakenham	6	105	362
34	Brislington	pa	Somerset	Bristol	3	Pensford	5	Bath	10	111	1204
23	Bristall	to	Leicester	Leicester	2	Mount Sorrel	5	Ansty	1	98	...
15	Bristol * city & co.	co.	Gloucester	Gloucester	34	Bath	12	Pensford	6	120	117016

the capture of Reading the ensuing year, evacuated this place. In the time of Edward the Confessor, this manor was held by the service of providing the king with 100 capons for his table, when he resided at his palace of Brill. Thus it appears in former times, when gold and silver were much scarcer than at present, the tenants were bound to afford a certain provision for the king, as specified in the agreement: thus, for instance, Aylesbury was called upon to supply three eels three times in a year during the winter, and three green geese in summer, if he should visit the neighbourhood where his lands were situated; and other estates in this county provided fodder for his horse, and litter for his bed, herbs for his chamber, and even a pot-hook to hang the king's cauldron upon; such was the simplicity and economy of former ages. A free-school was endowed by Sir John Pym, in 1637. There was also an ancient hermitage, dedicated to St. Werburgh, situated in this vicinity.

Fair, Wednesday after Old Michaelmas Day.

* BRISTOL. According to some antiquarian writers, this city was founded by Brennus, the supposed first king of the Britons, about three hundred and eighty years before the Christian æra; an opinion which has derived some support from the appearance of ancient statues, said to be those of Brennus and his brother Belinus, on the south side of St. John's-gate. Gildas, a British monk, of the sixth century, mentions Brito, in his list of eminent British cities, in the year 430. Little mention is made in history of the present city, earlier than 1063, when Harold set sail from "Bristow," since called Bristol, with a fleet to reduce Wales. During the reigns of Harold and the Conqueror, there were mints established at this place; and in 1696, William III. struck half-crowns here. In Odo's conspiracy in 1086, the rebels made Bristol their head quarters, appropri-

BRILL.

Curious manor custom.

Founded before the Christian æra.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
27	Briston	pa Norfolk	Holt	4	Foulsham	5	Reepham	6	114	1037
41	Britford	pa Wilts	Salisbury	1	Oldstock	1	Old Sarum	3	80	838
54	Brithdyr	ham Glamorgan	Caerphilly	10	Merthyrtydilw	6	Bedwelty	2	170	792
34	Britty	ham Somerset	Taunton	5	Wellington	7	Ilminster	8	147	...
54	Briton Ferry	pa Glamorgan	Neath	2	Aberavon	2	Swansea	7	206	416
5	Britwell	lib Bucks	Eton	4	Farnham	1	Maidenhead	4	24	...
11	Brixham	pa Devon	Exeter	25	Dartmouth	3	Modbury	17	200	5015
11	Brixton	pa Devon	Plympton	2	Plymstock	3	Modbury	7	215	796
37	Brixton	vil Surrey	London	3	Clapham	2	Croydon	6	3	...
41	Brixton Deverill	pa Wilts	Warminster	4	Wincanton	10	Hindon	4	101	197
16	Brixton	pa Hants	Newport	6	Calbourn	3	Thorley	6	95	641
28	Brixworth	pa Northampt.	Northampton	6	Wellingbo.	10	Holcote	3	75	973
27	Broadcar	ham Norfolk	E. Harling	4	Thetford	7	Islington	1	87	...
41	Broad Chalk	pa Wilts	Wilton	5	Shaftesbury	10	Bisett	4	85	796
11	Broadclyst	pa Devon	Exeter	6	Collumpton	6	Honiton	11	147	2085
18	Broadfield	pa Herts	Buttingford	3	Royston	7	Throcking	1	39	10
11	Broad Hembury	pa Devon	Honiton	5	Kentisheer	2	Collumpton	5	162	849
11	Broad Hempton	pa Devon	Ashburton	3	Newton Bush	4	Totness	5	145	748
41	Broad Hinton	lib Wilts	Workingham	4	Swindon	6	Wn. Bassett	5	81	...
41	Broad Hinton	pa Wilts	Swindon	6	Lynham	6	Calne	7	81	...
12	Broad Mayne	pa Dorset	Dorchester	4	Warmwell	1	Wareham	14	121	362
18	Broad Oak	pa Cornwall	Liskeard	5	Lothewithiel	6	West Looe	8	229	301

BRISTOL.

Once a mart
for slaves.

The King of
Ireland en-
tertained
here in 1168.

Bristol
quay.

ating the castle there, as a receptacle of their plunder, which they amassed from their neighbouring country, as far as Berkeley and Bath. About the close of the eleventh century, Bristol is mentioned as a place of considerable note for trade to Ireland and Norway, and every part of Europe. It was, indeed, the great mart for slaves, collected from all parts of England. During the quarrel between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda, Bristol, at one time, became the residence of that lady. After the defeat of the royalists, in 1141, Stephen was conveyed to Gloucester, and from thence kept a close prisoner in Bristol. Bristol being wholly in the possession of the Earl Robert Fitz-Harding, the empress's brother, the queen placed her son there, to be educated amongst the sons of the principal inhabitants. There he formed his attachment to Robert Fitz-Harding, whom he afterwards highly honoured. This Robert Fitz-Harding, in 1148, laid the foundation of the Abbey of St. Augustine, and built the church and offices attached thereto, in the short time of six years. In 1168, when Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in Ireland, came over into England to solicit succours from Henry II.; Robert Fitz-Harding entertained him and his company in the most sumptuous manner at Bristol. Robert Fitz-Harding, with his wife Eva, lies buried in the choir of St. Augustine's Abbey, now the cathedral church of Bristol. During the reign of Henry II., this city had become a great place of trade, particularly for commerce with Ireland; and the bridge was undoubtedly constructed in consequence of the great influx of wealth and population which Bristol then acquired. The original bridge appears to have been constructed of wood. During this reign, the burgesses of Bristol had a grant of free toll, and other customs, throughout England, Wales, and Normandy; and the king granted to it a full power to inhabit and possess the city of Dublin, whither a colony accordingly sent. The charter was renewed in 1190. In 1216, the pope's legate, Guelo, held a synod at Bristol, at which he solemnly excommunicated those barons who had adhered to Lewis, the French king's son; and at a general council of the barons, held at this place in November, the same year, the Earl of Pembrose was chosen protector of the realm. About the year 1247, the city was joined to Redcliff by a bridge, the old wooden one having been destroyed. The quay was made at the joint expence of the citizens and the inhabitants of Redcliff. The course of the river was then turned by cutting a canal from Redcliff-beck to Tower Harrazt. The expence of cutting this channel, or trench, for the course of the Frome through the quay, amounted to £5000. The bridge built at the time just mentioned, was of stone, and had houses on both sides, with a chapel in the form of a gate-way across the centre. The chapel was destroyed in 1644; and at length the bridge itself having become dangerous,

no heavy laden carriages were permitted to pass over it. In 1768, a new one was finished and opened. In 1263, Prince Edward was taken prisoner, in parley with Simon de Mountford, Earl of Leicester, at Windsor, and was kept a prisoner in Bristol Castle; but two years afterwards, this prince took the castle from the barons, and fined the town in the sum of £1000. In 1283, Edward I. held a parliament in this city; and then, for the first time, a writ was issued to the mayor and magistrates of Bristol to send two persons as representatives. In 1326, during the rebellion of Queen Isabella, Edward was pursued to Bristol, by the Earl of Kent, seconded by the foreign forces under John de Hainault. The elder Hugh Spencer, created Earl of Winchester, was at this time governor of the castle of Bristol; but the garrison mutinied against him, and he fell into the hands of his enemies. He was immediately, on the surrender of the town, which he had besieged, without any formal accusation, and without even the shadow of a trial, condemned to be hung in his armour, in his 90th year, even in the presence of his own son. His body, having been suspended on a gibbet four days, was taken down, cut in pieces, and thrown to the dogs, and his head was set on a pole at Winchester. William de Colford, recorder of Bristol, in 1345, drew up a code of municipal laws; and the corporation agreed on several useful regulations, which were afterwards confirmed in a charter granted by Edward III. In 1347, Edward III. by charter, constituted Bristol a county within itself. During the reign of Richard II., when Henry, Duke of Lancaster, landed in England, and became master of the kingdom, he proceeded to Bristol; and, having obliged it to surrender, he seized in the castle the Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bussy, and Sir Henry Green, and had them instantly beheaded. In the ensuing reign, Bristol took part in the royal cause, and beheaded, without trial, the Lords Spencer and Lumley, two principal conspirators against Henry. In the year 1490, the streets of Bristol were newly paved, and Henry VII. the Lord Chancellor, kept the royal court at St. Augustine's-place; on which occasion, it is said, that the citizens, willing to shew a due respect to their king, arrayed themselves in their best apparel; but the monarch remarking that some of the ladies were dressed, as he conceived, much above their station, ordered that every citizen, possessing lands to the amount of £20., should pay 20s. for the sumptuous dress of his wife. Henry, in 1500, granted a new charter to the corporation, and presented his own sword to the mayor, to be borne before him. This sword is still preserved. Henry VIII., by letters patent, made this place a city, and a bishop's see, at the same time that he conferred a similar honour on the towns of Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Chester, and Gloucester. In the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth, a new charter was granted. The queen paid a visit to Bristol; and a room belonging to a house in Small-street is still denominated Queen Elizabeth's room. Another charter was granted by Charles I., in which, for the sum of £959. the castle and its precincts were finally separated from the county of Gloucester, and made part of the city and independent jurisdiction of Bristol. In 1641, Denzil Hollis, who commanded the Bristol militia, was one of the most active men in the Presbyterian party, in opposition to Cromwell and the independents; yet he subscribed £1000. against the king. He was one of the five members of the long parliament, who were demanded by Charles when he went to the House of Commons; and in 1640, was sent up to the lords with an impeachment against Archbishop Laud. In 1642, the parliament strengthened and repaired the walls and castle, and forts were erected at Brandon and St. Michael's Hill, now the Royal Fort. The year following, Prince Rupert resolved to lay siege to the city. A severe conflict ensued, and great loss was sustained, when, to the great joy of the army, the city beat a parley. The siege lasted three days, and the garrison was to march out with their arms and baggage, leaving their cannon, ammunition, and colours. In the assault, the royalists suffered very severely. Five hundred of

BRISTOL.

First sent
members to
parliament
in 1283.Made a
county
within itself
in 1347.Queen
Elizabeth's
room.The city
besieged.

BRISTOL.

Castle de-
molished by
order of
Cromwell.

Splendid
entertain-
ment to
Queen Ann.

Municipal
officers.

Trade and
commerce.

the best soldiers perished, besides several persons of condition. On the 2d of August following, the king joined the camp of Bristol; and on the Sunday he attended divine service at the cathedral church. Two years afterwards, Bristol once more fell into the hands of the parliamentarians. The king never recovered his affairs; and Cromwell, when he was made lord protector, ordered the castle to be demolished, and streets have since been built on its site. In 1650, the parliament gave orders to build the walls about the Royal Fort, and gave £1,000. towards defraying the expense of that measure. In the year 1663, the king and queen, James, Duke of York, his duchess, &c., were magnificently entertained at Bristol, by the mayor. In 1684, Charles granted a new charter, in which he confirmed the letters patent, by which this city was made a city and county of itself. During Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685, Bristol was at one time, thrown into great alarm. It was reported, that the duke was approaching from Taunton and Wells. The Duke of Beaufort, then lord-lieutenant of the city, declared, that if the citizens shewed any disposition towards insurrection, he would immediately set fire to the town. On this determination, Monmouth is reported to have said, "God forbid that I should bring the two calamities of fire and sword on so noble a city;" and then marched towards Bath. In 1702, Queen Ann visited Bristol, in company with the Prince of Denmark, and was entertained in a splendid manner; and in 1710, her majesty paid another visit, and renewed all former charters. The charter, by which their corporation liberties were confirmed and enlarged, ordains, "that Bristol remains for ever a city corporate, and county of itself; and that its magistrates hold government over all its boundaries, by land and water; that the body corporate be known and distinguished as the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol; that the recorder shall be first alderman, with the others, making twelve, according to the number of wards; that two sheriffs be chosen annually out of the common council, which are to consist of forty-two persons, besides the mayor;" in short, this charter fully confirms every useful regulation, and every important branch of municipal right conferred on the city and corporation by former monarchs. The city of Bristol is about eight miles from the mouth of the Avon, where it discharges itself into the Bristol channel; or, as it is sometimes called the Severn Sea. The old town, now in the heart of the city, stands upon a narrow hill, in a valley, and is bounded by the Avon on the south, the Frome on the north and west, and by a deep moat of the castle on the east. The whole city stands on several rising grounds, of which St. Michael's Hill and Kingsdown are the highest; their summits being at least 200 feet higher than any other part. The city boundaries by land, on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon, include nearly five miles; and the northern, almost three miles; the liberties occupying a circumference of upwards of seven miles, though the boundaries of the whole town include many streets and houses within the jurisdiction and government of the county of Gloucester. As a place of trade and commerce, Bristol is, perhaps fourth only to London. The Avon is now navigable for vessels of the largest burthen, which ride in perfect safety in deep water. The vicinity of the Severn, and the central situation of the town, give it a facility of communication of which few other cities can boast. The cathedral, situated on College-green, was originally the collegiate church of the monastery of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Fitz-Harding, as before mentioned, about 1460, as a priory of black canons. The respective dimensions of this cathedral are as follow: the length, from east to west, 175 feet, whereof the choir includes 100; the body and side aisles are 73 feet in breadth; the chapter-house, 46 in length, and 26 in breadth; and the tower 127 feet high. The cloisters were originally 103 feet square; but they are partly destroyed. The total dimensions are 175-128. This church displays two distinct species of architecture, both beau-

tiful; the Elder Lady's Chapel and Chapter House, are semi, or mixed Norman, while the nave and choir are pure Gothic. The windows are of painted glass. On the north side of the arched gateway, leading from the upper to the lower green, are four statues; a king, a knight, and two religeuse; there are also, statues of Henry II. and the two abbots, Newland and Eliot. On the south side are two other statues of ecclesiastics. Above are the Virgin and Child, and a statue, probably of St. Augustine. The inside is richly ornamented with Saxon interlaced arches. The cathedral, consisted of the cross of the old church, the tower, crowned with battlements and four pinnacles, and all the rest of the old church eastward. The abutments are of amazing strength, and project many feet from the walls. From the door to the church pavement is a descent by eight steps. In the body of the church stands a stone pulpit, decorated with the arms of his majesty, the Prince of Wales, the arms of the bishoprick, those of the city, also those of the Berkeley family, and Bishop Wright's, by whom it was given to the church. In panelled niches of the screen, before the choir are paintings of the twelve minor prophets. This screen has, also, a fine Gothic gateway, with the royal arms of Henry VIII. and Prince Edward over it. The altar has an emblematic painting of the triune Deity; being a triangle in a circle, surrounded by cherubs, done by Vansomeren. The windows at each end of the side aisles are said to have been presented by the celebrated Nell Gwynn. The great east window is of ancient stained glass, and the side aisle window of enamelled glass, representing various subjects in Scripture history. On the western side is an elegant monument, in the form of a Gothic arch, of Sienna marble, to Mrs. Draper, Sterne's correspondent, Eliza. In the north aisle is a monument to Mrs. Mason, wife of the late Rev. William Mason, the poet. At a little distance, is the tomb of Mr. William Powell, an actor of considerable merit, who died at Bristol, in 1769. In the chancel, is a monument to the memory of Dr. Nathaniel Forster, author of many works of merit; particularly *Biblia Hebraica, sine Punctis*. In the chapel, to the west end of the southern aisle, are several monuments belonging to the Newton family; and on one of the pillars in the Elder Lady's Chapel is a device of a ram playing on a violin with a very long bow, and a shepherd sleeping while a wolf is devouring the sheep. In the north aisle wall is a knight under a singular arch, of which there are some others about the church, called Monks' Cowls. When this arch was opened some years ago, on lifting the lid of the coffin, the body of the knight was found wrapped in a bag of horse-hair, inclosed in leather. The ancient monastery was changed into a cathedral, and dedicated to the "Holy and undivided Trinity." The foundation consisted of a bishop, dean, six prebendaries, one archdeacon, six minor canons, a deacon, and sub-deacon, six lay clerks, six choristers, two grammar school-masters, and four alms-men, who were endowed with the site, church, and most of the lands of the monastery. The diocese was taken out of Salisbury, part of Gloucestershire, from that of Worcester, and three churches from that of Wells. The church of St. Mary, Redcliff, "justly the pride, because it is the chief architectural beauty of Bristol," stands without the city walls: the ascent to it is by a noble flight of steps, and the whole building exhibits one of the finest specimens of ornamented Gothic architecture this county can boast. It was built of stone, dug out of Dundry-hill quarries. It was begun in 1294, by Simon de Burton, mayor of Bristol, and was not completed till 1376. The steeple was partly thrown down by lightning, at St. Paul's-tide in 1445; at which time the roof, part of the nave, and particularly the southern aisle, were much damaged. This last part was rebuilt by the grandson of William Canynge, or Canning. The church is in the form of a cross, having the nave raised above the aisles, in the manner of a cathedral. The roof, which is nearly sixty feet high, is arched with stone, and abounds with numerous beautifully carved devices and

BRISTOL.

Lady's
chapel and
chapter-
house.Windows
presented
by Nell
Gwynn.Sterne's
Eliza.Body of a
knight
found in a
horse-hair
bag.St. Mary
Redcliff
church

BRISTOL.

Beautiful
porch.Sir William
Penn.St.
Stephen's
church.Christ
church.

St. Mark's.

ornaments. The length of the church from the western end to the high altar, is one hundred and seventy-eight feet. The western door, which is eight feet broad and twelve high, is the principal entrance: there are also two porches on the northern and southern sides of the church. The internal appearance of the northern porch is singularly beautiful. It consists of two divisions; the lower of a highly decorated Norman style, in a very perfect state of preservation: the upper story represents tabernacles, statues, &c. with various coats of arms. On entering this church, the lightness and exquisite symmetry of the whole fill the mind with the most pleasing admiration. The altar-piece, by Hogarth, has been reckoned his *chef d'œuvre*, in a style of painting for which certainly his genius was not formed. It represents the rolling away the stone from the holy sepulchre. Tresham's picture of Christ raising the daughter of Jarius to life, was presented to the church by Sir Clifton Winterbottom, bart., the artist's uncle. In the chapel in the south cross, are two tombs of the founder of the church, William Canning, and his wife, Joan. Their effigies, in full proportion, are extended on an altar-tomb, under a richly carved canopy of free-stone. William Canning took priest's orders to avoid a second marriage, and became dean of Westbury: he has, therefore, a second monument, representing him in his dean's canonicals. The first describes him in his magistral robes, having been mayor of Bristol five times. Here is also a monument of Sir William Penn, knt., father of the celebrated Penn, the quaker, proprietor of Pennsylvania, and founder of the city of Philadelphia. It was in the muniment room over the northern porch, that Chatterton found, or pretended to have found, those singular poems, which so long excited contention in the literary world. Temple Church, originally called Holy Cross, is chiefly remarkable for its tower, which leans towards the street, like that at Bologna. This tower is many degrees out of the perpendicular; Mr. Gough says, five or six feet; and Camden asserts, that when the bells are rung, it moves *huc et illuc* this way and that, displaying a chink three fingers broad, regularly opening and closing. It is 114 feet high, and contains a peal of eight bells. There is generally some exaggeration used in describing its motion; but it is true that the inclination is great, and that the vacillation, even in the belfry, is sufficient to produce an opening that will admit a thin shilling between the stones. St. Stephen's Church is much admired for its tower, built in the reign of Henry VI. The pulpit and pews are of mahogany. All Saints' has a resemblance, in its steeple, to St. Mary-le-bow, in Cheapside, London. It contains several monuments, the most interesting of which is that to the memory of Edward Colston, Esq. The effigies is a recumbent marble figure, by John Michael Rysbraeck: over it is an inscription recording the virtues of the deceased, by enumerating most of the principal public benefactions for which Mr. Colston was so eminently known. Christ Church is in the centre of the city, near the site of a very old church, dates respecting which have been found so early as 1003 or 1004. The old structure was taken down, in 1786, to widen Wine-street. The present church, opened in 1790, is built of free-stone, and consists of a handsome tower on the stage, above the church, with sixteen Ionic pilasters supporting four pediments. The stage above this, containing ten bells, has, on each side, ten Corinthian pilasters, and at each corner of the tower a large vase. On the top is an obelisk of seventy feet, on which are elevated a ball and gilded dragon. The entire height of the steeple is 160 feet. St. Mark's Church, on College Green, is called the Mayor's Chapel, because the corporation usually attended divine worship there. It stands nearly north and south. It was founded about 1230, and contains several monuments. The altar-piece, by Hogarth, cost £500. St. Paul's Church, a new stone building, in the ancient style, was opened in 1794. The tower, which somewhat resembles the steeple of the Royal Exchange, London, is 169 feet high. In the year 1810 a monument was erected

in this church, to the memory of Colonel Vassal, whose remains were brought hither from South America. St. Peter's, founded before the year 1130, has lost much of its antique appearance, by being often repaired. It is chiefly remarkable as the burying-place of the unfortunate and licentious Savage, the poet, who was confined at Bristol for a trifling debt, died in prison, and was buried at the expence of the gaoler. The charitable foundations and public schools of Bristol are very numerous. St. Peter's Hospital is for the reception of the poor citizens in general, including superannuated persons, orphans and idiots. The Infirmary, an extensive and increasing establishment, is the principal infirmary for the west of England. There is an Asylum for Orphan Girls, at Hook's Mills. Merchants' Hospital is for nineteen seamen, and twelve seamen's widows; each receiving three shillings weekly; the elder brother five. The principal alms-houses are Colston's, built in 1691, St. Nicholas's, Forster's, Alderman Stephens's, Strange's, All Saints, Presbyterian, Spencer's, and Redcliffe Hill. There are also nearly twenty hospitals and poor-houses, supporting about 2,000 poor. The Bristol Blind Asylum is very liberally supported by subscriptions; the pupils are employed in various branches of manufacture. A Lancasterian School was opened in 1808, and is in a very flourishing state. The Samaritan Society was established in 1807, to relieve patients dismissed from public institutions, &c. The Grateful Society, an establishment of several years' standing, has put out apprentice about 200 boys, with ten pounds each, and relieved nearly 4,000 lying-in-women. The Anchor Society, is of a similar description, and many other charities too numerous to mention. The City Library, in King-street, has a good and increasing collection of books: there is a librarian and a sub-librarian. The Rev. Mr. Catcott, vicar of Temple, bequeathed his museum, containing minerals, fossils, &c., with a number of valuable books to this library, when a new wing was added to the building. The City Grammar School, for the instruction of the sons of citizens in Latin and Greek, supports two masters. The endowed College Grammar School, in Lower College Green, was founded by Henry VIII., at the time Bristol was raised to an episcopal see. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School has a statue of the royal donor in the school-house. There are ten or twelve other public schools, or charitable foundations. The Baptist Education Society, where young men are educated for the ministry, is a valuable institution, and has been enriched by several legacies, particularly by the library of Dr. Llewellyn, and that of Dr. Andrew Gifford. The museum belonging to this institution contains some natural and artificial curiosities, particularly a collection of Hindoo images, formerly objects of adoration. The Guildhall, a curious old structure, in Broad-street, has a modern front, bearing the arms of Edward I. The Council-house, a stone building, erected in 1703, is much too small for the purposes for which it was built. The mayor and aldermen sit here daily to administer justice. The Custom-house is a good brick building, with a colonade of free-stone pillars, having Ionic capitals in front: the chief room is about seventy feet in length. The Excise-office is also a brick building, near the Custom-house. The Post-office is of free-stone, near the Exchange: it was built by Mr. Wood, of Bath, and is said to have cost £50,000. It was opened in 1743; and measures 110 feet in front, and 148 in depth. The Merchants' Hall is a modern free-stone building, erected in 1701; but it has since been almost rebuilt, with great improvements. It is seventy feet in length; and, having an orchestra, it is frequently let out for public entertainments. Under St. John's Gate, at the bottom of Small-street, the corporation, some years ago, erected a capacious arch, for the accommodation of foot passengers. Newgate is the city prison for felons and debtors. Bridewell is the prison for the confinement and correction of offenders; and Lawford's Gate is for the reception of those who have been guilty of misdemeanors without the

BRISTOL.

The unfortunate Savage.

Extensive charitable institutions.

Grammar school.

Museum.

Merchants' Hall.

<p>BRISTOL.</p> <p>Fine piece of sculpture</p>	<p>liberties of the city, &c. In Queen's-square was an equestrian statue of William III., said to be one of the finest pieces of sculpture of the kind in the kingdom. It is by Rysbrach. A fine statue of his late Majesty George III. was completed in the year 1810, in the centre of Portland-square. The first stone of which was laid on the 25th of October, 1809; but, during the French war, party feeling ran so high, that the head of the statue was knocked off one night, and the pedestal alone remains. Bristol castle itself, exclusive of the outworks, was 540 feet, from east to west, and 300 from north to south. The principal building occupied an area of nearly four acres, exclusive of houses, barracks, gardens, courts, yards, &c. The remains of these buildings are almost lost. On the eastern side in Tower-street, still exist some arches, with ribbed roofs of stone. Bristol Bridge is an elegant structure of three arches, with a balustrade on each side, about seven feet high, with raised foot-paths chained in. It was re-built, in 1768. About thirty years ago, a plan was suggested for the improvement of the harbour, by erecting iron bridges across the Avon, and forming a New Cut. In this undertaking, the sum of £500,000. was soon expended. The foundations of two iron bridges, across the harbour, were laid, one on the Exeter, the other on the London road; but, unfortunately, in January, 1806, the iron ribs of the latter gave way, after considerable progress had been made, but they were soon repaired; and in 1809 the docks were completed, and now form the most extensive works of the kind, the float being two miles and a half in length, and covering eighty-two acres of ground. At all hours of the day, ships can now pass from the Dun-head to the quays of the city, and discharge their cargoes into warehouses, while afloat. The iron bridge, which extends from Clifton Down, near the old windmill, to Leigh Down, has an arch of about 200 feet in height, and will admit ships of any magnitude to sail underneath, full rigged. A plan having been suggested, for a large and commodious commercial coffee-room, a subscription, amounting to £10,000. was soon filled up; and on the 19th of March, 1810, was laid the first stone, by George Dyer, Esq. The architect was C. A. Busby, Esq. of London. This beautiful building stands in Corn-street. It has a free-stone front, in the centre of which it has a beautiful portico, of the Ionic order; the acrota of the pediment surmounted by a statue representing the city of Bristol, and having on the right and left emblematical figures of Navigation and Commerce; and over the entrance doors a basso-relievo, describing Neptune introducing the four quarters of the world to Britannia. In beholding Bristol at some distance, the exertions of trade and commerce are instantly apparent. From twenty to thirty sugar-houses, with sulphur, turpentine, vitriol, and coal-works; brass and iron-foundries, distilleries, glass-houses, &c. are constantly at work. Its immense foreign trade is carried on to every part of the known world. All persons are free to trade here, and the freedom of the city may be purchased at a very moderate rate. The annual amount of customs exceeds £300,000. and the excise more than £100,000. The post-office revenue is above £15,000. and the land-tax £8,000. Here are thirteen city companies, some of which have halls. The mayor is allowed from the city chamber £1000. and the two sheriffs £420. each. There is a curious fact connected with the parliamentary representation of this city: the freemen are such by birth, freehold, servitude, purchase, donation, or "by marrying a freeman's daughter." This last singular privilege, it is said, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, as an encouragement of matrimony. The theatre, in King-street, is a model of elegance and convenience. Garrick is said to have pronounced it the most complete theatre, of equal dimensions, in Europe. It was opened in May, 1766. The Assembly-room, in Princess-street, is a good building, with a free-stone front on a rustic basement, which supports four double Corinthian columns, and a pediment: on the frieze is inscribed "Curas Cithæra tollit"—Music dispels</p>
<p>Iron bridges</p>	
<p>Beautiful building.</p>	
<p>Elegant theatre.</p>	

care. Amongst the numerous distinguished individuals, to whom Bristol has had the honour of giving birth, may be mentioned William Grocyne, Greek professor at Oxford, the intimate friend of Erasmus, and godfather to Lilly, the grammarian, born in 1442; William Botoner, author of "Polyandria Oxoniensis," from which Anthony & Wood seems to have taken the idea of his celebrated book on the learned men of Oxford; Sir William Draper, well known for his controversy with Junius in defence of the Marquis of Granby; Thomas Chatterton, the unfortunate poet; Mrs. Mary Robinson, the English Sappho, as she has been not unaptly styled; Mrs. Ann Yearsley, the well known poetical milk-woman; James Dawes Worgan; William Barrett; Sebastian Cabot, the first discoverer of the continent of America; Dr. Caleb Evans, &c.; Mrs. Hannah More; Southey, the laureat; and Cottle, the poet, are also natives of Bristol. Mary Robinson, a female whose great personal attractions, combined with some literary as well as histrionic talent, procured her in the latter part of the last century a degree of public attention, much increased by the notoriety of a temporary connexion established between her and the then heir-apparent to the throne. Her father, an American by birth of the name of Darby, commanded a trading vessel belonging to this port, and in which city the subject of this article was born in 1758. At an early age she was placed under the care of the Misses More, one of whom, Hannah, has since acquired so much celebrity, and with them she continued till, in her fifteenth year, she became the wife of an extravagant and profligate attorney, named Robinson, whose vices having at length immured him within the walls of a prison, his young wife was compelled to adopt some method of procuring for herself that support which her husband ought to have afforded her. The stage appeared the only propable means of success, and to this she had recourse. Garrick saw and fostered her rising talent. Her personal beauty was a powerful co-operative, and after appearing with great success in *Imogen*, *Juliet*, *Ophelia*, and other of Shakspeare's heroines, her greatest triumph was exhibited in her representation of *Perdita*, in the "Winter's Tale," in which character she is supposed to have achieved the conquest already alluded to, and whence she derived the appellation by which she was afterwards generally distinguished in the world of fashion. This illicit amour, the conducting of which will ever reflect disgrace on the courtly panders, who ought to have checked, yet unblushingly encouraged it, was even more brief than usual. A general officer, whose services in the American war have been favourably mentioned, and who was at least as remarkable for the elegance of his person and manners, as for his military abilities, was her next protector, or rather favourite, for she lavished on him all her disposable property, and caught a violent rheumatism by suddenly following him to the sea-side to release him from a temporary embarrassment. She subsequently retired to the continent, and on her return in 1788, commenced her literary career, in which she had considerable success. "*Vancenza*," "*Hubert de Sevrac*," "*The Widow*," "*Angelina*," "*Walsingham*," "*The Natural Daughter*," "*Modern Manners*," together with some other novels; a tragedy, entitled the "*Sicilian Lovers*;" "*Nobody*," a farce; and two volumes of miscellaneous poetry; some "*Lyrical Tales*;" and an autobiographical sketch of her own life, remain to attest her possession of at least considerable feeling and talent, and so far to add to her misfortunes. In 1800, her health began to decline rapidly, principally owing to her inability to take exercise, having never recovered the use of her limbs; and she died at her house at Englefield-green, December 28, in the same year, in the forty-second year of her age.—*Memoirs by herself*.—*Gent. Mag.* Thomas Chatterton was born on the 20th of November, 1752, in Pile-street. At a very early age he was returned from school, "too dull to learn!" In 1760, he was admitted into Colston's charity-school. In 1767, he was placed with Mr. Lambert, an attorney. Some years before this, he is

BRISTOL.

Eminent
characters.Mary Ro-
binson.Royal
a mour.

Constancy.

Feeling and
talent.Died De-
cember 28,
1800.

<p>BRISTOL.</p> <p>Thomas Chatterton, the poet.</p>	<p>reported to have written many good poems, and specimens have been published of lines written when he was only eleven years old, particularly a hymn for Christmas Day, remarkable for its just harmony and ease of expression. At an early period, he acquired an enthusiastic admiration of antiquarian and heraldic researches. In 1768, he published, in Farley's Bristol Journal, a "Description of the Fryars passing over the Old Bridge, taken from an ancient manuscript." This singular production excited great attention. The contributor was soon found, and threats and persecutions were used to induce him to say by what means he had acquired the original. He gave evasive and impertinent answers. At length, he said, that he had received the paper, with some others, from his father, then dead, who found them in some old trunks, which had long been in the muniment room over the northern porch of St. Mary's church, Redcliffe. This account received some confirmation, from the circumstance of his father's having been many years sexton of that church, and that, being a schoolmaster, he had been known to use several pieces of old parchment as covers to his school-books. Chatterton said, they were taken from Canygne's chest, and that they were the productions of Thomas Rowley, a monk, and others, in the fifteenth century. The poem just mentioned was followed by others of a similar description, sufficient in quantity, to fill an octavo volume. These productions procured him the notice of several persons of respectability and literature. Mr. Catcott, author of a Treatise on the Deluge, and also of a Descriptive Account of Pen Park Hole, in Gloucestershire, introduced him to Mr. Barrett, at that time engaged in collecting materials for his History of Bristol. These gentlemen implanted or nurtured, in his bosom, those seeds of ambition, and that enthusiastic thirst for literary fame, which ultimately proved his destruction. Disgusted with his profession, and panting for greatness, he left Bristol in 1770, and came to London; where, as a periodical writer, on one subject or other, he had sufficient employ; but his remuneration fell much short of his expenses. Before he left Bristol, he had made an effort to procure the patronage of the Hon. Horace Walpole, who referred the inspection of Chatterton's packet of MSS. to Mr. Gray and Mr. Mason; and those gentlemen immediately pronounced Rowley's Poems to be mere forgeries. On this unpleasant information being communicated to Chatterton, he wrote an impatient letter to Walpole, demanding the return of his MSS. which being complied with, the correspondence for ever ceased, and the hopes of the unhappy youth were blasted. Stung with disappointment, and pride, attended by abject want and poverty, in a fit of despair, he put a period to his existence, by poison, at his lodgings in Brook-street, Holborn, in the eighteenth year of his age. The controversy respecting the authenticity of Rowley's Poems is now pretty well set at rest, and the honour of these compositions is generally given, though we think incorrectly, to the unfortunate Chatterton.</p>
<p>St. Mary's church, Redcliffe.</p>	<p>On the 23d of April, 1808, a great part of the city was inundated by the sudden overflow of the river Frome; several houses were four feet deep in water, and the goods, and many houses on the banks of the Wear, were swept away by the flood. On April 2, 1821, Bristol was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning: the electric fluid struck that venerable pile, the Redcliff Tower, and forced out several stones from the bell-loft window; it rolled up the lead from the roof, and displaced several of the stones; many vessels were driven on shore, and at Stanton-drew, thirteen sheep were killed by the lightning.</p>
<p>High pretensions.</p>	<p>It is much to be regretted that, on the 29th and 30th of October, 1831, serious riots took place here, in consequence of the arrival of Sir Charles Wetherall, in his capacity of recorder of this city, when the canaille of the people (whom reason can never reach) had imbibed so strong a feeling of dissatisfaction, that they resolved to drive him out if he ventured to set foot in the place; and, although apprized of this unpopularity, he im-</p>
<p>His removal to London.</p>	
<p>Disappointment and death by poison.</p>	
<p>Serious riots in 1831.</p>	

prudently (as it is supposed) determined on going to Bristol as usual, and made his public entry. Instead of the procession taking place as usual at from four to five in the afternoon, the sheriffs, &c., went out to meet the recorder at ten, and thousands assembled between the turnpike-gate and Totterdown, to greet his arrival. The moment Sir Charles came within sight of the populace, yells and groans were uttered loud and deep. The recorder, escorted by the city *cortegé*, reached the Guildhall, and proceeded (in spite of all obstacles) to open the commission, but from the groans and yells not a word could be heard. Sir Charles threatened in vain to commit; the noise increased; constables were sent into the body of the hall to seize the offenders. Sir Charles afterwards proceeded to the Mansion-house; in his way to which, on passing the Commercial-rooms, he was cheered by the persons assembled there. This infuriated the mob to such a pitch, that hundreds of them entered the Mansion-house, around which many thousands were still assembled; stones were thrown in all directions, and several windows broken. A slight scuffle now ensued between the mob and special constables, and two or three were taken into custody: a general rush was then made by the people to the quay, where they armed themselves with bludgeons. The crowd still increased, and at five o'clock the riot act was read. From this moment, notwithstanding the appearance of 300 constables, it was found impossible to restrain the fury of the mob. The military were called, and attempted to relieve the council-house, which had been violently attacked, and the 14th regiment of dragoons fired, which so exasperated the mob, that they assembled the next morning (Sunday) to continue the work of devastation, which they had already commenced, and in spite of all resistance, committed most dreadful ravages on the buildings and property of the inhabitants. They broke into the Bridewell, and set the prisoners at liberty, and succeeded in forcing an entrance to the new gaol, from whence they also released the prisoners: after which, they set fire to the premises, which burnt with unabated fury for some hours. The toll-houses and the county court prison suffered the same fate. The work of destruction was carried to the bishop's palace; here a few individuals had hastily collected, and for a while succeeded in staying their diabolical designs: orders were then sent for the military, who had been guarding the Mansion-house, which they had no sooner left than the flames from the latter indicated the promptitude with which the mob had acted, to effect its total destruction, and many of them forfeited their lives for their criminal temerity. The Custom-house, and all the back building of store-rooms, in Little King-street, were soon in one mass of fire. About three o'clock in the morning, the Excise-office was on fire. On this night it may truly be said that the city was given up to plunder; and Monday morning dawned on such a scene as had never before been witnessed at this place. The flames it is true were subsiding, but the appearance of Queen-square was appalling in the extreme. Many buildings were reduced to heaps of smoking ruins, and others were momentarily falling in; many persons were killed both by shot and sword. The loss was supposed to be £300,000. at least. The branches of manufacture are numerous; one of the principal of which is, that of every description of glass bottles: brass, copper, lead, iron, and tin-works also abound, and great quantities of soap, leather, gunpowder, and earthenware are made here. Ship-building and rope-making are also much pursued. It may, in fact, be deemed an emporium of every kind of exportable articles, and more especially of the principal commodities produced by the surrounding counties.

BRISTOL.

Ungovernable fury of the mob.

Lamentable destruction.

Awful appearance of the town.

Loss estimated at £300,000.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Thursday, for cattle.—*Fairs*, March 1 to 10, and Sept. 1 to 10 for general traffic.—*Mail* arrives 9.14 morning, departs 5.30 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Hardfords and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.; Miles and Co., draw on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.; Worrall and Co., on Barnard and Co.; Elton and Co., on Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Ames and Co., on Smith, Payne, and Co.; Hawthorn and Co., on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.; Savery and Co., on Rogers and Co.; Stuckeys and Co., on Roberts and Co.; Stuckeys and Co., on Lubbock and Co.; Pitt and Co., on Hoare, Barnett, and Co.—*Inns*, Bush, Full Moon, Talbot, White Hart, and White Lion.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Broadstairs,* ham or vil.	Kent	Raingate	2	Margate	4	Monkton	8 70
41	Broad Town. ham	Wilts	Wootton Bas.	4	Wroughton	2	Swindon	4 82
17	Broad Ward. to	Hereford	Leominster	2	Stoke Prior	1	Bromside	11 136
42	Broad was. pa	Worcester	Worcester	6	Todenham	1	Leigh	2 117
38	Broadwater †. pa	Sussex	Worthing	1	Coomes	1	Steyning	4 54
18	Broadwater. hun	Herts	Stevenage	2	Bonnington	4	Hitchin	7 28
40	Broadwater. ham	Worcester	Kidderminster	1	Over Harley	1	Bewdly	6 127
12	Broadway. pa	Dorset	Melc. Regis	2	Upway	1	Dorchester	6 125
34	Broadway. ti	Somerset	Ilminster	2	Ashhill	3	Chard	6 133
42	Broadway. pa	Worcester	Evesham	5	Moreton	7	Tewkesbury	13 95
15	Broadwell. pa	Gloucester	Stow-on-W.	2	Lemington	6	Longborough	2 87
31	Broadwell. pa & ham	Oxford	Burford	3	Witney	6	Bampton	5 69
12	Broad Windsor, pa & lib	Dorset	Beaminstor	3	Burstock	1	Axminster	8 135
11	Broadwood Kelly. pa	Devon	Hatherleigh	5	Bow	8	Oakhampton	8 198
11	Broadwood Widge. pa	Devon	Launceston	6	Bridestow	7		12 207
17	Brobury. pa	Hereford	Hereford	11	Brewardine	1	Hay	9 146
42	Brockamin. ham	Worcester	Worcester	4	Brodrwas	1	Leigh	1 115
17	Brockbury. ham	Hereford	Ledbury	4	Colwell	1	Malvern L.	3 117
27	Brockdish. pa	Norfolk	Harleston	3	Diss	7	Billingsford	3 95
16	Brockenhurst. pa	Hants	Lymington	4	Lyndhurst	4	Boldre	2 80
36	Brockford. ham	Suffolk	Eye	3	Braiseworth	3	Ixworth	12 87
28	Brockhall. pa	Northamp	Daventry	4	Flower	2	Northampton	8 74
22	Brockhall. to	Lancaster	Preston	2	Samlesbury	2	Blackburn	7 217
12	Brockhampton. ti	Dorset	Dorchester	12	Bere Regis	5	Spittisbury	5 107
15	Brockhampton. ham	Gloucester	Cheltenham	3	Staverton	1	Tewkesbury	6 101
17	Brockhampton. pa	Hereford	Ross	5	Hereford	9	Yatton	3 130
9	Brocklebank. to	Cumberland	Wigton	5	Ireby	3	Bolton	2 301
39	Brockhurst. ham	Warwick	Rugby	7	Brinklow	1	Coventry	7 90
24	Brockslesby. pa	Lincoln	Castor	8	G. Grimsby	8	Healing	2 169
12	Brockington. ham	Dorset	Cranbourne	2	Horton	1	Wimbome	7 94
21	Brockley. ham	Kent	London	5	Beckenham	3	Bromley	4 5
34	Brockley. pa	Somerset	Axbridge	3	Bristol	8	Kenn	1 121
36	Brockley. pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed.	6	Clare	8	Reed	1 64
17	Brockmanton. pa	Hereford	Leominster	4	Bromyard	8	Docklow	1 133
35	Brockthorpe. pa	Gloucester	Painswick	3	Gloucester	4	Cheltenham	6 109
15	Brocton. to	Stafford	Stafford	4	Penkridge	3	Bednal	1 135
33	Brocton. to	Salop	Bishops Cas.	2	Montgomery	9	Knights	9 160
15	Brockworth. pa	Gloucester	Gloucester	4	Coberly	6	Cheltenham	5 100
45	Brodsforth. pa & to	W. R. York	Doncaster	6	Barnsley	10	Rotherham	8 165
45	Brogden. to	W. R. York	Skipton	9	Bracewell	2	Clitheroe	6 223
39	Brokehampston. ham	Warwick	Kineton	1	Cambroke	2	Stratford A.	8 84
41	Brokenborough. pa	Wilts	Malmesbury	2	Tetbury	3	Wootton Bas.	6 97
29	Brokenhaugh. ham	Northumb	Hexham	5	Hayden	1	Corbridge	10 287
54	Brombil. ham	Glamorgan	Margan	1	Neath	7	Aberavon	4 190
7	Bromborough †. pa & to	Chester	Neston	5	Eastham	1	Chester	11 194

Sea-bathing.

Ancient portal.

Monastery.

* **BROADSTAIRS.** This was formerly a place of some trade, and sent out vessels to Greenland and the Baltic; but it is now chiefly distinguished as a fashionable sea-bathing place, much frequented by persons who wish to be more select and retired than they can be at Ramsgate and Margate, for whose accommodation, handsome houses have been, and are continually increasing. The machines, rooms, baths, &c. are similar in construction, and applicability to those of Ramsgate; and there are two subscription libraries, one in the town, and the other on the cliff. At a very short distance from the town, is a small pier, where the fishing boats and other light vessels load and deliver their cargoes. Near the harbour, are the remains of the arch of an ancient portal, formerly defended by a port-cullis and gates to guard the place from the sudden attack of pirates, to which it was formerly subjected. At this place was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, whose image, under the appellation of "Our Lady" of Broadstairs, was once held in such religious veneration, that the top-sails of the ships that passed the place, were lowered to salute it. The remains of this chapel have been converted into dwelling-houses. The parish church is a handsome structure about a mile distant.

† **BROADWATER.**—*Fairs*, June 25, and Oct. 30, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

‡ **BROMBOROUGH.** This parish, containing the townships of Bromborough and Brimstage, is in the hundred of Wirrall. A monastery was founded here, by Elfleda, Countess of Mercia, about the year 912. There is a well in the parish, whose waters are said to possess an incrustating

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
36	Bromeswell pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .2	Eyke1	Ipswich10	78	178	
9	Broomfield pa & to	Cumberland	Wigton6	Ireby7	Bolton6	309	.....
33	Bromfield pa & to	Salop	Ludlow3	Knighton .10	Dinchope5	144	630	
46	Bromfleet to	E. R. York.	Cave3	Howden7	Elloughton3	173	190	
7	Bromhall to	Chester	Nantwich3	Audlem3	Whitchurch7	166	181	
3	Bromham pa	Bedford	Bedford3	Harold5	Oakley1	54	324	
41	Bromham pa	Wilts	Devizes4	Calne4	Melksham4	94	1556	
27	Bromholm ham	Norfolk	N. Walsham .5	Bacton2	Worsted7	124	.....
21	Bromley * m. t. & pa	Kent	Greenwich5	Eltham4	Beckenham2	10	4002	

quality ; moss leaves, and small twigs, after remaining in it some time, are reported to become incrustated in a very beautiful manner. In the sandy lanes and hedges of this neighbourhood, a species of hurtful reptile, called long-worms by the inhabitants, is very commonly met with : a poor girl once fed one of them, till it became so tame as to creep round her arm, and receive its food from her hand, without her sustaining any injury. A small branch of the Mersey, called Bromborough-pool, runs through the village : there is a good bridge over it ; the prospect from which is very beautiful.

BROMBOROUGH.

Incrustating well.

* BROMLEY. This pleasant, healthy, and respectable market-town, is said to derive its name from the Saxon words Brom-leag, signifying a field or pasture of broom ; and the great quantity of that plant on the waste places near the town, sufficiently corroborates this etymology. The manor of Bromley was given to the Bishops of Rochester, in the eighth century, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and with some slight interruptions, it has continued in their possession till the present time. These prelates had a palace here at a very early period, which was pulled down by the late Bishop Thomas, who erected the present edifice, a plain brick mansion, about the year 1777. This is now the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, called St. Blase's well, which anciently had an oratory annexed to it, dedicated to St. Blasius ; it was much frequented at Whitsuntide ; because Lucas, legate for Sextus IV. granted an indulgent remission of forty days enjoined penance, to all those who should visit this chapel, and offer up their orisons there in the three holy days of Pentecost. After the Reformation, the oratory fell to ruins, and the well was stopped up ; but being re-opened in 1754, " was by the bishop's orders," says Hasted, " immediately secured from the mixture of other waters ; since which, numbers of people, especially of the middle and poorer sort, have been remarkably relieved by it from various infirmities and diseases." Bromley church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a cupola at the west end ; the north aisle was rebuilt in 1792 ; Bishop Thomas contributing £500. towards the expence. Amongst the sepulchral memorials, which are numerous, is an ancient tomb in the north wall of the chancel, under a recess pointed arch, with mouldings springing from two pillars on each side, having capitals ornamented with foliage : the upper part, and east side, are mutilated. The person whose memory this was intended to commemorate, is unknown ; but it is conjectured to be Richard Wendover, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1250. Against the same wall is an inscribed monument to the memory of Bishop Zachary Pearce, D.D. who died in June, 1774, aged 84 years ; and a slab in the pavement records the name and virtues of John Yonge, another Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1605. Two other bishops of this see were also interred in this edifice ; Walter de Henche, who died in 1360 ; and John Buckeridge, who was translated from Rochester to Ely, in 1628. Among the other memorials, are brasses of Richard Thornhill, Esq. who died in February 1600, and his two wives, Margaret Mills, and Elizabeth Watson :

Etymology.

St. Blase's well.

The church.

Antiquities.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
29	Bromley to	Northumb.	Hexham 7	Corbridge 4	Whittonstall 2	278	....
35	Bromley to	Stafford	Eccleshall 1	Stafford 8	Stone 7	148	56
35	Bromley Bagots to	Stafford	Stafford 10	Uttoxeter 6	Rudgeley 6	130	....
14	Bromley, Great. pa	Essex	Manningtree 4	Colchester 6	Elstead 2	56	697
35	Bromley Hurst. to	Stafford	Rudgeley 4	Blithfield 2	Uttoxeter 6	130	....
35	Bromley, King's. pa	Stafford	Litchfield 4	Abbots Brom 5	Burton 8	126	....
26	Bromley, St. Leo. pa	Middlesex	Poplar 2	Bow 1	Stepney 2	4	....
14	Bromley, Little pa	Essex	Manningtree 3	Colchester 6	Harwich 9	57	383
17	Brompton to	Hereford	Hereford 1	Allensmoor 1	Ross 10	134	....
43	Brompton to	N. R. York	Scarborough 7	Snainton 1	New Malton 9	221	496
21	Brompton ham	Kent	Chatham 1	Milton 9	Rochester 3	33	....
17	Brompton Bryan. ham	Hereford	Knighton 5	Wigmore 4	Presteign 7	150	....
25	Brompton ham	Middlesex	Chelsea 1	Hammersmith 3	Kensington 1	2	....
17	Brompton, Little to	Hereford	Presteign 3	Kington 2	Tilney 1	157	....
33	Brompton to	Salop.	Montgomery 3	Kenly 3	Llanrwig 4	166	....
43	Brompton * pa & to	N. R. York	Northallerton 2	Thirsk 9	Scorton 7	226	1337
43	Brompton, Patrick. pa & to	N. R. York	Bedale 3	Richmond 6	Northallerton 8	226	1239
34	Brompton, Ralph pa	Somerset	Wiveliscomb 3	Withicombe 8	Watchet 7	155	424
34	Brompton Regis pa	Somerset	Dulverton 3	Wiveliscomb 8	..... 10	161	802
43	Brompton upon Swale. to	N. R. York	Catterick 2	Overton 1	Huntingdon 2	195	455

BROMLEY.

The college.

Charity school.

they are represented in the dresses of the times. The font, apparently of the Norman times, is of a square form, and the sides are ornamented with ranges of plain semicircular arches. Bromley college was founded in pursuance of the will of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester; bearing date in 1666, for the residence and maintainance of twenty poor widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The original endowments have been greatly augmented by the gifts of various persons since that period. In 1756, Mrs. Helen Betenson, of Bradbourne, bequeathed the sum of £10,000. for the purpose of erecting ten additional houses for as many widows of clergymen: since that, a bequest of £12,000. by William Pearce, Esq., for the building ten more houses for clergymen's widows, has also fallen in. The widows on Bishop Warner's foundation have an annual allowance of £30. 10s. each, with coals and candles; and others have £20. each. The salary of the chaplain is about £86. yearly. The college buildings are pleasantly situated at the north end of the town. Here is also a charity-school for the clothing of twenty-six boys and girls. The houses in the town are principally situated round the market-place, and on the high road to Farnborough and Seven Oaks. The markets are well supplied with corn, live-stock, &c. The grant for holding these was obtained by the Bishop of Rochester, from Henry VI., in the year 1447 or 1448. The market-house is a large old building, standing on pillars of wood. The manor of Simpsons, now occupied as a farm, was anciently the seat of the Banquels, and afterwards of William Clarke, who had license from Henry V. "to erect a strong little pile of lime and stone, with an embattled wall, encircled with a deep moat." In the next reign, it was alienated to the Simpsons. Among the other villas and seats in Bromley parish, is Freeland, which was the residence of Thomas Raikes, Esq., a director of the bank; Buckley, the handsome mansion of William Wells, Esq.; and Sundridge. The markets and fairs are well attended.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Feb. 14, and Aug. 5, for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs.—Inn, White Hart.

Spacious elegant church.

* BROMPTON. A parish comprising the townships of Brompton, Sawdon, Troutdale, and the chief part of the township of Snainton. The church is dedicated to All Saints, a spacious and elegant structure. Brompton was the residence of the Northumbrian kings, and on an eminence called Castle Hill stands the foundation of an ancient feudal fortress. John de Brompton, the historian, was born at this place. He was a Cistercian monk, and lived for twenty years in the Benedictine Abbey of Whitby, during the abbacy of John of Skelton, which com-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Bromsborow pa	Gloucester..	Ledbury . . . 3	Tewkesbury 8	Newent . . . 6	117	337
42	Bromsgrove* m. t. & pa	Worcester..	Worcester . 12	Stourbridge.. 9	Kidderminster 9	116	8612
39	Bromwich Castle, chap	Warwick ..	Coleshill . . . 4	Birmingham .5	Solihull . . . 11	107	....
39	Bromwich Little ham	Warwick ..	Birmingham 4	Coleshill . . . 4	Saltley 4	108	....
35	Bromwich, West t. pa	Stafford	Wednesbury 2	Birmingham 6	Walsall . . . 4	122	15327

menced in 1413, but according to Chalmers, he was Abbot of Jorevall, in Richmondshire. His Chronicle is a most laborious work, including the period from the time when St. Augustine landed in England, in the year 558, to the death of Richard I., in 1198. Selden says, he was not the author of this work, but only purchased it for his monastery of Jorevall. It was printed in the *Decem. Script. Hist. Anglæ*. Lon. 1652, fol.

* BROMSGROVE was formerly called Bremesgrave; and enjoyed the privilege, *tempore Edw. I.* of sending two members to parliament. This immunity is discontinued. The town differs little from the description given of it by Leland:—"All, in a manner of one street, very large, standing in a plain ground. The town standeth something by clothinge. The heart of the town is meetly well paved." It is still a large but dirty place, full of shops, and manufactories of needles, nails, sheeting, and other coarse linen. In the principal street are some good houses, while many of the more ancient buildings are wood, strangely decorated with black stripes, and other unusual ornaments, the effect of which is extremely grotesque. The church, especially as to its tower and lofty spire, is a pleasing edifice, highly embellished in the Gothic style, with statues and mouldings; some considerable relics of stained glass in the windows; several handsome monuments of the Talbots, and one of Counsellor Lytleton, of the Hagley family. The local government is vested in a court baron, which sits once in three weeks, for the recovery of small debts, &c. In the vicinity, are several remarkable echoes, particularly at the east and west corners of the church; another curiosity is a chalybeate spring, at Barnet Green, of some efficacy; and a third, is a petrifying well, at Holly Wood. The Lickey is a range of wild and lofty eminences, a little northward from the town, recently in a state of nature, but now enclosed and cultivated with some effect. The views from them are very fine, and the botanist will find many curious plants in this vicinity. It has been supposed that this is one of the highest levels in England; a streamlet which rises here, dividing itself into two brooks, which flow respectively into the Trent and the Severn. It is a circumstance well worthy to excite pleasurable sensations, that in the partition of lands on this waste, the rights of the poor have been respected; and many individuals of this useful class, live comfortably in their neat cottages, and are supplied with half a subsistence from their well cultivated gardens. At Dodford, in this parish, a small priory of Præmonstratensian canons was founded, *tempore Joh.*, the remains of which may be seen in the walls of a farm-house. Among other ancient buildings are Barndesley Hall, seated on the skirt of the Lickey, and Hawkesley House, which was garrisoned by the republicans, and taken by the royalists, in 1645. Of Grafton Hall, the ancient seat of the Talbots, a mile from Bromsgrove, no more remains, than the porch and part of the hall, the rest having been destroyed by fire in 1710; but these indicate its ancient importance. In this township was fought the celebrated battle of the Standard, in which the Scots were signally defeated by the English barons.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, June 24, and Oct. 1, for linen, cheese, and horses; also a market (toll free) for fat cattle, &c., 2d Monday in February, 1st Monday in May, June, July, and November.—Bakers, Rufford and Co., draw on Spooner and Co.—Inns, Crown, and Golden Cross.

† BROMWICH, WEST. There is scarcely a spot in Staffordshire calculated to create a greater degree of surprise than the rapid advance and

BROMPTON.

Manu-
factures.Local go-
vernment.Præmon-
stratensian
canons.

Fine views.

WEST
BROMWICH.

Rapid im-
provement.

Dr. Plott.

Walter
Parsons, an
eccentric
character.

Sandwell
Park.

William
Legge.

improvement that has taken place here, and which, by Mr. Pitt and others, is properly termed a village, situated to the south-east of Wednesbury, and to the north of Handsworth, on a gravelly hill, and is chiefly remarkable as containing Sandwell park, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth. The road to Birmingham passes through this village, and the population has rapidly increased in consequence of the various manufactures in iron, particularly locks, gun-locks, and nails. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 7485, which compared with the number of the census taken in 1831, exhibits an increased population in 20 years of 7842. A large street in this parish contains several good houses, and here is a villa which belonged to Mr. Elwal, and a good inn on the Dudley road, called the Swan. The church was an ancient building surmounted by a tower. Neither its architectural features or its monuments claimed the slightest attention according to Mr. Nightingale's history of Staffordshire in 1813; but extraordinary changes have taken place since that period. West Bromwich may now vie with the outlet of almost any large town in England; its new, beautiful, airy, lantern-like church is a credit to the architect who constructed the edifice, and to the place. Dr. Plott, according to Mr. Pitt's statement, mentions an excellent sand for the manufacture of glass found near West Bromwich. The learned doctor, whose propensity to the marvellous is remarkable, gives an account of Walter Parsons, who was born at West Bromwich, and was a man of gigantic stature, and extraordinary strength. In his youth he was bound an apprentice to a smith, and was so tall that they were obliged to dig a hole in the ground for him to stand in, up to his knees, when he struck the anvil. He was afterwards employed as porter to James I. and was courageous in proportion to his strength, but was so good natured that he scorned to take any advantage of it; on being offended by a man of ordinary stature as he walked London streets, he only took him up and hung him by the waistband of his breeches, upon a hook for the amusement of the passengers. He would sometimes by way of merriment, take up two of the tallest of the yeomen of the guard, and carry them about the guard chamber in spite of their resistance. Such is the tale of Dr. Plott: this serves, however, to remind us of the great strength of Milan, the original and celebrated military bookseller of Whitehall, who, upon being insulted by a scavenger in the metropolis, with great ease took him up and threw him into his own dust cart. Sandwell park, situate in a delightful and romantic valley to the north of Handsworth, contains the beautiful and noble mansion of the Earl of Dartmouth, and is said to have taken its name from Sancta Fons, or the Holy Well, although from the nature of the place, and of the soil, it would imply its full definition. It is described as being "built on the site of a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; some vestiges of the original foundation being still visible to an observant eye, in the rear of the house and among the offices a stone coffin was dug up a few years ago. At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was given to Cardinal Wolsey. The estate afterwards came into the possession of the present family of Legge, of whom Mr. Burke gives the following account:—William Legge, Earl and Baron of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewsham, was born Nov. 29, 1784; succeeded to the family honours of his father Nov. 2d, 1810; married in 1812 Charlotte Frances, daughter of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot (who died in October, 1823), by whom he has issue, William Walter, Viscount Lewsham, born on the 12th of August, 1823: his lordship is the fourth earl. The founder of this noble family was Alderman Thomas Legge, of the City of London, who served the office of sheriff in 1343, and was Lord Mayor in the year 1346 and 1353. In the year 1338 he lent Edward III. £300. towards carrying on the war with France, which was a very considerable sum in those days, and more than any other citizen advanced, except the Lord Mayor and Simon de Francis, who lent

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Bromyard *. m. t. & pa	Hereford	Hereford . . . 13	Tenbury . . . 12	Leominster 11	125	2938	
51	Broncastellanto	Cardigan	Aberystwith 2	Capel 3	Piccadilly . . 4	210	144	
33	Bron y Garthham	Salop	Oswestry . . 5	Chirk 1	Ellesmere . . 8	186	...	
34	Brookham	Somerset	Mere 2	Blackford . . 2	Wells 6	125	...	
21	Brookepa	Kent	Ashford . . . 4	Hythe 9	Canterbury 12	57	175	
27	Brookepa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 8	Bungay 8	Loddon 5	117	736	
32	Brookepa	Rutland	Oakham . . . 2	Ridlington . . 2	Braunston . . 2	91	95	
16	Brookepa	Hants	Yarmouth . . 4	Carisbrook . . 7	Newport . . . 8	97	125	
16	Brookham	Hants	Lyndhurst . . 5	Ringwood . . 5	Lymington . . 9	92	...	
16	Brookham	Hants	Stockbridge . 3	Bossington . . 1	Fordingbrid 11	91	...	
16	Brookti	Hants	Titchfield . . 1	Fareham . . . 3	Gosport . . . 5	74	...	
3	Brook Endham	Bedford	Biggleswade . 2	Potton 5	Sandy 2	47	...	
25	Brook Greenham	Middlesex	Chelsea 2	Kensington . . 1	Brentford . . 4	3	...	
31	Brook Hamptonham	Oxford	Wallingford 6	Stadhampton 1	Abingdon . . 7	55	...	
23	Brooksbypa	Leicester	M. Mowbray 6	Rearsby 2	Thurmaston 5	106	10	
21	Brooklandpa	Kent	New Romney 5	Rye 6	Brenzet 1	67	434	
34	Brook Lavingtonham	Somerset	Castle Carey 3	Wincanton . . 5	Bruton 6	115	...	
14	Brookstreetham	Essex	Brentwood . . 1	Romford . . . 6	Billericay . . 6	19	...	
26	Brookswearvil	Monmouth	Chepstow . . . 4	Trellock . . . 4	Lancant 2	137	...	
3	Broomham	Bedford	Biggleswade . 2	Shefford . . . 3	Potton 5	44	257	
35	Broompa	Stafford	Stourbridge . 3	Hales Owen . . 6	Kidderminst . 4	129	110	
13	Broometo	Durham	Durham 2	Brancepeth . . 2	Sedgefield . 12	261	93	
13	Broomeham	Durham	Durham 7	Walsingham 7	Benchester . 4	266	...	
27	Broomepa	Norfolk	Bungay 2	Beccles 6	Loddon 4	108	504	
36	Broomepa	Suffolk	Eye 2	Bottesdale . . 7	Ixworth . . . 14	83	377	
14	Broomfieldpa	Essex	Chelmsford . 2	Witham 3	Dunmow . . . 7	30	747	
21	Broomfieldpa	Kent	Maidstone . . 5	Harrietsham 2	Lenham 5	40	129	

each £800. in the ensuing year. From this opulent citizen lineally descended Colonel William Legge, celebrated for his faithful and persevering attachment to Charles I. and his unceasing endeavours for the restoration of the monarchy. At the battle of Worcester he was wounded and taken prisoner, and would certainly have been executed if his wife had not contrived his escape from Coventry gaol in her clothes. He was high in favour after the restoration, and enjoyed several lucrative and honourable offices. He died in 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Legge, who was created Baron of Dartmouth, on the 2d of December, 1682. His lordship died 1691, and was succeeded by his only son William, second baron, who was secretary of state in 1710, and on the 5th September, 1711, was advanced to a viscounty and earldom as Viscount Lewsham, and Earl of Dartmouth. His lordship married in 1700, Anne, daughter of Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. The eldest of them, George, Viscount Lewsham, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Arthur Kaye, bart., of Woodsome, in the county of York, by whom he left a son and two daughters. His lordship died in 1732, during the life of his father. The earl died on the 15th of December, 1750, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, second earl, who married in 1755, Frances Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K.B. His lordship died in 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son George, third earl, who was called up by writ to the House of Lords, as Baron Dartmouth, during the life-time of his father. His lordship married on the 24th of September, 1782, Frances, ninth daughter of Heneage, third earl of Aylesford, from whom descended William, the present earl. The mansion of Sandwell is built of brick, stuccoed white, and forming a square; and in the extensive lawn in front, is the holy well, enclosed by iron rails; and though situated in a populous neighbourhood only four miles from Birmingham and close to the turnpike-road from that town to Wolverhampton, is enclosed by a high park-wall, and a thick plantation of trees so effectually as to be totally excluded from the busy world. The elegant mansion contains a handsome library and a neat chapel. The principal rooms are adorned with landscapes and portraits by the best masters.

Inns, Bull's Head, Dartmouth Arms, and Waggon and Horses.

* BROMYARD. This town is small and irregularly built; a large pro-

WEST
BROMWICH.

Battle of
Worcester.

Sandwell
mansion.

<i>Popu- lation</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dis- tance from Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
34	Broomfield pa	Somerset . .	Taunton . . . 5	Bridgwater . . 6	Wiveliscom . 10	142	503	
20	Broomhaugh to	Northumb .	Hexham . . . 8	Newcastle . 13	Corbridge . . 5	274	116	
29	Broomhope to	Northumb .	. . . . . 15	Bellingham . 5	Corsenside . 3	300	. . .
29	Broomridge ham	Northumb .	Wooler . . . 6	Branxton . . 2	Coldstream . 5	326	. . .	
13	Broomshields ham	Durham . . .	Durham . . . 10	Walsingham . 3	Satley 3	260	. . .	
33	Broseley * . . m. t. & pa	Salop	Madeley . . 3	Shiffnal . . . 6	Bridgenorth . 6	145	4299	
29	Brotherick to	Northumb .	Warkworth . 2	Ledbury . . . 4	Alnwick . . . 6	301	4	
24	Brothertoft, chap & pa	Lincoln . .	Boston . . . 5	Tattershall . 8	Swinehead . 4	121	123	
45	Brotherton † . pa & to	W. R. York .	Ferry Bridge 1	Pontefract . 2	Wakefield . . 9	179	3105	
36	Brotherton ham	Suffolk . . .	E. Harling . 6	Yarmouth . . 3	Lowestoff . . 5	118	. . .	
43	Brotton pa & to	N. R. York .	Guisborough 6	Easington . . 3	Skelton Cas. 2	256	797	
10	Brough ham	Derby	Tideswell . . 5	Hope 2	Hathersage . 4	165	. . .	

BROMYARD.

Ancient
tombs and
monuments.

Great da-
mage by
turbulent
weather.

portion of the houses are of wood. The church, situated on the north-eastern side of the town, is a handsome edifice, pleasantly situated in the midst of orchards, it is of Saxon origin, and contains some ancient monuments; the south doorway of Norman architecture, is enriched with the chevron moulding and sculpture in relievo. In the chancel is a monument to the Rev. Phineas Jackson, vicar of this church, who died in 1681, having made various bequests for charitable purposes in the neighbourhood, and in the north aisle is an ancient altar tomb with the recumbent figure of a knight of the Baskerville family. The river Frome flows near the town, on the east side, adding much to the effect of the surrounding scenery, which towards the south in particular is extremely rich and beautifully varied. The townships of Linton, Norton, and Winslow, are within this parish. In February 1751, the turbulent weather did great damage to edifices in several parts of England. In this town a chimney fell upon an adjacent school, where the mistress was sitting in a chair, with a child in her arms, with several scholars around her, who were all buried in the ruins, but fortunately very little hurt. Much business is done at the market and fairs.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday before 25th of March, May 3d, Whit-Monday, Thursday before St. James's, July 25th, Thursday before October 29th, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.—*Inn*, Falcon.

Extensive
foundries.

* BROSELEY is situated on the river Severn, by which it is separated from Madeley; it is surrounded by mines of coal and iron, having extensive foundries, wherein excellent malleable iron, and great quantities of cast iron, consisting of cannon, &c. are made. The town is also celebrated for its large manufacture of tobacco pipes, and garden pots. Near this place a curious burning spring or well was discovered in 1711, which disappeared by the sinking of a coal mine in 1755. It was so called from its taking fire, on a lighted candle being lowered into it, when it burned for upwards of forty-eight hours; the water was supposed to be indebted for its inflammable properties to the petroleum it contained, which is one of the most ignitable substances in nature, and has the property of burning in water. There are several handsome residences in the neighbourhood.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, and October 20th.—*Bankers*, Pritchards, draw upon Hoare and Co.—*Inn*, The Tontine.

† BROTHERTON. A parish comprising the township of Brotherton, in the liberty of St. Peter of York, West Riding of the county of York, and the township of Byrom, with Pool and Sutton partly in the same liberty, and the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone Ash, West Riding of York. Near the church is a piece of ground of about twenty acres, surrounded by a trench and wall of stone, where, as tradition reports, stood a house, in which Margaret, the second wife of King Edward I. was delivered of a son, afterwards called Thomas de Brotherton, created Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England. He was born in the month of June, 1300. The tenants on the estate are still bound to keep it surrounded by a stone wall.

Thomas de
Brotherton,
son of Ed-
ward I.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
40	Brough *... m. t. & pa	Westmorela	Appleby ... 8	K. Stephen .5	Warcop ... 3		261	2848
43	Brough to	N. R. York.	Catterick ... 2	Aldbrough .8	York 7		206	78
46	Brough Ferry to	E. R. York.	South Cave .3	Kingston ... 8	Howden ... 10		191	...
39	Broughall ham	Warwick ..	Whitchurch 1	Halford ... 2	Shipston ... 4		86	...
40	Brougham f... pa & to	Westmorela	Penrith ... 2	Appleby .. 14	Barton ... 3		284	171
40	Brough Sowerby ... to	Westmorela	Brough ... 1	K. Stephen .4	Warcop ... 4		262	155

* **BROUGH**, or Brough-under-Stanemore, formerly written *Burgh*, a Teutonic term for any habitation, was the *Verteræ* of the Romans, many of whose coins have been found there. The town is divided into Church-Brough and Market Brough, by the intervention of the Hellebeck, which also flows through the latter. The church, formerly a chapel to that of Kirkby-Stephen is a large and ancient building, of which the windows were once richly decorated with stained glass. In 1506, a chapel was founded at Market-Brough, and endowed for the support of two priests, who instructed the children of the place in grammar, and the then useful accomplishment of singing. Stanemore chapel, built as a school-house, in 1594, was consecrated in 1608. Brough castle, was probably built out of the ruins of *Verteræ*, before the Conquest, as it was much decayed in 1241, during the minority of one of its proprietors, Robert de Veteripont. In 1521, it was accidentally burned; and lay "ruinous without timber, or any covering," till 1659, when Lady Anne Clifford caused it to be repaired, "and came to lye in it herself." The remains consist of strong towers, defended by a fosse, which, on one side, is double; and by a ditch and rampart, which seem to be remains of the old Roman station. Hellebeck hall, once the seat of the De Hellebecks, and afterwards of the Blenkinsops, stands in a wood, on a site so lofty as to overlook the whole barony of Westmorland, and a great part of Cumberland.

Verteræ
of the
Romans.

The castle.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday before Whit-Sunday, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, for horned cattle and sheep.—Mail arrives 1.53 morning, departs 1.24 afternoon.—Inns, George, and Swan.

† **BROUGHAM**. This picturesque village is situated at the northern extremity of the county, on the military way to Carlisle; to the north of which are the venerable ruins of Brougham castle. It stands upon a woody eminence, on the eastern side of the river Lowther, and from the richness, variety, and extent of the prospects from its fine terraces is often styled the Windsor of the north. It is likewise sometimes called Birdnest, from its having belonged to the family of Bird. It has a fine lofty hall lighted by five Gothic windows, each completely fitted up with painted glass, with subjects of various kinds. Some of it is of the old stain, of great antiquity, particularly the arms of the family over the door, and some are of modern painters, which had been placed there by the late occupant. Nearly adjoining the hall is the chapel, dedicated to St. Wilfred, in which the rector of the parish performs evening service when the family are resident. Brougham castle is not, as generally supposed, in the possession of the present Lord Brougham, nor has it been in his family since the reign of King John. It belongs to the Earl of Thanet as representative of the Clifford family. Before the Norman Conquest the manor and lordship of Brougham (then called *Burgham*) were held by the Saxon family of De *Burgham*, from whom his lordship is lineally descended. The manor of Brougham was independant of the castle, and had its own lords. It was held by Odard De *Burgham*, in the 22d year of the reign of Henry II.; and Gilbert De *Burgham* held it about the beginning of the reign of Henry III.; from which time to the present it continued, with slight interruption, either whole or divided, in the same name, or as it was latterly written, that of Brougham, which family is now the possessors of it. Brougham Hall, now the seat of the late Lord High Chancellor (Henry Brougham), is about a mile from the ancient castle, in a

Venerable
ruins.

Brougham
Hall.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Broughton pa	Bucks	Newport . . . 3	Woburn . . . 6	E. Stratford . 4	47	172	
15	Broughton ham	Gloucester	C. Campden 5	Lennington . 1	Stow 7	87	....
52	Broughton to	Denbigh . .	Wrexham . . 1	Holt 6	Llangellian . 12	191	1266	
5	Broughton ham	Bucks . . .	Aylesbury . 2	Tring 7	Wendover . . 6	40	....
53	Broughton to	Flint	Hawarden . 2	Flint 5	Mold 6	187	397	
54	Broughton ham	Glamorgan .	Cowbridge . 6	Bridgend . . 4	Wicks 2	183	....
39	Broughton ham	Warwick	Shipston . . 6	Whitchurch . 1	Stratford . . 5	88	....
19	Broughton pa	Huntingdon .	Huntingdon . 5	Oldhurst . . 1	Ramsey . . . 7	66	411	
22	Broughton . . . to & chap	Lancaster	Preston . . . 4	Blackburn . 13	Clitheroe . . 16	220	1375	
22	Broughton to	Lancaster	Manchester . 2	Bolton 6	Eccles 4	184	1589	
24	Broughton pa	Lincoln . .	Glanford-br. 3	Botsford . . 3	Kirton 6	169	915	
28	Broughton pa	Northamp .	Kettering . . 3	Rothwell . . 3	Gransley . . 1	73	533	
31	Broughton . . . pa & to	Oxford . . .	Banbury . . 3	Bloxham . . 3	Drayton . . . 4	75	538	
33	Broughton pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . 8	Wern 4	Middle 2	168	157	
66	Broughton . . . pa & to	Hants	Stockbridge . 4	Andover . . 10	Salisbury . . 11	70	879	
35	Broughton . . . chap	Stafford . .	Eccleshall . 5	Drayton . . . 6	Stone 9	152	....
43	Broughton to	N. R. York .	New Malton 2	Pickering . . 4	Helmley . . . 10	219	111	
43	Broughton in Aredale } pa & to }	W. R. York .	Skipton . . . 4	Clitheroe . . 19	Colne 6	222	....
23	Broughton Astley, pa } & to }	Leicester . .	Lutterworth 5	Leicester . . . 9	Hinckley . . . 7	94	726	
24	Broughton Brant . . pa	Lincoln . .	Newark . . . 8	Lincoln . . . 11	Sleaford . . . 12	125	....
22	Broughton, East . . to	Lancaster . .	Ulverston . . 7	Burton . . . 10	Hawkshead . 12	265	416	
22	Broughton in Furness* } m. t. & chap }	Lancaster . .	9	Tower 3	8	273	....
41	Broughton Gifford . pa	Wilts	Melksham . . 2	Bradford . . 4	Trowbridge . . 4	97	735	
9	Broughton, Great . . to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 4	Maryport . . 3	Workington . 5	309	523	
43	Broughton, Great and } Little . . . to & ham }	N. R. York .	Stokesley . . 5	Bisdale . . . 1	Helmley . . . 11	233	237	
42	Broughton Hacket . pa	Worcester .	Worcester . . 7	Alcester . . . 9	Droitwich . . 6	112	153	
9	Broughton, Little . . to	Cockermouth 4	Cockermouth 4	Maryport . . 4	Workington . 6	308	297	
23	Broughton Nether . pa	Leicester . .	M. Mowbray 6	Bottesford . 10	Hose 3	110	415	
31	Broughton Pogges . pa	Oxford . . .	Burford . . . 5	Witney 9	Bampton . . 6	67	158	
30	Broughton Over . . pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 12	Hickling . . . 2	Bingham . . 11	112	344	
39	Brown's Over . . . pa	Warwick . .	Rugby 2	Dunchurch . 5	Newbold . . . 2	85	90	
12	Brownshall ham	Dorset . . .	Sherborne . . 2	Dorchester . 12	Saltbridge . . 9	121	....
45	Brownholme . . . ham	York	Clitheroe . . 5	Bracewell . 10	Newbton . . 3	212	....
12	Brownsea Isle	Dorset . . .	Poole 3	Wareham . . 7	Corfe Castle . 6	108	....
10	Brownside to	Derby	Chapel le F. 10	Mottram . . . 1	Glossop . . . 3	177	....
36	Browston ham	Suffolk . .	Yarmouth . . 8	Lowestoft . . 4	Beccles 7	118	....
17	Broxash hun	Hereford .	Worcester . . 1	Droitwich . . 7	Upton 9	110	....
42	Broxay to	N. R. York .	Scarborough 7	Cloughton . 4	Whitby 8	224	74	
18	Broxbourn pa	Hertford . .	Hoddesdon . 1	Hertford . . . 4	Waltham . . 6	16	2144	

BROUGHAM

Baronial
family of
Vaux.

beautiful situation, commanding extensive views of a fine country. There was a marriage in the Brougham family, with that of Richmond, the heirs of the family of Vaux, of Catterlen, in the county of Cumberland, a branch of the baronial family of Vaux of Gillesland, one of whom founded Lannercost priory, near Brampton in Cumberland in the reign of Henry II. The estate of Catterlen, which came into possession of his family by this marriage, was sold by the father to Charles, Duke of Norfolk. The first peerage conferred in the reign of William IV. was that on Lord Brougham and Vaux, a nobleman not more distinguished by the most extraordinary talents, than by his indefatigable exertions as a statesman and an orator. An urn filled with Roman silver coins was dug up in the neighbourhood of the castle in 1792. There is a chalybeate spring near the bridge, and the central parts of the parish abound in lead, coal, iron, and free-stone.

Broughton
Hall.

† BROUGHTON. The little town of Broughton-Furness is situated on the western borders of that district. The town is raised on the slope of a hill; the houses are of stone, and disposed nearly in a regular square. This place has been greatly improved of late years; having a weekly market, and a fair annually, which is principally for the sale of woollen cloth, spun by the country people, sheep, short wool, and black cattle. The country round is mountainous, abounding in iron ore, copper, slate, &c. On the summit of a hill, to the north of the town, is an ancient tower. Broughton Hall, near Manchester, was once the property of the Stanley family. George Chetham, Esq., who acquired the estate by purchase, in 1699, built the old hall here. Samuel Clowes, Esq. of Chadwick, who married into the Chetham family, built the new hall.

Altop.	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Broxfield	to	Northumb	Alnwick . . . 2	Belford . . . 12	Rennington . 2	309	....	
16	Broxhead	ham	Hants	Farnham . . . 6	Alton . . . 7	Headly . . . 1	44	....	
24	Broxholme	pa	Lincoln	Lincoln . . . 6	Spittal . . . 7	Littleboro' . 6	139	137		
14	Broxthorpe	pa	Essex	Thaxted . . . 13	B. Stortford . 5	Dunmow . . 6	35	694		
7	Broxton	to	Chester	Chester . . . 11	Malpas . . . 5	Holt . . . 6	172	454		
30	Broxtow	hun	Nottingham	Nottingham . 3	Mansfield . 12	Shelly . . . 1	125	65299		
17	Broxwood	ham	Hereford	Weobly . . . 3	Leominster . 5	Pembridge . 3	132	....	
3	Bruard, St.	pa	Cornwall	Bodmin . . . 6	Camelford . 5	Newport . . 17	224	....	
31	Bruerne	ex. par. lib.	Oxford	Burford . . . 5	Chip. Norton . 6	Witney . . . 7	77	41		
7	Bruerne Stapleford . . .	to	Chester	Chester . . . 6	Tarvin . . . 2	Overton . . 8	185	159		
36	Bruisyard	pa	Suffolk	Framlington . 3	Loxford . . . 4	Saxmundham . 5	84	282		
24	Brumby	to	Lincoln	Glandford-br. 3	Kirton . . . 8	Botsford . . 2	164	....	
27	Brumstead	pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham . 6	Norwich . . 15	Stalham . . 1	124	107		
45	Bruncliffe	ham	W. R. York	Leeds . . . 5	Wakefield . 7	Halifax . . 9	189	....	
27	Brundale	pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 6	Bungay . . 10	Yarmouth . 12	113	63		
36	Brundish	pa	Suffolk	Framlingham . 4	Halesworth . 10	Loxford . . 9	90	478		
14	Brundon	pa	Essex	C Heddingham . 5	Sudbury . . 7	Haverhill . 11	48	....	
22	Brunshaw	ham	Lancaster	Clitheroe . . 4	Preston . . 14	Blackburn . 8	213	....	
27	Brunsthorpe	pa	Norfolk	Fakenham . . 6	Bogthorpe . 2	Castleacre . 8	108	....	
9	Brustock	to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 3	Brampton . . 7	Longtown . 6	307	108		
23	Bruntingthorpe . . .	pa	Leicester	Lutterworth . 5	Shearsby . . 2	Leicester . 10	94	382		
28	Brunton	to	Northumb	Alnwick . . . 7	Embleton . 2	Belford . . 12	314	....	
29	Brunton, East	to	Northumb	Newcastle . 5	Morpeth . . 11	Gosforth . 3	279	268		
29	Brunton, West	to	Northumb	Shields . . . 12	Newburn . . 2	Newburn . . 2	278	118		
10	Brushfield	to	Derby	Bakewell . . 1	Newhaven . 7	Tideswell . 7	153	44		
16	Brushfield	ham	Hants	Romsey . . . 4	Winchester . 9	Stockbridge . 4	70	....	
11	Brushford	pa	Devon	Chumleigh . 5	Hatherleigh . 6	Bow 6	197	136		
34	Brushford	pa	Somerset	Dulverton . 1	Wiveliscomb . 6	Minehead . 16	166	351		
34	Bruton*	m. t.	Somerset	Castle Cary . 5	S. Mallet . . 7	Wincanton . 5	109	2223		
12	Bryans Piddle	ti	Dorset	Dorchester . 10	Bere Regis . 1	Wareham . . 8	113	....	
12	Bryanstone†	pa	Dorset	Bland. Forum . 1	Shaftesbury . 11	Bere Regis . 9	104	155		

* BRUTON is a small, but well-built town, situated on the river Bru, and considerable for its manufacture of stockings. It was formerly the seat of Sir Maurice Berkeley, whose son distinguished himself so much during the civil wars, by his ardent attachment to the royal cause. The church, which is antique, once belonged to an abbey of Black canons, founded in 1142. The tomb of Abbot Gilbert, by whom it was partly rebuilt before the dissolution, still remains in the north-west corner. The church has two quadrangular towers, one at the west end, and the other rising from one side of the north aisle; the former is finished in the most elaborate style of Gothic architecture, and ornamented with elegant pinnacles. An ancient hexagonal cross, supported by pillars, and elegantly adorned with fine sculpture, stands in the market place. Here is an excellent hospital, built by the trustees of Hugh Saxey, said to have been once waiter at an inn here. It is for the support of a certain number of men, women, and boys; the latter are boarded with the master who receives four shillings and sixpence per week with each, and the same sum for the maintenance of each adult. Within this parish lies the romantic hamlet called Disheove, where, in 1711, the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement were discovered. The priory of Stavordale, situated in the vicinity of Bruton, is now converted into a farm-house and barn. The latter was formerly the chapel, and still retains some evidences of the sacred purposes to which it has been applied.

Tomb of
Abbot Gil-
bert.

Excellent
hospital.

† BRYANSTONE is situated in the hundred of Pimperne Blandford, in the north division of the county. It is reported to have received its name from Brian de Insula, or Lisle, its ancient lord. It is a small place containing about a dozen houses, on the north side of the road from London to Exeter; but the manor-house and church is distant a mile to the north of the village. This place was destroyed by fire on the 4th of June, 1731, all but one house. The manor-house, occupied by the Portman family, is a fine spacious residence; erected upon the site of the old house, formerly occupied by the family of Rogers, its former possessors. This mansion was erected from a design by Mr. Wyatt; it is built of stone, and the hall is adorned with scagliola columns and other embellishments.

Destroyed
by fire in
1731.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
52	Brymbo	Denbigh...	Wrexham .5	Mold	6	Allington .5	195	1116
50	Bryon Croes	Caernarvon	Pwlhi ....10	Nevin	8	Aberdaron .5	253	910
52	Bryn Eglwys	Denbigh...	Corwen ....6	Ruthin ....7		Mold	12	200
58	Bryngwyn	Radnor	Kington ....5	Hay	5	Gladestry .3	156	364
51	Bryngwyn	Cardigan ...	Newcastle .3	Cardigan ...8		Bangor ....5	229	
26	Bryngwyn	Monmouth ...	Ragland ....2	Abergavenny 6		Monmouth .8	138	300
22	Bryning	Lancaster ...	Kirkham ....2	Wharton ...1		Preston ....9	225	164
48	Brynllys *	Brecon	Hay	Brecknock .8		Falgarth ...3	164	286

BRYAN-STONE.

Curious tenure.

The dimensions are 112 feet by 100. The church, which is situated near the above mansion, is a small old fabric, but the chancel was rebuilt in 1745. Here is a large monument to the memory of the Portman family, and several curious ancient brasses; in the windows are still preserved several richly coloured heraldic blazonings of the ancient lords of the manor. This manor was formerly held by grand serjeantry, viz., to find for our lord, the king, a man for his army when going into the parts of Scotland barefoot, clothed in a waistcoat (shirt) and breeches (drawers), having in one hand a bow without a string, and in the other an arrow unfeathered, for forty days. Also, when he should lead an army into Wales, the lord of this manor was to find a boy carrying a bow without a string, and an arrow unfeathered at his own proper cost and charges for forty days. Boys were a customary appendage to an army in former years, and were styled in the Latin of that period—"Garciones"—these were servants to the soldiers, and the idea of the bow without a string, and the arrow without a feather, was probably intended to show that they were destined for domestic and not warlike purposes.

Picturesque ruins.

Changes of possession.

T. Harris, a fortunate tradesman.

* BRYNLLYS. The poor and inconsiderable village of Brynlllys, enjoys some historical celebrity from its castle, the remains of which consist of a lofty circular tower, occupying a moderately elevated site on the banks or the Llyfni. This castle, the ruins of which constitute a very picturesque object in the scenery of the place, has been thought by some distinguished antiquaries, to have been built by the ancient Britons, in imitation of the Phœnician or Syrian construction; but the more probable opinion is, that it was erected by William the Conqueror, or one of his immediate successors, who attempted the conquest of South Wales from this quarter. At the period of Bernard Newmarch's invasion of the county, it was granted by the crown to Richard Fitzpons; and it was afterwards given by Henry I. to the Cliffords. Maud, the widow of William Sponsee, Earl of Salisbury, who had inherited this property from her ancestors, was forced into a marriage by John Giffard of Brimsfield in Gloucestershire, who thus possessed himself of the estates of her family. Brynlllys afterwards belonged to the Bohuns and the Staffords, from whom it escheated to the crown; and, after passing through several hands, it was obtained by the present proprietor by purchase. Mahel, the son of Milo Fitzwalter, and the grandson of Bernard Newmarch, lost his life at this place by an accident. A little to the westward stands Trebarried, once the residence of a branch of the Vaughan family, containing a few family portraits. This house is near the site of an older mansion, called Trebois, the seat of a family of the name of Bois; the possessions of which family passed by marriage to one of the Vaughans of Tretower, Trephilip, and Velin Newydd, in the same vicinity, also the seats of these families, now possess little importance. Pont y Wall, is a handsome edifice on the same side of the turnpike-road. To the southward of Brynlllys, in the parish of Talgarth is Tregunter, so named from the Gunters, followers of Bernard Newmarch, who once possessed considerable weight in the county. The present mansion was built by Mr. Thomas Harris, a native of Talgarth, who had acquired an honourable fortune in London by trade, as a mercer; and in the latter part of his life, as an army clothier. Mr. Jones, the county historian states, that much of his success was ascribed to the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
49	Bryn-y-Beird . . . ham	Caernarthen	Llandillo . . . 1	Llandovery . 13	Caernarthen 16		204	379
39	Bubbenhall pa	Warwick . .	Coventry . . . 5	Wappenbury 3	Southam . . . 9		85	233
18	Bubblecoat ham	Herts	Tring 1	Berkhampstead 5	Aldbury . . . 4		30	...
10	Bubnell to	Derby	S. Middleton 3	Chesterfield . 7	Bampton . . . 4		157	115

following singular adventure : some of the fraternity of the *bon-vivants* had been keeping it up until daylight, and until Mr. Harris began his morning's work, when they were amusing themselves with breaking the windows in the neighbourhood. He immediately joined the party in the sport, and assisted them in demolishing his own ; after which he told them he knew the master of the house they were attacking, that he was a jolly fellow, kept an excellent bottle of wine in his cellar ; and that he was determined to compel him to produce it, if they would partake of it. The invitation was accepted ; the wine was good, and their associate was discovered to be the host. His good humour was never forgotten : from that moment his fortune was made ; they not only employed him in his business themselves, but recommended him to their friends, and procured him contracts. By these means, in a few years, he was able to purchase the estates of Tregunter, Trevecca, and a property surrounding them to the amount of £1000. per annum, or thereabouts, and here he retired to spend the remainder of his days *in otio cum felicitate*, if not *cum dignitate*. He was sheriff of Breconshire, in 1768. His monument in the church of Talgarth states, that "in him the poor always found a most bountiful benefactor, his heart and mansion being ever open to the feelings of humanity, by relieving the distresses of the indigent." He died on the 23d of September, 1782, at the advanced age of 77 ; bequeathing Tregunter, with nearly the whole of his other property, to Mrs. Hughes, the daughter of his elder brother, Mr. Joseph Harris, the author of a well-known elementary treatise on optics. Howell Harris, another, and the youngest brother of this family, was much distinguished by his exertions in the cause of Calvinistic Methodism. Though refused orders at Oxford, where he had been educated, he became a zealous preacher. In 1756, when some apprehensions of an invasion were entertained, he made a voluntary offer to furnish, at his own expense, ten light horsemen completely armed and accoutred. The proposal was accepted, and Mr. Harris appointed to an ensigncy in the county militia ; but soon afterwards he was invested with the command of a company, in which were enrolled many of his own followers. The regiment was marched through different parts of England. "In this progress," observes Mr. Jones, "very remarkable scenes frequently occurred : one part of the regiment were heard chanting hymns along the road, while the others were roaring loyal or bacchanalian songs ; sometimes the captain was elevated upon a table or a chair in the streets, preaching in his regimentals ; at others he appeared mounted in the meeting-house, holding forth in a black coat." In the latter part of his life he derived much support from Lady Huntingdon, who came to reside in his neighbourhood. Mr. Harris died at Trevecca, July 28, 1773, and was buried in Talgarth church. He left one daughter, from whom, however, he left nearly the whole of his fortune, for the support of a fraternity of a singular kind. In 1752, he formed the plan of a religious community, something similar in its constitution to the Moravian societies ; and he accordingly laid the foundation of Trevecca-house, with a sufficient extent of buildings and ground to accommodate a large number of inhabitants. His project succeeded extensively ; and the establishment is said to have contained at one time about one hundred and fifty efficient members, exclusively of children, as celibacy formed no law of the institution. Since Mr. Harris's death, however, the number has considerably declined. Lower Trevecca is an ancient mansion, of the age of Elizabeth, built by an heiress of the name of Rebecca Prosser, from whom the house, and subsequently the hamlet in which it stands, have

BRYNLLYS.

Singular
adventure.A bountiful
friend to the
poor.Regimental
street
preaching.A religious
community.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation</i>
46	Bubwith*.....pa & to	E. R. York.	Howden ....5	Selby .....6	York .....11		186	1819
28	Buckby, Long .....pa	Northamp.	Daventry ...5	Holdonby...3	Crick.....6		73	2078
19	Buckden.....pa	Huntingdon.	Huntingdon..4	St. Neots...6	Kimbolton .6		62	1095
45	Buckden.....to	W. R. York.	Settle.....13	Masham ....10	Middleham .9		231	309
27	Buckenham .....pa	Norfolk ...	Acle .....4	Norwich ....9	Loddon.....5		118	49
27	Buckenham, Little, pa	Norfolk ...	Watton.....6	Thetford ...8	Swaffham ...9		88	51
17	Buckenhill.....to	Hereford...	Ross .....7	Woolhope .1	Ledbury ....7		127	....
27	Buckenham, New * m. t. & pa }	Norfolk ...	Norwich ...14	E. Harling .6	Attleboro' .5		93	795

BRYNLLYS.

Lady Huntingdon's college.

been denominated. On the front wall of the porch is a stone about three feet square, bearing some rude and uncouth carvings, with an almost obliterated inscription and date, "Jesus, 1576." Lady Huntingdon took this house, which she converted into a college, and endowed for the education of twelve young men for the ministry in her own connexion. She also made it for some time the place of her own residence. The institution, however, has long been dissolved.

Nicholas de Bubwith, treasurer of England.

* BUBWITH is situated on the river Derwent, which is crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches, built in 1793. This village is remarkable only as being the birth-place of Nicholas de Bubwith, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was one of the prelates that were present at the Council of Constance, in 1415. This prelate appears to have been first consecrated Bishop of London at Mortlake, September 26, 1406, and in the course of one year was twice translated to other sees; the first time was to that of Salisbury, on August 31, 1407; and the second was to that of Bath and Wells, on the 5th of the following October, in 1406-7; he was also made treasurer of England, and in 1414; he attended the Council of Constance as above, and was elected one of the thirty cardinals, who, by order of the council, were joined in election with Martin V. for the popedom. On his return into England, he erected and endowed an hospital on the northern side of the parish church of Saint Cuthbert, at Wells. He also added to his metropolitan church, the rectory of Abbots Buckland; he built the fine library on the eastern side of the cloister, and restored the beautiful chapel, between the two columns, in the nave of his cathedral, in which chapel he was buried. He died October 27, 1424. It has often been erroneously asserted that the luxuries of the table were only modern inventions—to gratify the vitiated appetites of men in after ages. Such was not the fact, notwithstanding the homeliness of our ancestors.

Market, Friday.—Fair, August 1.

The castle.

Privilege of the inhabitants.

† BUCKENHAM (NEW). This is a pleasant well-built town, adjoining the village of Old Buckenham. It owes its existence entirely to the caprice of one of its ancient lords, William de Albini, Earl of Chichester, who, disliking the situation of the castle of Old Buckenham, caused that structure to be dismantled, and another erected here in the time of Henry II. This castle was erected on an eminence to the east of the former, and consisted of a keep, and two round towers, a grand entrance tower, and barbican, enclosed with embattled walls, surrounded by a fosse; nothing remains but the keep and a part of the gateway. Privileges of considerable importance were conferred upon this town by its lord, who had not only a view of Frank Pledge, but the power of life and death. He obtained among other advantages the right of holding a mercate court, a market, and also the assize of bread and ale. The inhabitants have the privilege of exposing for sale goods at any market and fair in the kingdom without paying any toll, or stallage, and are exempt from serving on juries. This town is governed by a high bailiff, who is chosen at the Portman court, and a court leet and court baron are held by the proprietor of the manor. The parish church is dedicated to Saint Martin, and appears to have been erected at different periods, the nave and chancel is the only portion of the original structure, the north aisle being built about the year

<i>Magp.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
27	Buckenham, Old *. pa	Norfolk . . .	Attleborough 3	N. Buckenham 2	Bunwith . . . 4	95	1201	
11	Buckerell pa	Devon	Honiton . . . 2	Exeter . . . 13	Axminster . 11	154	304	
11	Buckfastleigh . . . pa	Devon	Ashburton . 2	N. Bushell . 8	Chudleigh . 10	194	2445	
12	Buckham ham	Dorset	Dorchester . 10	Hermitage . 2	Sherborne . 7	116	...	
12	Buckthorne Weston, pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury . 8	Gillingham . 3	Wigton . . . 8	138	403	
9	Buckhowbank . . . to	Cumberland .	Carlisle . . . 4	Dalston . . . 1		308	618	
5	Buckingham, Co. of †						146529	

1479, and the south aisle, porch, and tower, by Sir John Knyvett, and finished by his son William, both of whom were owners of considerable property in this vicinity. The chapel of St. Mary's Guild was erected when the south aisle was first built, and a portion of the north aisle was screened off for a chantry and probably another guild, which was held here; it is dedicated to St. Martin. The screen which separates this part of the fabric is of the most beautiful workmanship, and supposed to have been built by one of the family of Palmer. Some of the principal decorations being the Palmers staff and wallet, a favourite order of Religeux at the time of the pilgrimages to St. James of Compostella and the Holy Land. This chapel, and indeed the whole church, abounds with interesting and curious monumental remains, and the windows are beautifully adorned with the armorial bearings and effigies of several of the former possessors of estates in this parish. In 1420, John Warrenger gave fourpence towards keeping a light burning before the image of St. Mary in the church.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, last Saturday in May, Sept. 28th, and Nov. 22d, for cheese, cattle, and toys.

* **BUCKENHAM (OLD).** The village of Old Buckenham is situated round a pleasant green, the church standing on the east side. It is a parish in the hundred of Shropham, and was formerly a place of considerable importance. Camden says, it derived its name from the bucks or deer that thronged the adjacent forest, while others think it was from the Saxon boccen—a beech tree, and ham—a dwelling-place. About the middle of the twelfth century a priory was established here to the honour of St. James the Apostle, by William de Albini, Earl of Chichester, for a prior and eight canons of the order of St. Augustine; at the suppression of this establishment its revenues amounted to £131. 11s. Here was also a castle, the property of the Knyvett family, which was entirely demolished by Sir Richard Knyvett, who appropriated the materials to the re-building of the adjacent priory; the site of this castle is still visible, and a little to the south stood an ancient chapel, afterwards converted into a barn, to which purpose the present parochial church was also appropriated. Here were three guilds, dedicated respectively to St. Margaret, St. Peter, and St. Thomas the Martyr. The church is a small old structure, and the nave and chancel are thatched. The lords of the manor of Old and New Buckenham were held of King Richard III. in capite, by the service of performing the office of chief butler to the kings of England at their coronation.

† **BUCKINGHAM (The County of),** is an inland county bounded on the east by the counties of Hertford, Bedford, and Middlesex, on the west by Oxfordshire, on the north by Northamptonshire, and on the south by Berkshire, and a small portion of Surrey. At the time of the Roman invasion, it was inhabited by the British tribe Cattienchiana, and was included by the Romans in the Flavius Cæsariensis. Its present name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word boccen, from the immense number of deer which abounded in its forests. The greater part of the soil is a strong black land; but in the north, towards the borders of Bedfordshire, it is interspersed with gently-rising sandy hills. Aylesbury vale, which is celebrated for its fertility, is chiefly devoted to the grazing of cattle and sheep, considerably more of which are fed for the markets

BUCKEN-
HAM.

Screen of
beautiful
workman-
ship.

Curious cus-
tom.

Situation.

The castle.

Boundaries.

Fertile
country.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
5	Buckingham* to bo & p	Bucks.	Aylesbury ..	17	Winslow	7	Brackley	7	56	3610
4	Buckland. pa & to	Berks.	Farringdon ..	4	Bampton	4	Wantage	8	69	....
5	Buckland. pa	Buckingham	Tring	3	Ivanhoe	5	Aylesbury ..	6	34	510
15	Buckland. pa	Gloucester.	C. Camlden ..	5	Evesham	6	Winchcombe ..	7	95	403
13	Buckland. pa	Herts.	Barkway	2	Royston	4	Buntingford ..	3	34	373
21	Buckland. pa	Kent.	Dover	2	Canterbury ..	12	Folkestone ...	7	69	834
21	Buckland. pa	Kent.	Faversham ...	3	Queenboro' ..	8	Milton	4	44	15
37	Buckland. pa	Surrey.	Reigate	2	Dorking	4	Gatton	4	24	344

BUCKING-
HAM.Agricultural
produce.Mineral pro-
ductions.Incorpor-
ated by
Queen
Mary.

Antiquity.

in the northern than in the southern parts of the county; the last being overspread with rich dairy-farms, which supply the metropolis with considerable quantities of butter. Of the hay raised in this county, a large proportion is also sent to the metropolis. On the south are the Chiltern hills, which consist chiefly of chalk, and are celebrated for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, beans, and sainfoin; various parts of them are covered with wood, especially beech and elm. Two-thirds of the population of this place are employed in agriculture, which has attained to high perfection in the arable districts. The Ouse, the Thames, and the Colne, are the principal rivers; the former of which enters the county on the west side, flows in a devious course to Buckingham, and thence pursues its way northward through a rich country to Stoney Stratford and Olney, after which it enters Bedfordshire at Brayfield. The Thames waters the south of the county for twenty-eight miles, forming a natural division from Berkshire and Surrey. The river Colne rises in Herefordshire, and crosses the vale of Aylesbury, which is also pervaded by the Thames. The Grand Junction Canal which enters from Hertfordshire, and passes through a considerable portion into Northamptonshire, is a considerable benefit to the county. The mineral productions of this county are rare, but some good marble has been found near Newport Pagnell, and fullers' earth on the borders of Bedfordshire. The summer assizes are held at Buckingham, and the spring assizes at Aylesbury. The manufactures of the county are chiefly paper, thread, lace, and straw plaiting; the last two of which branches employ a great number of females. This county gives title of earl to the noble family of Hobart.

* BUCKINGHAM is situated in a valley upon the river Ouse, by which it is nearly surrounded, and over which it has three stone bridges. This town was summoned in the reign of Edward III. to send members to parliament, but does not appear to have done so till the 36th of Henry VIII., though from that of Edward VI. it has sent two members regularly. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, by the name of a bailiff and twelve burgesses. Charles II., in 1684, granted it a new charter, changing the magistrates into a mayor and aldermen, but the old charter was restored four years after, and the magistrates are still a bailiff and burgesses, in whom the right of election is vested. The whole business of the county was formerly transacted at Aylesbury, but the summer assizes are now holden at Buckingham. The sessions for the town and parish are holden here every half year; and the corporation consisting of a high bailiff, (who is always a burgess, and elected by a majority of housekeepers, annually, on the 1st of May,) high steward, recorder, twelve principal burgesses, town-clerk, and mace-bearer, hold a court here once every three weeks, for the recovery of small debts. Buckingham appears to have been a town of considerable antiquity, being mentioned by Bishop Kennet, as the spot near which the Roman General, Aulus Plautius, surprised and routed the Britons under the command of Caractacus and Togodumnus, the sons of Cunobelin. It was celebrated in the early Saxon times, as the burial place of St. Rumbald. In the popish legends of his life, he is said to have been the son of a British king, by a Christian princess; to have been born at King's Sutton, a little village in Northamptonshire, near Buckingham; to have lived only three days; but, during that time, to have professed him-

self a Christian ; and to have bequeathed his body to Sutton, the place of his birth, for one year ; to Brachley, in Northamptonshire for two years, and then to Buckingham for ever. He was then baptized, and immediately expired. A shrine was erected at Buckingham over his remains ; and, in that age of blind superstition, it became the resort of multitudes of pilgrims, for whose accommodation numerous inns were erected, much to the advantage of the town. The shrine was rebuilt by a sum of money which was left by Richard Fowler, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the year 1477. According to the Saxon Chronicle, Edward the Elder resided here for a short time, in the year 918, and caused two forts to be built, and garrisoned on each side of the river, to repel the incursions of the Danes, against whom he shortly afterwards advanced, and compelled them to sue for peace. The Danish soldiers ravaged the town in 941, and again in 1010, when having plundered the adjacent country, they retreated hither to secure their treasure. At the time of the Norman conquest, Buckingham is stated by Browne Willis to have been the only borough in the county ; yet it was then but an inconsiderable place, and only taxed for one hide. In the reign of Edward III. its importance was increased by that prince making it a mart for wool ; but the trade being removed to Calais, it again declined, and in the 27th of Henry VIII. it was enumerated amongst the decayed cities and towns, for whose relief an act of parliament was then made. About this period the assizes which had usually been holden here, were removed to Aylesbury, through the interest of Sir John Baldwin. In the year 1725, Buckingham suffered greatly by a fire, which consumed 138 dwelling houses, being more than one-third of the whole town ; the damage was estimated at £40,000. Lord Cobham, however, in 1758, procured an act of parliament to fix the summer assizes at Buckingham, and erected a gaol here at his own expence for the use of the town and county ; circumstances which are recorded by the following inscription over the gaol door :—

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD GRENVILLE TEMPLE,
LORD VISCOUNT COBHAM,
CAUSED THIS EDIFICE TO BE ERECTED AT HIS OWN EXPENCE,
FOR THE USE OF THIS TOWN AND COUNTY ;
THE SUMMER ASSIZES BEING RESTORED TO THIS PLACE,
AND FIXED HERE BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
IN THE YEAR 1758.

The town-hall, which had been built many years before, at the expence of Sir Ralph Verney, is a large brick building, at the top of which is a gilt swan, the borough arms. The principal floor is occupied by the magistrates, for the transacting of public business. The houses of Buckingham are mostly built of brick, irregularly scattered over a large extent of ground, on the side and bottom of a hill. There are four incorporated companies here : the mercers, tanners, butchers, and merchant-tailors ; and all persons admitted to the freedom of the town must be members of one of these corporations. The labouring inhabitants of this town, and its vicinity, are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, or in the manufacture of lace. Scarcely a house or female in the place is unprovided with a lace pillow, parchments, bobbin, gimps, pins, thread, and other requisites. The manufacture of lace, however, at Nottingham, by means of machinery, has considerably reduced the receipts of the lace-makers in this town. In the middle of the town, on a very high mount, formerly stood a castle, erected by the Saxon King, Edward the Elder ; but there are now no traces of it remaining. It is supposed to have been anciently a seat of the Giffords, Earls of Buckingham. According to Mr. Willis, the polls for knights of the shire were taken, and he had heard that the assizes were formerly holden there, in temporary booths erected for the purpose. The spire of the old church of Buckingham, which stood 163 feet from the ground, was blown down in a tempest, on the 7th of February, 1699 : but the tower by

BUCKING-
HAM.Ancient
supersti-
tion.Made a mart
for wool.Destructive
fire.The town-
hall.Lace manu-
factories.

BUCKING-
HAM.

Tower of the
old church
blown
down, 1699.

Barton's
hospital for
six poor
persons.

Free-school.

which it was supported, remained till the 26th of March, 1776, when that also fell down, just after Mr. Pennant had quitted the church. Since that period, the church-yard has remained a burial place, with a chapel only; and a new church has been erected on the site of the ancient castle mentioned above. The new church, which has been rendered more conspicuous by its elevated situation, was begun in 1777, and completed in four years at the expence of about £7000., the greatest part of which was subscribed by the late Earl Temple. It is built of free-stone, and has a handsome square tower, attached to its south-west end, with a spire nearly equal in height to that of the old church (being 150 feet from the ground). The inside is finished in an elegant style. The altar-piece, representing the transfiguration of Christ, is a tolerable copy of a celebrated picture by Rapheal, given to the parish by the Marquis of Buckingham. The arms and crests of the Temple family are carved in stone over the east and west doors. It contains no monuments whatever; nor were those of the old building of any consequence. The area which surrounds the church, is laid out in a pleasant walk, planted with trees, and enlivened with a view of the serpentine course of the Ouse. About twenty yards to the south-west, is the burial ground, where a small chapel, or room, has been erected for the accommodation of the clergyman at funerals; no interments being permitted in or near the present church, nor funeral ceremony allowed to be performed in it. In the year 1431, John Barton founded an hospital for six poor persons, to each of whom he gave a groat a week to pray for his soul. In 1583, this alms-house was given to the poor by Mrs. Dayrel, whose family most probably obtained it from the crown, after the suppression of the first foundation. It is still called Barton's Hospital. Queen Elizabeth, in 1597, founded an alms-house at Buckingham, for seven poor women, called Christ's Hospital, on the site of an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Lawrence, which existed as early as 1312. It is but slenderly endowed. There was anciently a gild, or brotherhood, in the town of Buckingham, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The brotherhood had also a chantry chapel, founded in 1268, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist and Thomas à Becket. In the reign of Edward IV. John Ruding, archdeacon of Lincoln, and prebend of Durham, repaired this chapel. The pews which were then erected still remain; and also the door of the original structure, which is of Saxon architecture. It has long been converted into a free-school, said, by some to have been founded by Edward VI. and endowed with a stipend of £10. 8s. 0^d. per annum, payable out of the Exchequer. According to other accounts, the school was founded in the year 1540, by Isabel Denton. The master's house having been burnt down, it was rebuilt in 1696, at the expence of Alexander Denton, Esq., and the endowment has been increased by several donations. A Sunday-school has also being established for the children of the poor. The manor of Buckingham was anciently in the family of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham. It passed successively to the Clares, Breoses, and Staffords; but, having been forfeited by attainder, in 1460, it was granted to Richard Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1485, it was restored to the Staffords; but was again forfeited in 1521. It was afterwards granted successively to Lord Marney, and to the Careys; of the latter of whom it was purchased, in 1553, by the Brocas family, who, in 1574, let it on lease, for 999 years, to the corporation, subject to a quit-rent of forty shillings, which is now paid to the Marquis of Buckingham, as the lord paramount. In the town, is a capital mansion of some celebrity, called Fowler's and Lambards'. It was anciently the seat of John Barton, who in the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV., was one of the knights of the shire. At this house Catherine of Arragon, Henry VIIIth's first queen, was entertained in 1514, by Edward Fowler, and in 1644, was for several days the residence of King Charles I. The room in which he lay is still called the king's chamber. The manor of Lethenborough, or Lenborough,

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
11	Buckland Brewer .. pa	Devon.....	Torrington .5	Bideford ...6	Barnstaple .13		214	1096
34	Buckland Denham .. pa	Somerset. .	Frome .....2	Bruton ...10	Boolington .3		104	532
11	Buckland East ... pa	Devon.....	South Molton 4	Barnstaple .8	Dulverton .13		183	173
11	Buckland Filleigh .. pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh .6	Halsworthy .9	Bideford...11		207	317
34	Buckland, St. Mary, pa	Somerset. .	Ilminster ...6	Wellington .9	Chard .....5		144	646
11	Buckland Monachorum	Devon.....	Tavistock...4	Saltash.....8	Ashburton .15		210	1274
11	Buckland in the Moor	Devon.....	Ashburton .3	N. Bushel .7	Chudleigh ...9		190	139
12	Buckland, Newton .. ti	Dorset.....	Dorchester .10	Sherborne .8	Blandford .10		114	786
12	Buckland Rippers ... pa	Dorset.....	M. Regis ...4	Dorchester .6	Weymouth .4		124	115
11	Buckland Tout Saints, p	Devon.....	Kingsbridge .2	Dartmouth .7	Podbrock ...2		206	46
11	Buckland, West... pa	Devon.....	South Molton 5	Barnstaple .5	Bideford...11		186	273
34	Buckland, West... pa	Somerset. .	Wellington .2	Taunton ...5	Wiveliscomb 9		146	793
4	Bucklebury* pa	Berks.....	Newbury...6	Woolhampt. 3	Reading...11		50	1300

another hamlet of this parish, passed with the manor of Buckingham, till the forfeiture of 1521, from which period it continued in the crown for nearly a century. It then became the property of the Dormers; and, in 1704, it was sold to Mr. Rogers, who, in 1718, conveyed it to Edward Gibbon, Esq., the grandfather of the celebrated historian; of whose family it was purchased by the late Bridger Goodrich, Esq. Lenborough house became the seat of the Ingoldbys, an ancient Lincolnshire family, in 1455. A great part of the old mansion-house has been pulled down, and the remainder converted into a farm-house. The history of the Ingoldsby family is deserving of notice. Sir Richard Ingoldsby married Oliver Cromwell's aunt, by whom he had a numerous family. Francis, the eldest son, who represented the town of Buckingham in parliament, during the protectorate of his cousins, Oliver and Richard, was well received at court after the restoration, and his name was inserted in the list of intended knights of the Royal Oak. He dissipated his estate, which was valued at £1000. a year; sold Lenborough house to Mr. Robinson, his steward; and died a pensioner in the charter-house. Richard, the second son, was an officer of trust in the parliamentary army; one of the commissioners for the trial of the king; signed the warrant for the execution of his sovereign; was one of the chief confidants of his cousin Oliver, governor of Oxford castle, and one of the lords of the upper house. Finding the cause of his cousin Richard desperate, he exerted himself in favour of the restoration, obtained a free pardon, (the only one of the regicides who had that fortune,) and was made a Knight of the Bath. Oliver, the third brother, also an officer in the parliamentary army, was killed at Pendennis castle. John and Henry, the fourth and fifth brothers, were likewise both in the parliamentary army. The latter followed the example of Richard; and, for his services in expediting the restoration, he was created a baronet in 1661. He died in 1701, and the title is extinct. There were three other brothers, all of whom are supposed to have been in the parliamentary army. Lenborough house was sold by the Robinsons to Mr. Rogers, who conveyed it to Mr. Gibbon, with the manor.

BUCKING-
HAM.A mansion
converted
into a farm.Dissipated
character.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Monday; week after Epiphany (O.S.); March 7; May 6; Whit-Thurs day; July 10; September 4; October 2; Saturday after Old Midsummer statute, and cattle; November 8, cattle.—Bankers, Bartlett and Co., draw on Praeds and Co.; and Parrott and Co., on Morland and Co.—Inns; Lord Cobham's Arms, and White Hart.

* **BUCKLEBURY.** A village celebrated for its being the residence of the famous clothier, John Winchcombe, commonly known as Jack of Newbury. The manor part of the possessions of the abbots of Reading was granted to him in the reign of Henry VIII. He built the manor-house, in one of the chambers of which is a portrait, with the date of 1550. From this picture the portrait of the Jack of Newbury, in the town-hall, was taken; but it is clearly that of his son, since John Winchcombe died in the year 1579. Henry Winchcombe, Esq., of Bucklebury, was created a baronet by James I., in 1617. Frances, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Winchcombe, the last baronet of the family, married Lord

Jack of
Newbury

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
36	Bucklesham	pa Suffolk	Ipswich	5	Woodbridge	7	74	274
7	Buckley	to Chester	Nantwich	9	Tarporley	5	12	171
23	Buckminster	pa & to Leicester	M Mowbray	9	Bottesford	11	5	842
35	Buckmoor	ham Stafford	Tamworth	2	Litchfield	5	5	116
24	Bucknall	pa Lincoln	Horncastle	4	Tattersall	8	13	276
35	Bucknall	to & chap Stafford	Newcastle	4	Leek	9	1	162
17	Bucknell	pa Hereford	Knighton	3	Bewdley	9	3	454
31	Bucknell	pa Oxford	Bicester	3	Ayrhoe	6	8	274
34	Buckshaw	ham Somerset	Sherborne	6	Henstridge	2	8	109
46	Buckton	to E. R. York.	Bridlington	3	Hunmanby	4	5	210
17	Buckton	to Hereford	Knighton R.	4	Perlogue	2	7	148
21	Buckwell	ham Kent	Canterbury	2	Sandwich	9	12	57
19	Buckworth	pa Huntingdon	Huntingdon	6	Spaldwick	3	4	136
39	Budbrook	pa Warwick	Warwick	1	Kennilworth	6	9	467
30	Budby	to Nottingham	Ollerton	2	Workshop	7	4	139
11	Budeaux, St.	pa Devon	Plymouth	4	Saltsa	1	9	669
29	Budle	to Northumb.	Belford	3	Wooler	12	12	325
11	Budleigh, East	pa Devon	Sidmouth	5	Topsham	5	12	2044
11	Budleigh, West	pa Devon	Crediton	3	Tiverton	9	9	3047
3	Budna	ham Beds	Biggleswade	4	Potton	6	6	47
8	Budock, St.	pa Cornwall	Falmouth	2	Penryn	2	9	263
7	Budworth, Gt. pa & to	Chester	Northwich	3	Warrington	9	7	16541
7	Budworth, Little	pa Chester	Tarporley	4	Middlewich	7	180	621
7	Buerton	to Chester	Chester	5	Tarvin	2	5	182
7	Buerton	to Chester	Nantwich	7	Woore	2	4	164
12	Bugbarrow	ham Dorset	Bere Regis	1	Wareham	7	12	113
28	Bugbrook	pa Northampt.	Northampton	6	Harleston	1	7	72
7	Bughawton	to Chester	Congleton	3	Brereton	8	7	2087
12	Bugley	ham Dorset	Shaftesbury	4	Gillingham	1	2	96
10	Bugsworth	to Derby	Chapel le F.	2	Whaley-br.	1	9	169
46	Bugthorpe	pa E. R. York	Pocklington	6	Driffild	6	9	190
48	Builth*	m. t. & pa. Brecon	Langammar	7	Brecon	15	2	173
33	Buildwas	pa Salop	M. Wenlock	4	Madeley	2	6	6999
41	Bulbridge	pa Wilts	Wilton	1	Salisbury	6	5	240
17	Bulch	to Hereford	Abergavenny	3	Crickhowell	4	4	85
24	Bulby	ham Lincoln	Corby	4	Folkingham	5	8	161
36	Bulcamp	ham Suffolk	Southwold	4	Halesworth	4	7	108
30	Bulcote	pa and to Nottingham	Nottingham	6	Bingham	5	11	176
34	Bulford	ham Somerset	Taunton	5	Ilminster	6	7	100
							129	142
							142	...

BUCKLE-
BURY.

Bolingbroke, an eminent statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, who came into possession of this house and estate in right of his wife; but, dying without issue, the estate devolved to the representative of the original family, whose descendant is Winchcombe Howard Hartley, Esq.

Open situa-
tion.

* BUILTH. The neat little market town of Builth, or Buallt, is delightfully situated on the southern bank of the Wye, in an open part of the vale, but surrounded by abrupt and lofty hills. Its name appears to have been derived from "Bu," an ox, and "allt," a wooded eminence; signifying together, Ox-cliff, or Oxen-holt. The town is composed chiefly of two parallel streets; one close to the river, which is narrow, ill-built, and extremely dirty; the other on the higher ground, which is more open, and contains some good modern houses. In one of the few lanes which connect these streets, stands the King's Head, the principal inn of the town.

Fairs abundantly sup-
plied.

The chief thoroughfare is through the lower street. Builth has a deceptive appearance of considerable trade; but its fairs are abundantly supplied with the small cattle and sheep of the neighbourhood. The parish church (St Mary's in Builth) stands at the western extremity of the lower street, on the bank of the river. It is a neat modern structure. It contains an old monument, purporting to be the effigies of John Lloyd, Esq. of Towy, a descendant of the Lloyds, partisans of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. This monument appears to have been removed from an older church. Amongst some very respectable houses, near the sacred edifice, is the seat of Richard Price, Esq. Over the Wye, is a handsome stone bridge, with six arches, of modern erection. On the 20th of December, 1691, almost the whole of this town was burnt. In the brief which was granted to collect money for the relief of the sufferers, we are told, that "the fire raged for five hours, and, from the boisterousness of the wind,

Town burnt
down, 1691.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
41	Bulford	pa	Wilts	Amesbury ... 2	Luggershall ... 7	Wilton	9 78 290
40	Buley Castle	ham	Westmorel.	Appleby ... 1	Brough	Penrith ... 14	270
22	Bulk	to	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ... 2	Hornby ... 9	Burton ... 9	242 102
39	Bulkington ... pa & to	Warwick	Nuneaton ... 4	Coventry ... 7	Bedworth ... 2	Bedworth ... 2	98 1792
41	Bulkington ... to	Wilts	Melksham ... 15	Amesbury ... 6	Luggershall ... 10		83
11	Bulkworthy ... pa	Devon	Torrington ... 7	Stratton ... 12	Holsworthy ... 7		217 198
29	Bullers Green ... to	Northumb.	Morpeth ... 1	Alnwick ... 20	Newcastle ... 14		289 203
15	Bulley ... pa	Gloucester	Newent ... 4	Gloucester ... 5	Ross ... 11		112 216
17	Bullingham, Upper } to & pa }	Hereford ..	Hereford ... 2	Ross ... 12	Allensmoor ... 2		133 120
17	Bullingham, Lower ham	Hereford ..	Kington ... 4	Weobly ... 8	Leominster ... 14		151 277
17	Bullingham, Lower. to	Hereford ...	Hereford ... 1	Weobly ... 11	Ledbury ... 13		134 277
24	Bullington ... pa	Lincoln	Wragby ... 2	Spittall ... 10	Homcastle ... 11		144 50
16	Bullington ... pa	Flants	Whitchurch ... 4	Basingstoke ... 13	Andover ... 6		58 189
29	Bullocks Hall ... to	Northumb.	Alnwick ... 7	Felton ... 4	Morpeth ... 11		300 14
14	Bulmer ... pa	Essex	Sudbury ... 2	Clare ... 7	Neyland ... 6		53 706
43	Bulmer ... pa & to	N. R. York	New Malton ... 6	York ... 12	Westow ... 2		211 901
43	Bulmer ... wap	W. R. York					211 19708
14	Bulpham ... pa	Essex	G. Thurrock ... 5	Gravesend ... 8	Langdon ... 2		22 236
30	Bulwell ... pa	Nottingham	Nottingham ... 4	Bramcote ... 1	Beeston ... 2		125 2611
28	Bulwick ... pa	Northampt.	Rockingham ... 6	Duddington ... 5	Oundle ... 7		84 482
14	Bumpstead Helion. pa	Essex	Thaxted ... 8	Saff. Walden ... 9	Halstead ... 9		46 847
14	Bumpstead Steeple. pa	Essex	C Heddingham ... 8	Haverhill ... 3	S. Walden ... 8		47 1080
38	Buncton ... chap	Sussex	Steyning ... 3	W. Grinstead ... 4	Horsham ... 11		45
7	Bunbury ... pa & to	Chester	Tarporley ... 3	Malpas ... 9	Nantwich ... 7		174 5207

consumed the dwelling houses of forty-one substantial families, with all their corn, furniture, effects, and merchandizes, to the great impoverishment of the adjacent country, and the decay of trade; it being a very considerable market-town, and having no market kept within ten miles of it; the damage sustained by this fire, as ascertained by the oaths, as well of the sufferers as of the architects and tradesmen of different descriptions, amounted to £10,780. besides £2000. sustained by persons of ability, who did not apply for relief." At the eastern end of the town, on a small eminence above the river, is the site of Builth castle, once a fortress of considerable strength and importance. Its history is involved in obscurity. Neither the name of the founder, nor the date of its construction, has been ascertained; nor is it known to whom its demolition is to be ascribed. Camden, and others, state Builth to have been the ancient *Bulleum Silurum* of Ptolemy; but this seems to be mere groundless conjecture. Builth is distinguished as the last retreat of the unfortunate Llewelyn ap Gryffydd. Tradition states that when at the crisis of his fortune, he applied to the castle for shelter, but they refused him admittance; whence the inhabitants to this day, bear the reproachful title of Bradwyr Buallt, or the traitors of Builth. The scene of his death is placed on the banks of the Irvon, a short distance to the westward of the town, where a place called Cefyn y bedd, the grave ridge or bank, is thought to indicate the spot. About a mile westward of the town runs a small brook, called Nant yr Arian, or Money Brook; from a tradition that when the plague raged in Builth, the country people who supplied the place with provisions, put them down here, and were paid for them by money dropped into the water to prevent the spread of the infection. The Irvon empties its waters into the Wye a little above Builth. To the right, on entering the vale, but on the northern shore of the Whefri river, which here joins the Irvon, stood the mansion of Rhosferig, formerly the property of Elstan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferregs. The present edifice is delightfully situated. John Lloyd, Esq. the late proprietor, who was the last lineal descendant of the eldest line of Elystan, was accidentally drowned in crossing the river near his own house. Parc ar Irvon, another mansion in this vicinity, has been converted into a farm-house. On a steep and lofty bank of the Irvon, a little above its fall into the Wye, is a mound of earth, the apparent site of a fortress called Castell Caer Beris. About a mile from Builth, are the saline springs, called the Park Wells. In the year 1750, Thomas Pritchard, a native of this place, bequeathed £1,800. for charitable

BUILTH.

Damage by
fire, £10,780.Ancient
*Bulleum
Silurum* of
Ptolemy.Scene of the
death of
Llewelyn ap
Gryffydd.Castell Caer
Beris.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Bundley.....pa	Devon.....	Chumleigh .7	Hatherleigh. 4	Holsworthy 16	200	339
36	Bungay*.....m. t.	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....37	Beccles.....6	Harleston....9	103	3734
30	Bunny.....pa	Nottingham.....	Nottingham .6	Bingham.....10	Bradmore....1	117	371
18	Buntingford, m t & chap	Herts.....	Hertford....13	Royston.....4	Baldock.....8	31	.....
27	Bunwell.....pa	Norfolk.....	M. Stratton .5	Attleboro' .6	N. Buckenh. 4	95	947
41	Bupton.....ti	Wilts.....	Calne.....4	Lyneham.....4	Marlboro' .8	81	.....
33	Buraston.....to	Salop.....	Tenbury.....2	Cleobury M. 5	Bewdley....12	134	.....
5	Burcot.....ham	Bucks.....	Leighton Buz 3	Grove.....2	Winslow.....8	39	.....
34	Burcott.....ham	Somerset.....	Wells.....1	Glastonbury 6	Axbridge.....9	121	.....
23	Burbage.....pa & to	Leicester.....	Hinckley.....1	Stapleton....4	Lutterworth 9	90	1618
41	Burbage.....pa	Wilts.....	Marlborough 6	G. Bedwin .3	Luggershall .7	73	1448
41	Burcombe, North.....ti	Wilts.....	Wilton.....1	Hindon.....10	Amesbury .8	82	.....
41	Burcombe, South.....pa	Wilts.....	.....2	Salisbury.....5	Blisset.....2	36	419
31	Burcott.....ham	Oxford.....	Abingdon.....5	Wallingford 5	Oxford.....3	50	163
43	Burdale.....ham	N. R. York.....	N. Malton .10	G. Driffeld .7	Masham.....5	200	.....
13	Burdon.....to	Durham.....	Sunderland .4	Rainton.....6	Dalton.....1	268	162
13	Burden, Little.....ham	Durham.....	Darlington .3	Stockton.....7	Sadberg.....1	243	.....
13	Burden, Great.....to	Durham.....	.....3	.....6	.....2	244	.....
9	Burdoswald.....fort	Cumberland.....	Carlisle.....3	U. Denton .2	Brampton .6	316	.....
16	Bure.....ti	Hants.....	Christchurch 1	Lymington. 13	Sopley.....4	99	.....
14	Bures, Mount.....pa	Essex.....	Halstead.....6	Neyland.....2	Sudbury.....6	57	282

BUILTH.

purposes, which sum is, by a legal decision, applied to the establishment of the free-school.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, third Monday in February; Monday before May 12th; June 27th; October 6th; December 6th. for cattle.—Inn, the Lion.

Great fire in 1688.

Free grammar school, &c.

Principal manufactures.

Artificial mount.

* BUNGAY is seated on the Waveney, which is here navigable for barges. The town is neatly built and of comparatively modern construction, nearly the whole of this place having been consumed by fire in 1688. In the market-place, which is considered to be the best in the county, are two crosses, under one of which fowls and butter are exposed for sale, and under the other corn and grain. The castle, once the residence and strong-hold of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, and by one of them conceived impregnable, has become the habitation of helpless poverty; many miserable hovels having been reared against its walls for the accommodation of the lowest classes. It is, however, beautifully situated, the views around it broken by ravines, and varied by clumps of trees. In the reigns of the first two Edwards, it appears to have been invested in the crown, but was subsequently granted to the Mortimers. It reverted again to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. The principal streets leading to Norwich, Yarmouth, Bury, and Ipswich, are broad and well paved. Here are a neat theatre and handsome assembly-rooms. The town consists of two parishes. One of its churches is a stately building. There was formerly a third church dedicated to St. Thomas, which has long disappeared. Here is also a good free grammar-school, which enjoys the right of sending two scholars to Emanuel college, Cambridge. The springs of this place are supposed to possess medicinal qualities of great efficacy. Contiguous to the town is a common inclosed and rated, which is very serviceable to the inhabitants. The Waveney, which surrounds the town and common in the form of a horse-shoe, being navigable to this place from Yarmouth, a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, flour, coal, and lime; and malting, lime-burning, and the manufacture of hempen cloth, constitute the principal employment of the inhabitants. Between the two churches are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 14th, for horses and lean cattle; and September 25th, for hogs and petty chapmen.—Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Inns, King's Head, and Tons.

† BURES MOUNT. A parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden. The appellation mount, which distinguishes it from the other parish, arises from an artificial mount about 80 feet high, covering nearly an acre and a half of ground, but concerning whose origin historians and traditions are silent. William de Bigod formerly held

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Bures, St. Mary*...pa	Suffolk.....	Neyland....4	Sudbury....6	Hadleigh...10		58	1559
31	Burford†...m. t. & pa	Oxford.....	Oxford....18	Deddington..2	Aynhoe.....5		71	1886
33	Burford.....pa & to	Salop.....	Tenbury....2	Brimfield...5	Ludlow.....6		135	1086

lands in this parish of the King (temp. Henry III.) by the service of keeping of the chandlery or place where the royal candles were kept. Roger de Leybourne also held lands here by the tenure of scalding the king's hogs.

* BURES, ST. MARY. A parish partly in the hundred of Hinckford, and also in that of Babergh. The church of this parish stands in the last-mentioned county. Edmond, King of the East Angles, is stated to have been crowned here.

† BURFORD. This town is of considerable antiquity, and was called by the Saxons Beorford, of which its present name is a variation. In 685 an ecclesiastical synod was held here by Kings Ethelred and Berthwold, at which Adhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, was ordered to write against the error of the British church, respecting the time of the celebration of Easter. About the year 752 a battle was fought at Battle Edge, west of this town towards Upton, between Ethelbald, King of Mercia, and Cuthred, or Cuthbert, a tributary king of the West Saxons. The exactions of the former being so insupportable, that nothing but an appeal to arms could put an end to them. He therefore entered the field, and, in a bloody battle, defeated Ethelbald, at which time he seized his standard, on which was depicted a golden dragon; in memory of which signal victory the custom of parading the figures of a dragon and a giant yearly, on Midsummer's-eve, attended with considerable pomp and jollity, through the streets of Burford, continued until within these few years. Soon after the conquest Burford was bestowed on Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. This town is situated on the small river Windrush, and rather indifferently built; it is a place proverbial for its dulness, which is easily to be accounted for. The trade, which was formerly considerable, in articles of saddlery, &c., having of late years materially declined, and the public road, which formerly passed through it, being diverted from its original position; these causes have reduced the town from a state of affluence to comparative poverty. A charter was granted by Henry II., conferring on the inhabitants all customs enjoyed by the free burgesses of Oxford; of many of these they were deprived by Lord Chief Justice Tanfield, in the reign of Elizabeth. They are entitled to elect one alderman, a steward, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses at Easter; but through some gross neglect or other cause, even this privilege is now nullified. These officers have not been regularly appointed; and do not possess judicial authority; and the town being within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, they hold their petty sessions at Burford. A court-leet and court baron are also held. The parish church is a fine spacious structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, forming an interesting admixture of the Norman and florid Gothic, having a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire. At the west end is a fine Norman arch; and the south porch, which is of the period of Henry V. or VI. is a most exquisite display of taste and richness. The Free-school was founded by Simon Wisdom, an alderman of this town, in 1571, who has bequeathed property for that purpose to the amount of £84. per ann. John Wilmot, the celebrated Earl of Rochester, received the early rudiments of his education at this school. Near the town was a priory, formerly a cell to the abbey of Kynesham, in Somersetshire. After the dissolution the site was occupied by a mansion called the priory; and here resided the exemplary speaker of the long parliament—Mr. Lenthall. This worthy man was deserving of all the commendation that subsequent writers have passed upon him. When Charles I., accompanied

BURES
MOUNT.

Ecclesias-
tical synod
held here in
685.

Bloody
battle.

Trade in
saddlery.

The church
a fine spa-
cious struc-
ture.

Speaker of
the long par-
liament.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dis- tance</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
36	Burgate pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Stanston . . . 4	Bottes lale . . 4	83	243
16	Burgate ham	Hants	Fordingbr. . 1	Ringwood . . 6	Harbridge . . . 3	94	...
24	Burgh m. t. & pa	Lincoln	Spilsby . . . 6	Wainfleet . . 4	Alford 7	133	906
16	Burgate, Middle . . ham	Hants	Fordingbr. . 1	Barsham . . . 6	Ringwood . . . 7	95	...
16	Burgate, Over . . . ham	Hants	... . . 1	Hambridge . . 3	West Park . . . 1	95	...
27	Burgh vil	Norfolk	Acle 4	Ludham 3	Norwich . . . 14	122	...
36	Burgh pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge . 3	Ipswich 8	Framlingham . 9	79	252
27	Burgh, Apton . . . pa	N. rfolk	Norwich . . . 8	Loddon 3	Bungay 8	108	509
27	Burgh pa	Norfolk	Aylsham . . . 2	Worsted 6	Norwich 9	116	247
24	Burgh upon Bane . . pa	Lincoln	Louth 7	M. Raisin . . . 9	Wragby 9	150	131
37	Burgham ti	Su rey	Guildford . . 2	Worplesdon . 2	Stoke 2	32	...
36	Burgh Castle . . . pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth . . 4	Belton 1	Lowestoff . . . 9	123	270
27	Burgh Mattishall . . pa	Norfolk	Mattishall . . 5	Hingham . . . 6	Norwich . . . 12	100	...
27	Burgh Parva . . . pa	Norfolk	Holt 4	Aylesham . . 10	Fakenham . . . 9	114	...
27	Burgh, St. Peter . . pa	Norfolk	Beccles 4	Lowestoff . . 4	Loddon 9	113	316
9	Burgh on Sands* p & to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 5	Longtown . . 8	Bowness 6	308	1829
27	Burgh, South . . . pa	Norfolk	Watton 6	E. Dereham . . 6	Hingham 2	94	21
45	Burgh Wallis . . pa & to	W. R. York	Doncaster . . 7	Thorne 8	Campsall 1	169	223
16	Burghclere pa	Hants	Whitchurch . 7	Kingsclere . . 4	Andover . . . 11	58	802
4	Burghfield pa	Berks	Reading . . . 5	Aldermaston . 5	Shinfield 3	42	965

BURFORD.

with a train of soldiers, burst into the parliament house, and demanded to know whether certain obnoxious members were in the house, that they might be delivered up to him, he rose from his chair, and calmly replied, "May it please your majesty, I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the house is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here, and humbly beg your majesty's pardon, that I cannot give you any other answer than this, to what your majesty is pleased to demand of me." The eminent cosmographer, Dr. Peter Heylin, was born here in 1600.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, last Saturday in April, for cattle, sheep, and cheese; July 5, for horses, sheep, and cows; September 25th, for cheese and toys. *Inn*, the Bull.

Roman station.

* BURGH-ON-THE-SANDS is about three quarters of a mile in length, and was formerly supported by various branches of manufactures. Close to the village on the northern side, on the site of what is now called the old castle, stood the Roman station Axelodunum, the sixteenth on the line of Severus's wall, and the spot where Adrian's vallum terminated; the lines of the ramparts are still visible, and include an area of 136 yards square; in and near which vicinity, ears, altars, and inscribed stones have been often discovered. A castle was also erected in this place soon after the Norman conquest, and seized by William, King of Scotland, in 1174. The custody was given in 1253 to Stephen Longespee, and some of the ruins were visible in Leland's time; but no traces remain in the present day. Like most parishes on the border frontier, this has been the scene of many a sanguinary contention between the Scots and the English; particularly in the years 1216 and 1520. The church exhibits a specimen of that massive and castellated order which is particularly characteristic of many of the border churches, being erected as much for the means of defence as of devotion, and not unfrequently protected the goods and cattle of the inhabitants from these savage and plundering marauders. The tower of the church is still strongly fortified, the walls being between six and seven feet thick, the vaulted chamber on the ground-floor is only ten feet by eight; the entrance to which from the church, is secured by a ponderous iron door, six feet eight inches in height; on the north side of the chamber is a very narrow opening or arrow slit, six feet three inches deep in the wall; and two similar openings for annoying the besiegers on the opposite side. A strong upper chamber has an opening into the nave; the tower seems to have been erected in the reign of Edward I. The barony of Burgh is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, on whom it confers the title of baron, which together with other manors in this vicinity, were anciently held by the service of "cornage," or in other words, to a horn, whenever the invasion of the Scots was perceived. Lands were also

Church door well fortified.

Service of "cornage."

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
17	Burghill.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford....4	Morton.....2	Weobly.....8	139	856	
14	Burghstead, Great..pa	Essex.....	Billericay...2	Brentwood...6	Shinfield...7	23	1861	
14	Burghstead, Little..pa	Essex.....	Essex.....2	.....4	Chelmsfield 10	22	201
21	Burham.....pa	Kent.....	Aylesford...1	Maidstone...4	Rochester...5	30	287	
39	Burnell's Brome...ham	Warwick....	Alcester....3	Stratford....9	Bilford.....2	102	...	
8	Burien, St.*.....pa	Cornwall....	Penzance...5	Senan.....3	St. Paul....4	285	1707	

given to various settlers in this parish upon condition of their blowing a horn, and being bound to go at the king's bidding with his army into Scotland, in which expedition they were to be stationed in the vanguard in going, and the rear in returning. Burgh-on-the-Sands is rendered memorable by the death of Edward I. on the 7th of July, 1307, whilst on a most exterminating and ambitious expedition against the liberties and nationality of Scotland. Finding, however, that his dissolution was fast approaching, he commanded his son to bear his coffin at the head of the army, and follow up the conquest; but that prince being intent upon other favorite objects, neglected the advice and returned to London; by which means the Scots obtained time to recruit their shattered fortunes, and finally to defeat the new king in a fresh enterprize at the ever memorable field at Bannockburn. The death of this monarch is commemorated by an obelisk in 1685, erected by Henry Duke of Norfolk, which fell down on the 4th of March, 1795, and was rebuilt by the Earl of Lonsdale in 1805. It stands about a mile north of the village on a large tract of land called the Marsh, belonging to several proprietors, who pay each to the baron a yearly fee of two-pence for every stint. It has been greatly encroached upon by the sea of late years, and has made embankments absolutely necessary.

BURGH-ON-THE-SANDS.

Death of Edward I.

Battle of Bannockburn.

* **BURIAN.** St. Burian, or Burien, is in the western division of the hundred of Penwith. "King Ethelstan," observes Tanner, "is said to have built and endowed a collegiate church almost at the Land's End, and to have granted the benefit of sanctuary and other privileges to the same, in honour of St. Buriana, or Beriana, a holy woman from Ireland, who had an oratory, and was buried here. At the conquest here were secular canons, as there were a dean and three prebendaries at the time of making the Lincoln taxation, 20th Edward I.: and also down to 26th Henry VIII., though this deanery was seized into the king's hands, temp. Edw. III., by reason that Mr. John de Manute, then incumbent, was a Frenchman; and as alien, was given, 24th Henry VI., to King's College in Cambridge, and afterwards by King Edw. IV. (*an. reg.* 7th) to Windsor College; yet neither of those societies long enjoyed, or had any benefit from it; for it was all along, and still continues, an independant deanery, in the gift of the crown, or of the Duke of Cornwall, of exempt jurisdiction as a Royal Free Chapel." Leland, Camden, and Borlase, concur in ascribing the name of the place to St. Burian the Irish saint; but Hals opposes this account, and observes, that no such saint is to be found in the Roman legend, or calendar; nor yet in Capgrave's Catalogue. When Athelstan had subdued all Devon and Cornwall, he visited the Scilly Isles; and to the vows which he offered to the Deity, to fulfil on the successful accomplishment of this expedition, it appears the religious establishment of this place owes its origin: for Athelstan on his return from the Islands, here founded and endowed a collegiate church about the year 930, to which he gave lands and tithes to a considerable value for ever. It is now in the patronage of the crown. The deanery includes the parishes of Burian, Sennan, and St. Levan. At the Norman conquest there were secular canons here; and in the 20th of Edward I., a dean and three prebends. The deanery house is said to have been partly demolished by Shrubsall, the governor of Pendennis castle. Some of the fragments still remain about half a mile east of the church, which is a large and apparently modern building. At least here are no specimens of that style of architecture which prevailed

Royal Free Chapel.

Demolition of the deanery house.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
16	Buriton pa	Hants	Petersfield . . . 2	Hambledon . . 7	Haselmere . . 12	56	822
7	Burland to	Chester	Nantwich . . . 3	Malpas 8	Acton 2	171	515
35	Burlaton chap	Stafford	Shiffhall . . . 3	Newport . . . 4	Lilleshall . . 3	140	...
11	Burlescombe . . . pa	Devon	Tiverton . . . 7	Bampton . . . 8	Collumpton . 7	156	999
12	Burleston pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 7	Wareham . . 11	Bere Regis . . 5	112	67
16	Burley ti	Hants	Lyndhurst . . 6	Ringwood . . 3	Sopley 6	88	341
46	Burley ham	W. R. York . . .	Leeds 2	Otley 7	Bradford . . 7	197	...
45	Burley pa & to	W. R. York . . .	Otley 2	Addingham . 6	Skipton . . . 11	207	1448
7	Burley Dam chap	Chester	Nantwich . . 7	Audlam . . . 4	Woore 8	163	...
32	Burley on the Hill . pa	Rutland	Oakham . . . 2	Langham . . . 2	Cottesmore . . 3	96	232
16	Burley Lodge ex pa lib	Hants	Lyndhurst . . 5	Ringwood . . 5	Lymington . . 9	86	33
27	Burlingham vil	Norfolk	Acle 2	Norwich . . . 8	Panxworth . . 2	116	...
27	Burlingham, South . pa	Norfolk . . . .	..... 2	Yarmouth . . 10	Boughton . . 1	115	104

BURIAN.

The church
a conspicu-
ous object.

Curious in-
scriptions.

British anti-
quities.

about Athelstan's reign, as may be affirmed on comparing with Malmsbury Abbey church, in Wiltshire. The church is built on the highest spot of ground in this part of the county, and its tower forms a conspicuous object from the Land's End, Scilly Islands, and the north and south channels. It is 467 feet above the level of the sea. The church consists wholly of granite, and is divided into three aisles, which are again divided from the east end by a handsome rood-loft, reaching entirely across the church. This is made of oak, and is ornamented with a profusion of gilding and rude carvings, representing huntsmen, hounds, fox, deer, birds, &c. in some respect resembling the cornice of the Chevy Chase Room, at St. Michael's Mount. Many of the seats are also formed of oak, and sculptured with a variety of devices; among which the initials I. H. S. frequently appear. There are also spread eagles, human figures, and coats of arms, all in relievo, and charged on shields; but many of these curious relics have been sacrificed to the lofty pews, which have been either erected in their places, or have hidden them from sight. The south porch is ornamented with embrasures and pinnacles; and over the western door are the letters I. H. S. cut in stone on a shield. Near the south entrance is a small cross, elevated on four steps. It consists of one piece of granite, with a circular head, perforated by four holes; on one side is represented the crucified Saviour. Without the church-yard is another cross of similar character. In the church is an old coffin-shaped monument, having an inscription round the border; and on the middle of the stone is represented a cross fleury standing on four steps. The inscription is in very rude characters, and now partly obliterated: but Hals says, it is Norman French; and Mr. Gough gives the following reading to it. "Clarice la femme Cheffrei de Bolleit git ici, deu de l'alme eit merce: que pur le alme punt (Prierunt) di ior de pardun averunt;" which is thus translated by another writer: "Clarice, the wife of Geffrie de Bolleit, lies here: God of her soul have mercy. They who shall pray for her soul shall have ten days of pardon." Bolleit is the name of a village a little to the south of this church, to which the inscription probably refers. Here is also another ancient monument to Arthur Lenelis, of Trewoof, who died in 1671; and the inscription states, that "the family flourished here 600 years since William's conquest." It has been justly remarked, that the country round St. Burian, though divested of the busy mercantile town, and the fashionable mansion, is replete with objects of curiosity, and will furnish ample gratification to the lover of British antiquities, and to him who can feel delight in contemplating the primeval face of nature, unadorned by art, and uncontaminated by false taste. The greater portion of this district is wild, open, and unsheltered; though a few labouring farmers cultivate some small parts of it; whilst other parts are ransacked by miners, who employ themselves in searching for ore. The habitations of these people are either scattered over the heath-clad downs, and exposed to every passing storm, or congregated round the village church; and most of the enclosures are made with stones, either erected on one end, or piled into rude walls; these, as well as the turf-banks, are all provincially denominated hedges.

<i>Mp.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
21	Burmarsh	pa Kent	Hythe	3	New Romney	5	Folkstone	8 69 105
39	Burmington	pa Warwick	Shipston	2	L. Compton	3	Sutton	2 84 205
45	Burn	to W. R. York	Selby	3	Snaith	4	Howden	8 179 244
22	Burnage	to Lancaster	Manchester	4	Stockport	4	Disbury	2 178 507
10	Burnaston	ham Derby	Derby	6	Burton on T.	8	Ashborn	8 120 134
46	Burnby	pa E. R. York	Pocklington	2	M. Weighton	4	York	12 199 93
40	Burneshead	chap Westmorel.	Kendal	3	Troutbeck	6	Ambleside	10 285
44	Burneston	pa & to N. R. York	Bedale	4	Thirsk	7	Richmond	12 219 1772
34	Burnet	pa Somerset	Pensford	3	Widcombe	6	Bristol	8 107 82
13	Burnhall	ham Durham	Durham	2	Wolsingham	11	Sedgefield	9 257
5	Burnham	hun Bucks	Beaconsfield	4	Maidenhead	3	Windsor	5 24 19066
5	Burnham, East	lib Bucks	Eton	4	Farnham	2	Colnbrook	7 25
5	Burnham	pa Bucks	Maidenhead	3	Beaconsfield	4	Uxbridge	9 27 2137

The summits and sides of the eminences, and the bottoms of the vallies, are mostly covered with large masses of granite, either collected together on the tops of the hills, or scattered singly over the lower grounds; and among these are to be found many of the Druidical remains which Dr. Borlase has described, and descanted on, in his antiquities. Amongst them in this parish may be mentioned a small circle of nineteen upright stones, called Dance Maine, or the Merry Maidens, from the tradition that nineteen young maidens were thus transformed for dancing on the Sabbath day. The stones are about four feet above the ground, and five feet distant from each other: the diameter of the circle is about twenty-five feet: and at some distance, north-west from it, are two taller upright stones, called the Pipers. Another of these Druidical circles, on Boscawen Downs, in this parish, is named Boscawen-Un. This also consists of nineteen upright stones, and is about twenty-five feet in diameter, having a single leaning stone in the centre. Camden supposes it to have been erected as a trophy by the Romans; or by Athelstan in commemoration of his conquest of the Danmonii; but this is highly improbable. A school, for the instruction of seven poor boys, has been founded here. There are several manors and seats in this parish. On an estate called Vellanserga are the ruins of an old chapel; and on the Treviedron manor, which appears to have been in the Champernownes, in the time of Edward III. but is now in the Vyvyans—are the ruins of another old chapel, called St. Loy's, or St. Dillower's, by the sea-side. Pendrea was a seat of the family of that name, whose co-heiresses married Donnithorne and Noy. William Noy, the attorney-general of Charles I. was born here. The estate is now in the Tonkin family. Burnuhall, another seat of the Noy's, is now in the Boscawens. Pendrea and Burnuhall are now both farm-houses; as also is Leigh, formerly a seat of the Grosses, and the Usticks, now the property, by marriage, of J. Schobell, Esq. Boskennan, formerly in the Carthews, is now in the Paynters, who settled there in the time of Charles II. Boscawen-rose, the original seat of the Boscawens, as early as the reign of King John, is still the property of their descendant, Lord Falmouth. The house is now occupied by a farmer; the Boscawens having removed to Tregothnan, in consequence of a marriage with that family, in the reign of Edward III. Rosmoddris, which has been in severalties from the time of Elizabeth, is partly the property of Lord Falmouth, and partly of—Buller, Esq., M. P. by descent from Mr. Grosse. On the barton of Trewoof or Trou, which is beautifully situated on the side of a woody hill, overlooking a romantic valley, terminated by Lamorna-cove, is a triple intrenchment, with a subterraneous passage; and it is said that, during the civil wars, a party of royalists were there concealed from the observation of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army. There is also a chalybeate spring on the estate. According to tradition, which is thought to be erroneous, the family of Levelis were settled here before the conquest. This family became extinct in 1671, and the estate passed, by marriage, to that of Vospers, since also extinct: it is now in severalties, and the house is tenanted by a farmer. Tresidor, formerly in the Whalesborowes, is now the property of Messrs. Weymouth and Permewan.

ST. BURIAN.

Druidical
remains.Merry
maidens an-
cient tradi-
tion.Venerable
ruins.Intrench-
ment and
subterrane-
ous passage.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
14	Burnham * .m. t. & pa	Essex	Chelmsford	19	Maldon	8	Billericay	17 41 1393
34	Burnham	pa Somerset	Axbridge	8	Bridgwater	8	Cheddar	8 139 1113
27	Burnham Deepdale	pa Norfolk	Burnham W.	2	Wells	6	Fakenham	11 120 95
27	Burnham Norton	pa Norfolk	Burnham W.	1		5	Walsingham	8 118 183
27	Burnham Overy	pa Norfolk	Burnham W.	1		4		7 117 610
27	Burnham Sutton	pa Norfolk	Burnham W.	1	Stanhoe	3	Docking	6 116
27	Burnham Thorpe †	pa Norfolk	Burnham W.	1	N. Walsingh.	6	Wighton	6 116 363
27	Burnham Ulphé	pa Norfolk	Burnham W.	1	Wells	4	Walsingham	6 116

* BURNHAM.—*Market*, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, April 25th, and September 4th, for toys.

† BURNHAM THORPE is entitled to everlasting honour as the birth-place of the first of British heroes—Admiral Lord Nelson, who was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, where Horatio was born, September 29, 1758. By his mother's side he was related to the Walpoles, Cholmondelys, and Townshends. He received his education at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of twelve years he was taken to sea by his maternal uncle, Captain Suckling, of the Reasonable man of war. Soon afterwards, the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson, went on board a merchantman to the West Indies. On his return, he again joined his uncle, who had obtained the command of the *Triumph*. In 1773 a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, under the command of Commodore Phipps and Captain Lutwidge. Our young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return he was appointed to a station in the *Sea Horse*, in which he sailed to the East Indies. He passed for lieutenant in 1777, and received his commission as second of the *Lowestoff* frigate; in which he cruised against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbrooke*, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and, while there, essentially contributed to the taking of Fort Juan, in the Gulph of Mexico. We find him next commanding the *Boreas*, having under him the Duke of Clarence, who was captain of the *Pegasus*. While thus engaged he married the daughter of William Woodward, Esq. judge of the island of St. Neves, and the widow of Dr. Nesbit, a physician of that island, by whom he never had issue. On the breaking out of the war with France he was nominated to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present at the taking of Toulon. He was present also at the taking of Bastia, where he served at the batteries with a body of seamen; as he afterwards did at Calvi: and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station that his name was dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. He was with Admiral Hotham in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795; and the same year took the island of Elba. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board *La Minerve*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabine*, a forty gun ship. Soon after this he descried the Spanish fleet, and steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news to the officers of the fleet, and shifted his flag on board the *Captain* of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns; and afterwards he boarded and took the *San Nicholas*, of 80 guns, from whence he proceeded in the same manner to the *San Josef*, of 112 guns; both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honoured with the order of the Bath; and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but suc-

Lord Nelson
born here,
1758.

Early at-
tachment to
the sea.

Made post-
captain.

Siege of
Bastia.

Signal
proofs of
skill and in-
trepidity.

cessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of Captain Bowden, of the *Terpsichore*. In this expedition Admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon shot, and was carried off to the boat by his son-in-law, Captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of £1,000. a-year. The brave admiral, however, did not long remain inactive: he re-joined Earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Buonaparte from Toulon, detached Sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in pursuit of him. After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where, to his great mortification, not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in a fresh supply of water, and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he descried August 1, 1798, at noon. The enemy were discovered in Aboukir Bay, lying at anchor in a line of battle, supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gun boats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle; and by a masterly and bold manœuvre, gave directions for part of his fleet to lead inside the enemy, who were thus exposed between two fires. The contest was hot and bloody. Several of the French ships were soon dismantled; and at last the admiral's ship *L'Orient*, of 120 guns took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued, but by the dawn of day only two sail of the line were discovered, with their colours flying, all the rest having struck. These two and two frigates, cut their cables, and stood to sea. The consequences of this splendid victory, in which eleven sail of the line were taken or destroyed, were, that the Emperor of Germany broke off the conferences for peace at Rastadt, and the Ottoman port declared war against the French. On the British admiral, honours were deservedly poured, and he was created Lord Nelson of the Nile. The Grand Signior sent him a plume of triumph, of diamonds; and the King of Naples created him Duke of Bronte, and gave him an estate. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion and restored the king. Having performed those and other important services, Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Lord Nelson. On their arrival off the Categat, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish force which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the *Elephant*, and passed the sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced at 10 o'clock, and after a sharp conflict, seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negociation was then entered into between his lordship and the Crown Prince; in consequence of which the admiral went on shore, and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In August, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gun boats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty suddenly taking place, his lordship retired to his seat at Merton, in Surrey; but hostilities recommencing, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the *Victory*. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; of which being apprised, he pursued them to the West Indies with a far inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting any thing; and after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder off

BURNHAM
THORPE.Battle off
Teneriffe.Battle of
Aboukir.Created
Lord Nelson
of the Nile.Created a
viscount.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Burnham Westgate } m. t. & pa }	Norfolk	Norwich ... 38	Fakenham ... 9	Wells ... 6	117	1022	
27	Burningham pa	Norfolk	Holt 4	Walsingham 6	Fakenham ... 8	116		
44	Burniston to	N. R. York ..	Masham ... 6	Ripon 8	Bedale 4	220	817	
22	Burnley* m. t. & chap	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ... 33	Ciitheroe ... 5	Haslingden .. 8	211	7551	
13	Burnop to	Durham	Durham 10	Gateshead ... 5	Newcastle ... 6	268		
45	Burnsall in Wharfs- } dale pa & to }	W. R. York ..	Skipton 8	Settle 10	Knaresboro' 18	220	1385	
35	Burntwood lib	Stafford	Lichfield ... 3	Sutton Coldf. 8	Tamworth ... 10	118	432	
38	Burpham pa	Sussex	Arundel 2	Steyning ... 9	Petworth ... 10	58	273	
39	Burradon to	Northumber..	Tynemouth ... 5	Newcastle ... 6	N. Shields ... 4	269		
40	Burrals ham	Westmorel..	Appleby 1	Brough 6	Orton 8	270	90	
43	Burrell to	N. R. York ..	Bedale 2	Middleham ... 6	Masham 3	221		
24	Burringham, East, pa }	Lincoln	Gladford-br. 10	Burton 5	Amcots 2	163	565	
11	Burrington pa }	Devon	Chumleigh ... 4	Hatherleigh 10	S. Molton ... 8	195	987	

BURNHAM
THORPE.

Battle off
Trafalgar.

Glorious
death in the
moment of
victory.

Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England, but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the Victory, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidad, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not having the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star, and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflemen placed purposely in the tops of the Bucentaur, which lay on his quarter. A shot from one of these entered just below his shoulder, of which he died in about two hours. In this action the enemy's force consisted of thirty-three ships of the line, and several of extraordinary magnitude, while the British were only twenty-seven. After the fall of Lord Nelson, the command devolved on Admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill a complete victory was obtained. Four sail of the line were carried to Gibraltar, sixteen were destroyed, and six of those which escaped into Cadiz were reduced to mere wrecks. Four French line of battle ships which hauled off in the action were afterwards taken by Sir Richard Strachan. The remains of Lord Nelson were interred with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, January the 9th following. Having left no issue by his wife, an earldom was bestowed on his brother, and a sum of money voted by parliament for the purchase of an estate, to descend with the title to his collateral relatives. The life of this distinguished commander has been written by Mr. M'Arthur, Dr. J. S. Clarke, and Dr. Southey.

Roman set-
tlement.

* BURNLEY or Brunley, has increased immensely in population and importance, within the last seventy or eighty years. It occupies a central and commanding situation, on a tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Calder, and the Burn. There is great reason to suppose, that this was once a Roman settlement, as a road from Ribchester to Sack, passed through the town, and urns, coins, &c. have been frequently dug up in the neighbourhood. At the east end of the town, is a spot called Saxefield, which tradition points out as the scene of some battle in the dark period of the heptarchy. The cotton manufactory is fully established in this town. On the two rivers in the vicinity, are corn-mills, fulling-mills, a mill for grinding woods, &c. for dyers, and cotton manufactories. Burnley is subordinate to Whalley; and its chapel appears to have existed at the time of Edward III. Some parts of it are of the time of Henry VIII. At the east end of the north aisle, is a chapel; now the property and burial-place of the Townley family. On the walls, are several shields of arms, cut in stone, with different emplacements. There appears to have been four chantries, with regular endowments here. Here is a grammar-school, which is endowed, and supported by benefactions. The scholars of which are entitled to share in the exhibitions founded in Brazen Nose college,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Burrington pa	Hereford . .	Ludlow 5	Wigmore . . . 3	Bromfield . . 4	139	230	
34	Burrington pa	Somerset . .	Axbridge . . . 4	Pensford . . . 9	Bristol 11	134	579	
23	Burrough-on-the-Hill } pa {	Leicester . .	Melton M. . . 5	Leesethorp . . 3	Tugby 7	99	173	
22	Burrow to	Lancaster . .	Lonsdale . . . 2	Tatham 5	Burton 4	250	306	
34	Burrow ti	Somerset . .	Ilminster . . . 5	Ilchester . . . 5	Yeovil 8	123	....
10	Burrowwash ham	Derby	Derby 5	Ashby de la Z . 7	Kegworth . . . 10	130	....
22	Burscough to	Lancaster . .	Ormskirk . . . 3	Rufford 3	Chorley 10	211	2244	
16	Bursledon pa	Hants	Southampton 5	Fareham 7	Titchfield . . . 4	75	508	
35	Burslem * . . m. t. & pa	Stafford . .	Newcastle . . 2	Leek 9	Congleton . . 10	151	12714	
36	Burston pa	Suffolk . .	Hadleigh . . . 4	Ipswich 5	Needham 8	68	199	
23	Burstall chap	Leicester . .	Leicester . . . 3	Thurleston . . 1	Syston 3	93	....
12	Beerstock pa	Dorset	Beaminster . . 5	Crewkerne . . 6	Chard 6	136	261	
27	Burston pa	Norfolk . .	Diss 3	Harleston . . 7	Buckenham . . 6	92	477	
35	Burston ham	Stafford . .	Stone 3	Uttoxeter . . 9	Weston 3	142	....
37	Burston pa	Surrey	Reigate 8	E. Grinstead 5	Bletchingly . . 6	26	736	
43	Burstwick cum } Skeckley . . pa & to {	E. R. York . .	Hedon 2	Patrington . . 6	Keyingham . . 2	184	1135	
9	Burtholme ti	Cumberland .	Carlisle . . . 13	Brampton . . 4	Longtown . . 14	314	239	
16	Burton ti	Hants	Christchurch 1	Lymington . . 10	Sopley 3	97	....
7	Burton to	Chester . . .	Tarporley . . 8	Chester 2	Malpas 13	181	84	
33	Burton chap	Salop	M. Wenlock 2	Acton 2	Bridgenorth . . 8	151	....
35	Burton to	Stafford . .	Stafford . . . 1	Penkridge . . 6	Eccleshall . . 7	140	....
7	Burton pa & to	Chester . . .	Chester 8	G. Neston . . 2	Liverpool . . 10	191	771	
34	Burton ham	Somerset . .	Bridgewater 7	Stringston . . 1	Watchet 9	149	....
52	Burton to	Denbigh . .	Wrexham . . 5	Holt 1	Allington . . . 4	189	515	
43	Burton Agnes . . . to	E. R. York . .	Hunmanby . . 7	Rudstone . . . 3	Bridlington . . 6	201	1003	

Oxford. There are various other schools for gratuitous education, and a considerable number of charities and benevolent donations. Few places are more favourably situated for trade, as the Leeds and Liverpool canal supplies a water conveyance to the German ocean on the east coast, and the Irish sea on the west; and it is considered a most eligible situation for hunting and shooting, the adjacent moor affording abundance of game. Bank-hall, or Bank-top, half a mile northward from this town, is the seat of James Hargreaves, Esq., near which is Danes house, an ancient residence. Hesanthorpe house, on the banks of the Brun, is an ancient mansion environed with woods, and was formerly the residence of the Haydock family. Royle is the seat of R. Townley Parker, Esq. The Brun, which flows through a narrow, fertile, and wooded vale, unites its waters with the Calder, about a mile and a half below Burnley.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 6th, Easter-Eve, May 9th, July 13th, and October 11th, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.—Linn, the Bull.

* BURSLEM. This extensive and populous town, which claims the honour of being the mother of the Staffordshire potteries, stands on a rising ground, and is a parish in Pirchill, including the townships of Hulton-abbey, and Sneyd. The manor of Burslem was in the possession of Robert de Stafford at the time of the general survey. Henry de Audley was possessed of it in the time of Henry III., and it continued in the possession of his family to the end of the sixteenth century. It cannot be doubted that Burslem is the ancient seat of the pottery, where earthen-ware have been made many centuries; for Dr. Plott who wrote in 1686, mentions the potteries of this place as the greatest of the kind, and gives a very minute description of the process of making earthenware at that period. The vast increase of population, opulence, and knowledge, in this district of the county, since Dr. Plott's time, affords sufficient demonstration of its general utility, and the numerous manufactories, the extensive warehouses, kilns, and beautiful mansions of the master potters, with the comfortable habitations of the thousands of industrious individuals employed in this lucrative branch of trade, present a scene of animation truly interesting to the patriotic observer. The town is the largest and most populous of any in the district; it is delightfully and conveniently situated on a gentle eminence near the Trent and Mersey canal, which about a mile from hence passes by a tunnel under ground,

BURNLEY.

Charitable institutions.

Sporting country.

Potteries.

Extensive manufactories.

<i>Alap.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
24	Burton. pa	Lincoln	Lincoln ... 3	Broxholme .. 3	Glandford br24	134	....
12	Burton, East ham	Dorset	Winfrith ... 3	Wareham ... 6	Bere Regis ... 5	118	....
29	Burton. to	Northumb ..	Belford ... 5	Bambrough .. 2	Lucker ... 4	323	76
57	Burton. pa	Pembroke ...	Haverford, W. 7	Williampton 2	Pembroke ... 4	268	694
38	Burton. pa	Sussex ...	Petworth ... 3	Midhurst ... 6	Singleton ... 6	52	7
40	Burton. ham	Westmorl. ...	Brough ... 4	Appleby ... 6	Orton ... 8	265	....
44	Burton. to	N. R. York ..	Middleham ... 8	Aygarth ... 6	Masham ... 7	232	....
46	Burton, Bishop's. ... pa	E. R. York ..	Beverley ... 3	M. Weighton 6	S. Cave ... 6	185	556
30	Burton-joyce.	Nottingham ...	Nottingham 4	Bingham ... 4	Thurgaston .. 5	129	....

BURSLEM.

Origin of
the Trent
and Mersey
canal.

Josiah
Wedgwood
born here,
July, 1730.

Improve-
ment of por-
celain and
other wares.

Died Jan. 3,
1795.

the length of 1,888 yards. The church dedicated to St. John was formerly a chapel of ease to Stoke, and is one of the rectories formed out of that of Stoke, by an act of parliament passed in 1816. It is a large modern structure with an ancient square tower. There are also several other places of worship for dissenters of various denominations, with an exclusive Sunday-school and a library of religious publications attached to it. The market-house is a very neat one. Mr. Pitt observes that "Burslem is remarkable as being the place where the first clod of that great national undertaking, the Trent and Mersey canal, was cut by the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq.; and on the 26th of July, 1816, the fiftieth anniversary of this memorable event was celebrated by a public dinner, at which all the principal manufacturers of Burslem were present. Enoch Wood, Esq. presided upon that occasion, and after a well-merited eulogium upon the late venerable father of the potteries (a native of Burslem), and the inventive genius of Brindley, he exhibited various ancient specimens of earthenware, descriptive of the progressive state of the manufacture during the last 150 years, which he divided into epochs of fifty years, from the butter-pot, mentioned by Plott, down to the time at which the excellent specimens of queen's or cream-coloured ware, jasper, &c. left by Mr. Wedgwood, were produced. Josiah Wedgwood, an ingenious improver of the English pottery manufacture was born here in July, 1730, and was the younger son of a potter, to whose business he succeeded. He almost immediately distinguished himself by his discoveries of new species of earthenware and porcelain, as well as by the taste and fancy displayed in the forms and decorations of the various results of his ingenuity. So important was the result, that in a very few years he turned the current of importation of the finer earthenwares into that of exportation. In 1763 he obtained a patent for a new species of ware, which received the name of queen's ware, and continuing his experimental researches, added six more different species of ware to the English manufacture. His ingenuity was not altogether confined to his own business, being versed in several branches of natural philosophy, and in particular he invented a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts. He was also the proposer of the Grand Trunk canal uniting the Trent and Mersey, and subsequently communicating with the Severn and the Grand Junction canal. To this navigation, which was of the greatest benefit to the pottery district, he added a turnpike-road, ten miles in length, which gave still greater facilities to that extensive branch of manufacture. His own pottery was near Newcastle-under-Line, in Staffordshire, where he built a village, which he called Etruria. In 1786 he was the promoter of an association in London, denominated "The General Chamber of the Manufactures of Great Britain," and he much distinguished himself by opposing Mr. Pitt's proposition for adjusting the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland. His death took place January 3, 1795, in his sixty-fourth year. To great public spirit, and an ever open hand in the distribution of the large fortune which he acquired by his spirit and enterprise, in beneficial objects and institutions, Mr. Wedgwood united great private benevolence, and was a benefactor to the poor in the most enlarged sense of the term. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.—*Gent. Mag.*

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Burton Black	to W. R. York	Settle14	Ingleton3	Howes18	248	711
12	Burton Bradstock . . .	pa Dorset	Bridport3	Abbotsbury . . .6	Beaminster . . .8	129	1068
46	Burton Cherry	pa E. R. York	Beverley3	M. Weighton . .6	South Cave . . .8	186	447
24	Burton Coggles	pa Lincoln	Corby2	Coltershworth . .4	Folkingham . . .9	107	246
44	Burton Constable . . .	to N. R. York	Middleham . . .4	Bedale4	Richmond . . .6	232	257
46	Burton Constable . . .	to E. R. York	Hull7	Aldboro' . . .2	Hornsea6	182	...
39	Burton Dasset	pa Warwick	Kington5	Southam8	Stratford . . .13	85	673
43	Burton Fleming	pa E. R. York	Bridlington . .7	Hunmanby . . .3	Rudstone . . .3	201	414
39	Burton Hastings	pa Warwick	Nuneaton . . .3	Bedworth . . .4	Hinckley . . .4	98	283
41	Burton on the Hill . . .	ti Wilts	Malmesbury . .1	Wot. Bassett . .9	Tetbury5	95	165
30	Burton Jorz	pa Nottingham	Nottingham . .5	Bingham4	Southwell . . .9	127	676
40	Burton in Kendal* . . .	Westmorlnd	Kendal10	K. Lonsdale . .5	Milthorpe . . .4	251	19764
28	Burton Latimer	pa Northamp	Kettering3	Thrapstone . .7	Rothwell7	71	995
23	Burton Lazars, pa & to	Leicester	M. Mowbray . .2	Stapleford . . .2	M. Sorrel . . .13	103	258
44	Burton Leonard, pa & to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' . .4	Aldboro' . . .4	Ripon4	208	553
23	Burton Overy	pa Leicester	Leicester7	Billesden . . .4	Tugby5	90	418
24	Burton Pedwardine, pa	Lincoln	Folkingham . .4	Seaford5	Swinehead . . .8	114	106
46	Burton Pidsea	pa E. R. York	Hull9	Hedon4	Patrington . . .6	184	387
45	Burton Salmon	to W. R. York	Ferry Bridge . .2	M. Frystone . .2	Tadcaster . .10	180	142
24	Burton on Stather } m. t. & pa }	Lincoln	Glanford Br. 10	Boston13	Seaford5	113	760
35	Burton upon Trent } m. t. & pa }	Stafford	Stafford21	Uttoxeter . .14	Litchfield . .12	125	6998

* BURTON IN KENDAL lies near the borders of Lancashire; and has to the west an extensive moss, or bog, which abounds with remains of trees, such as oak, fir, &c.; on a bottom of sand, clay, and marle. In the church-yard, is the tomb of William Cockin, the author of an arithmetic, and of several poems. In a field near this town were discovered, in 1776, large foundations and ruins, with some domestic utensils. Fariton-Knot, on the Kendal road, is a high mountain of bare limestone, in form resembling the rock of Gibraltar. At Preston Patrick, which had its suffix from Patrick de Culwen, a former proprietor, the chapel, finely seated on a hill, commands an extensive prospect on all sides, and is itself an object of no small beauty. The hall, once the seat of the Prestons, is converted into a farm-house; but part of the ancient edifice may be discovered in two large arched rooms. The town, though small, is well built, having a market-place with a handsome stone cross in the centre. Here is a free grammar-school. The church, dedicated to St. James is an ancient edifice. The manor of Burton is held of the crown by a quit-rent, and a court is held here twice a-year for the recovery of small debts; the petty sessions are held here once a fortnight. The parish extends into Lancashire.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, Whit-Monday, for cattle, &c.—Mail arrives 11.47 afternoon; departs 12.52 morning.—Inns, King's Arms, and Royal Oak.

† BURTON-UPON-STATHER is considered as a magazine, which receives plentiful supplies from the steam-boats, which pass regularly from Hull to Gainsborough. The landholders about this part of the country are in the practice of allowing to each poor peasant a cow, with a portion of land for its maintenance. The church of Burton is a handsome and spacious structure of the thirteenth century. It consists of three aisles, with a double row of pews to each. At the west end is a gallery of modern date, where a good barrel-organ has been erected. On the south side of the chancel, in a niche, is to be seen a mutilated figure, representing a knight of Malta, commemorative of one of the family of the Normans. The sword is very distinct, and the shield and crest may be imperfectly traced on the left arm. The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, the shores of which are secured by numerous jetties, and carries on a considerable trade in meal, there being several good mills on the river.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, Whit-Monday.

‡ BURTON-UPON-TRENT is situated on the north bank of the river, from which it derives the latter part of its name. This place is of great antiquity. It was called by the Saxons Byretun, or Buryton, a word used

W. Cockin,
poet and
arithme-
tician.

The hall
converted to
a farm-
house.

Benevolent
allowance.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
44	Burton-upon-Ure... to	N. R. York.	Bedale	5	Masham	1	Ripon	7	220	254
30	Burton, West... pa	Nottingham	Gainsboro'	3	Gringley	5	E. Retford	7	146	40
23	Burton-on-Wolds, ham	Leicester	Loughboro'	4	Prestwold	1	Mt. Sorrell	5	110	411
22	Burton Wood, to & ch	Lancaster	Newton	3	Prescott	6	Warrington	5	192	944
7	Burwardsley, to & chap	Chester	Tarporley	4	Nantwich	10	Chester	9	171	394
33	Burwarton... pa	Salop	Ludlow	10	Bridgnorth	8	C. Stretton	9	144	112
38	Burwash... pa	Sussex	Wadhurst	6	Battle	7	Mayfield	6	50	1966
6	Burwell... vil	Cambridge	Newmarket	4	Ely	3	Fordham	3	63	1668
16	Burwell... ti	Hants	Hambleton	1	Fareham	7	Exton	5	65	.....
24	Burwell... pa	Lincoln	Louth	5	Alford	4	Horncastle	9	144	181
16	Bury... ham	Somerset	Dulverton	2	Wiveliscombe	3	Burnsford	2	166	.....
19	Bury... pa	Huntingdon	Ramsay	1	Warboys	3	Huntingdon	8	69	358
22	Bury*... m. t. & pa	Lancaster	Bolton	6	Rochdale	7	Manchester	8	198	62915

BURTON-
UPON-
TRENT.Abbey
founded,
1002.Fire in
1255.

Burton ale.

Free gram-
mar-school.

to denote places of Roman or British origin. There are no records of the town till the time of Modwenna, an Irish lady, superior of an abbey; which having been destroyed, she came to England in the reign of Ethelwolf, and obtained from that monarch lands sufficient for the endowment of two religious houses. After presiding some years over one of the institutions she had thus been enabled to form, she retired to an insulated meadow opposite to the site of the present church and there died. The abbey of Burton was founded and endowed by Ulfric, Earl of Mercia, about 1002, and many privileges were granted to it by different monarchs, bishops, and others; some of its abbots even sat in parliament. The seal of the college is one of the most beautiful specimens of that kind of sculpture in England. It is a representation of the "Last Supper;" with the arms of Ulfric the founder. The only remains of this immense structure are some old walls between the present church and the bowling-green. What is called the old manor-house, was the private residence of the abbot; though it is now so much altered by modern repairs, that it would be recognized as such by nothing but a window, the outlines of which remain perfect. Burton suffered by a fire in 1255; and, in the reign of Edward II. by Lancaster's rebellion. In the civil wars it was taken and re-taken several times; and, in 1643, it was plundered by the republican army. Not far from the market-house is a very remarkable old house, adorned with a number of wooden pillars, and a variety of curious Gothic ornaments. The church is a modern well-built edifice. The bridge, one of the most remarkable objects in the town is 515 feet in length, and consists of 36 arches. It was erected about the time of the conquest, and had formerly a chapel, supposed to have been erected by Edward II.; the piers and arches are of various forms, and almost wholly covered with mosses, which, with the trees that grow near give it an air of picturesque beauty. The ale of Burton is the chief production, and is too well known to need an eulogium. Here are extensive iron forges, and manufactures of tools, cotton, tammies, and light woollen stuff. Two court leets and two probate courts for proving wills, are annually held in this town; as also a weekly court of record, all under the management of the perpetual bailiff, and coroner, who derives his authority from the lord of the manor—the Marquis of Anglesey. A court of requests is established for the recovery of small debts, and the inhabitants are exempt from serving on the county juries. The present church was erected in 1722, in lieu of an ancient one which was connected by a cloister with an abbey, founded in 1004, by Alfric or Wulfric, Earl of Mercia; the abbots of which occasionally sat in parliament, and enjoyed great privileges. Of this once magnificent pile a few traces only now remain. Here is a free grammar-school, founded in 1520, by Abbot Beane, and other minor charities.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Feb. 2d, April 6th, May 28th, and Oct. 29th, for cheese, horned cattle, horses, &c.—Bankers, Blurton and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.—Inns, the George, and the Queen's.

* BURY. This town is situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the Irwell, which runs close on its western side; the river Roch flows about a mile distant on the eastern side, and the rivers unite at a short distance

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
38	Bury pa	Sussex	Arundel 4	Petworth 8	Chichester 11	57	547		
36	Bury St. Ed., *bo & m. t	Suffolk	Ipswich 28	Ixworth 8	Lavenham 10	71	11436		
43	Burythorpe pa	N. R. York	Malton 4	York 13	Stedmore 8	213	211		
37	Busbridge ham	Surrey	Godalming 2	Bramley 3	Milford 3	35	.....	
44	Busby, Great to	N. R. York	Stokesley 2	Carlton 1	N. Allerton 11	240	166		
44	Busby, Little to	N. R. York	Rudby 1	Rudby 3	Yarm 7	241			

below the town. The ancient staple of Bury was the woollen manufacture, which is still continued; but the cotton trade having been introduced from Bolton, is now carried on in all its branches to a very great extent. Bury is distinguished for the invention of the picking peg, or flying shuttle, by John Kay, a contrivance which facilitated the labours of the loom; as well as for that of the drop box, by Robert Kay, son of the former, a machine used in fabrics of various colours: also his cotton and woollen card engine, which makes several cards at one time by simply turning a shaft; this machine stretches the wire out of the ring, cuts it in lengths, staples and crooks it into teeth row after row, till the cards are finished. The establishment of the manufacturing and printing works of Sir Robert Peel proved highly beneficial to this town and neighbourhood, their extent being such as to afford constant employment. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value £29. 11s. 5d.: it was rebuilt about 1780. Here is also a chapel, dedicated to St. John, consecrated in 1770. The grammar-school was founded and endowed in 1726 by the Rev. — Kay. The Bury canal, which branches to that of Bolton and Manchester, has contributed to the prosperity of the town. The parish of Bury is greatly diversified with hills and valleys, in which many rivulets wind their course; the banks being occupied, in every convenient situation, with mills for carding and spinning of wool and cotton. The air is remarkably pure and salubrious, although from its vicinity to the hills, which separate this county and Yorkshire, subject to much rain. Chamber Hall, half a mile north from Bury, the seat of William Hardman, Esq., was formerly the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel, bart.; and here the present baronet was born. The parish is divided into eight townships and chapelries, and extends into Blackburn hundred. Bury, Elton, Heap, and Walmersley, constitute the lordship of Bury, held by the Earl of Derby, and for which he owes suit and service to the royal manor of Tottington. The entire parish contains 34,000 inhabitants.

BURY.

Extensive cotton trade

Bury canal.

Sir Robert Peel.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 5, May 4, June 18, and Sept. 18, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth.—Bankers, Grundy and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.—Inn, Eagle and Child.

* BURY ST. EDMUND'S, the metropolis of the western division of the county stands on the west side of the river Bourne, or Lark; having a charmingly enclosed country on the south and south-west, and on the north and north-west charming fields extending into Norfolk; while on the east the country is partly open and partly enclosed. From its beauty and salubrity, it has been denominated the Montpellier of England. The want of wood, however, detracts from the beauty of the immediately surrounding country; and the air, though extremely fine for persons of robust constitutions, is too sharp for those who enjoy a delicate state of health. Occupying a rising ground and sandy soil, the streets are always clean. In 1811, an act of parliament was obtained for the purpose of paving, lighting, and watching the town; which, including the suburbs, is about a mile and a quarter broad, from east to west, and about a mile and a half in length, from south to north. It is divided into two parishes; and is governed by a recorder and twelve capital burgesses, one of whom is annually chosen alderman, and acts as chief magistrate. Six others are assistant justices, and one holds the office of coroner. The remainder of the body corporate consists of twenty-four common-council men; and these thirty-six persons

Montpellier of England.

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.Barbarous
destruction
of property.Protection
of the Chris-
tian faith.Death of
Edmund.Curious tra-
dition.

only, return two members to parliament. Sigbright, fifth monarch of the East Angles, having embraced the Christian faith in France, founded here about the 638, a Christian church and monastery, which was denominated the monastery of St. Mary at Beodericworth. Abbo, a learned French monk, states that the town obtained this appellation from having been the property of a distinguished person named Beoderic, who at his death bequeathed it to King Edmund, the martyr. Of this king, who succeeded his uncle Offa, King of the East Angles, in 855, very little is known. Edmund is said to have been crowned, either at Bury or at Bures, by Humbert, Bishop of Hulm, on the 25th of December, 855, having then completed the fifteenth year of his age. The commencement of his misfortunes originated in the invasion of the Danes, who at length deprived him of his kingdom and his life. In 865, these barbarians proceeded southward from Yorkshire, in a torrent which destroyed every vestige of civilization. In 870, they appear to have reached East Anglia, where Ingvar gained possession of Thetford, King Edmund's capital. The latter collected his forces and marched to oppose the invaders. The hostile armies met near Thetford, and after an engagement maintained for a whole day, with the most determined courage and great slaughter on both sides, victory remained undecided. The pious king was so extremely affected by the death of so many martyrs, who had shed their blood in defence of the Christian faith, and the miserable end of so many unconverted infidels, that he retired in the night to Eglesdene. Hither he was soon followed by an embassy from Ingvar, who was soon after the battle joined by his brother Hubba, with ten thousand fresh troops. The Danish chieftain proposed, that he should become his vassal, and divide with him his treasures and dominions. Bishop Humbert earnestly recommended his compliance with this imperious command; but Edmund returned for answer, that he would never submit to a pagan. At the same time, out of tenderness for his subjects, he resolved to make no farther resistance, and accordingly surrendered without a struggle to the superior force sent against him by Ingvar and Hubba. Still refusing to accede to the terms of the conquerors, he was bound to a tree, his body was pierced with arrows, and his head cut off, and thrown contemptuously into the thickest part of a neighbouring wood. Bishop Humbert suffered at the same time. The Danes retired; and "the East Angles, prompted by affection to their late sovereign, assembled to pay the last duties to his remains. The body was soon discovered and conveyed to Hoxne, but the head could no where be found. His faithful subjects then divided themselves into small parties, to explore the adjacent wood. Here some of them, being separated from their companions, cried out, 'Where are you?' The head immediately replied, 'Here! here! here!' and Lydgate tells us, that it

— Never ceased of al that longe day,
So for to crye tyl they kam where he laye.

Arriving at the spot whence the voice proceeded, they found a wolf, holding the head between his forefeet. The animal politely delivered up his charge, which, the moment it came in contact with the body, returned so exactly to its former place, that the juncture was not visible except when closely examined. The wolf remained a harmless spectator of the scene; and, after gravely attending the funeral at Hoxne, peaceably retired to his native woods. This happened about forty days after the death of the saint. The arms of the town still commemorate the brute protector of the royal martyr's head; which also furnished ancient artists with a favourite subject for the exercise of their talents. For thirty-three years the body of the king, buried in the earth, lay neglected in the obscure chapel of Hoxne. At length various miracles were reported to have been performed at Edmund's grave. Sweyn, King of Denmark, burnt and plundered Bury in 1010; but, previously to this, Ailwin, fearful lest his sacred charge should suffer insult and injury from the Danes, conveyed the body of the

saint to London, where it remained three years. Sweyn's sudden death happening soon afterwards, it was represented as a punishment, inflicted by the angry saint. Being surrounded one evening by his nobles and officers, he suddenly exclaimed: "I am struck by St. Edmund!" and though the hand which inflicted the wound was not seen, he languished only till the next morning, and then expired in torments. The report of this miraculous interposition was highly advantageous to the convent; the people imposed on themselves a voluntary tax of four-pence for every carucate of land in the diocese, which they offered to the honour of the saint and martyr, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude and devotion. Canute is said to have been so terrified by the vengeance of Edmund, that to expiate his father's crimes, and propitiate the angry saint, he took the monastery of Bury under his special protection. Ailwin, in 1020, consecrated Bishop of Hulm, ejected the secular clergy from this convent, and supplied their places with twelve Benedictine monks. The following year the bishop laid the foundation of a magnificent church, the expenses of which were defrayed by the voluntary tax upon land above-mentioned, and by the contributions of the pious. In 1032, the new church being finished, was consecrated by Athelnorth, archbishop of Canterbury. The body of the royal martyr was deposited in a splendid shrine, adorned with jewels and costly ornaments; and Canute himself repairing hither to perform his devotions, offered his crown at the tomb of the saint. Edward the Confessor granted to the abbot and convent the town of Mildenhall, with its produce and inhabitants, the royalties of eight hundreds, together with the half hundred of Thingoe, and also those of all the villages situated in those eight hundreds and a half, which they previously possessed. He likewise conferred the privilege of coining at a mint established within the precinct of the monastery. Leland says, "a city more neatly seated the sun never saw, so curiously doth it hang upon a gentle descent, with a little river on the east side; nor a monastery more noble, whether one considers its endowments, largeness, or unparalleled magnificence. One might even think the monastery alone a city; so many gates it has, some whereof are brass: so many towers and a church, than which nothing can be more magnificent; as appendages to which there are three more, of admirable beauty and workmanship, in the same church-yard." The abbey church was 505 feet in length, the transept 212, and the west front 240. This last had two large side-chapels, St. Faith's and St. Catherine's, one on the north-west, and the other on the south-west, and, at each end, an octagon tower, thirty feet each way. The shrine of the saint was preserved in a semi-circular chapel, at the east end; and on the north side of the choir was that of St. Mary, eighty feet long, and forty-two broad; and St. Mary in cryptis was 100 feet in length, eighty in breadth, and supported by twenty-four pillars. Besides the dome, there was a high west tower over the middle aisle, and the whole fabric is supposed to have been equal, in some respects, in grandeur, to St. Peter's at Rome. We must not close our sketch of this famous monastery, without mentioning the singular ceremony of the procession of the white bull. "The sacrist of the monastery, as often as he let the lands near the town, then and still called Haberdon, annexed this condition, that the tenant should provide a white bull, whenever a matron of rank, or any other should come out of devotion, or in consequence of a vow, to make the oblations of the white bull, as they were denominated, at the shrine of St. Edmund. On this occasion, the animal, adorned with ribbons and garlands, was brought to the south gate of the monastery, and led along Church-gate, Guildhall, and Abbey-gate streets, to the great west gate, the lady all the while keeping close to him, and the monks and people forming a numerous cavalcade. Here the procession ended; the animal was conducted back to his pasture, while the lady repaired to St. Edmund's shrine to make her oblations, as a certain consequence of which, she was soon to become a mother.

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.Miraculous
interpo-
sition.Canute's
devotions.City beau-
tifully situ-
ated.Grandeur of
building.Ceremony of
the white
bull.

BURY ST.
EDMUNDS.Numerous
chapels.Violent
storm, Aug.
1, 1766.Sudden
death by
lightning.Atrocious
attempt to
commit
murder.

As foreign ladies, desirous of issue, might have found it inconvenient to repair hither in person, to assist at these ceremonies, they were certain to prove equally efficacious, if performed by proxy." Previously to the dissolution, Bury contained an inferior monastic establishment of Grey friars, or Franciscans. At the reformation there were in Bury five hospitals, St. Saviour's at North-gate, St. Peter's at Risby-gate, St. John's at South-gate, St. Stephen's and St. Nicholas' at East-gate; one college, called Jesus College, in College-street, consisting of a warden, and six associates, and the following chapels, whose names and situations are yet known, though the buildings have long been demolished: St. Mary's, at East-gate bridge, another at West-gate, and a third at Risby-gate; St. Michael's, in the Infirmary; St. Andrew's, in the cemetery of the monks; St. John's, in the hill; and St. John's, ad fontem; St. Anne's, in cryptis; St. Thomas's, near St. Saviour's; St. Lawrence's, in the court-yard; St. Gyles's, near the nave of the church; St. Petronilla's, within the South-gate; St. Botolph's, within South-gate street; St. Edmund's, or Round chapel in the church-yard; and St. Denis's, besides the hermitage at West-gate, and thirteen other chapels, the sites of which are unknown. During the prosperity of the abbey, it comprehended within its precincts, besides the conventual church, three others, St. Margaret's, St. Mary's and St. James's. The former has long ceased to be appropriated to religious purposes, and is now used as the town-hall. The others are the churches of the two parishes into which Bury is divided. St. Mary's, first erected in 1005, began to be rebuilt in its present state, in 1424, and was finished about 1433. This church sustained considerable injury from lightning, during a violent storm, on the 1st of August, 1766. St. James's church was originally built about the year 1200. The present structure was not finished till the reformation, when Edward VI. gave £200. to complete it. Constructed of free-stone, it is a fine Gothic building, and the west end is particularly beautiful. The two church-yards, conjoined, are kept in excellent order: an alley of lofty poplars running diagonally across them, forms a pleasant promenade. Nearly in the centre is a small plot of ground inclosed with high iron railing, and planted with trees of different kinds. In this place is the receptacle, provided by the late James Pink, Esq., banker of Bury, for himself and his family. Within the same inclosure, is a plain upright stone, terminating in a pyramid, with the figure of a cross carved upon it, and underneath the following inscription: "Here lies interred the body of Mary Singleton, a young maiden of this parish, aged nine years, born of Roman Catholic parents, and virtuously brought up; who, being in the act of prayer, repeating her vespers, was instantaneously killed by a flash of lightning, Aug. 16, 1785." The remains of the west end of St. Edmund's church, which bound the church-yard on one side, at present exhibit a singular and motley spectacle. One of the octagon towers which formerly terminated each end, is still standing, and has been converted into a stable. Three arches, once the entrances to the three aisles, have been filled up with modern buildings, and converted into as many neat houses, while the intermediate rugged portions of the original massive wall, which is supposed to have been once faced with marble, have braved the ravages of not much less than three centuries. "In the path-way, between the two churches, an atrocious attempt was made, in 1721, by Arundel Coke, Esq. barrister, with the assistance of one Woodbourne, a hired assassin, to murder his brother-in-law, Edward Crisp, Esq., in the hope of possessing his property. He had invited him, his wife, and family, to supper, and at night, on pretence of going to see a mutual friend, he led him into the church-yard, where on a given signal, Woodbourne rushed upon Mr. Crisp, and cut his head and face in a terrible manner, with a hedging bill. Leaving him on the ground for dead, Coke returned to the company as if nothing had happened. Mr. Crisp however was not killed, and on

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