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SKETCH MAP GEOGRAPHY.

No. 1. ENGLAND AND WALES.

BY

GEORGE CARTER, M.A., F.R.G.S.,

Head Master New College School, Oxford.

Author of "School Geography and Atlas,"

"Outlines of English History," &c.

LONDON :

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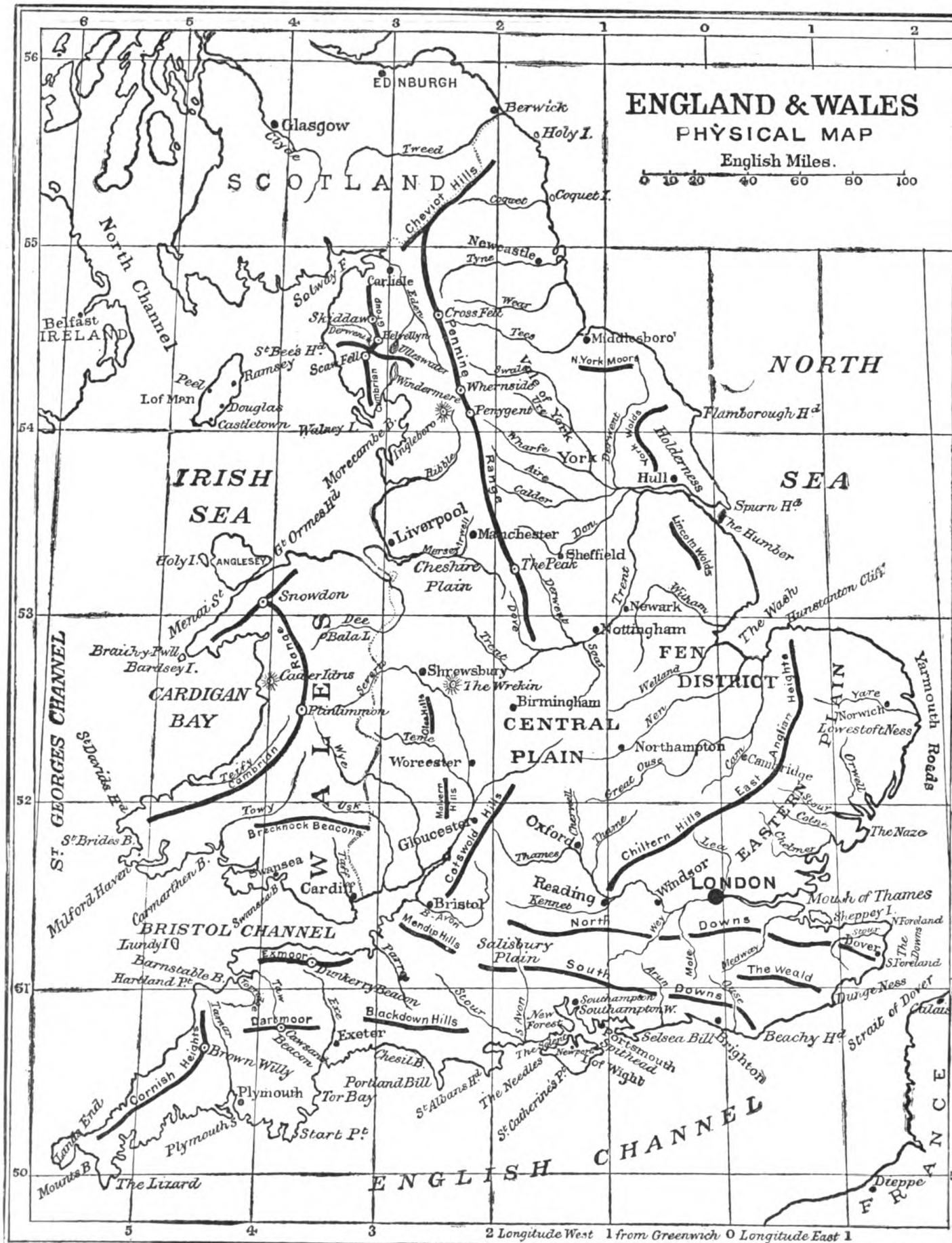
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ENGLAND AND WALES (Physical).

BOUNDARIES.—North, Scotland ; East, the North Sea or German Ocean; South, the English Channel; West, the Irish Sea, St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.

EXTENT.—Length from *Berwick* to *St. Alban's Head*, 365 miles ; breadth from *St. David's Head* to the *Naze*, 280 miles. Area 58,000 square miles, of which Wales is 7,400.

COAST LINE.—*Very indented*, and especially so on the West, where it is like that of the West of Scotland and Ireland. Many good and safe harbours, and no part is very far from the coast. Total length, 2,000 miles.

(a) **Capes.**—East, Flamborough Head (*lighthouse*), Spurn Head, Hunstanton Cliff (*termination of East Anglian Heights*), Lowestoft Ness (*most E. point*), the Naze, North and South Foreland.

South, Dungeness, Beachy Head, Selsea Bill, St. Catherine's Point, the Needles, St. Alban's Head, Portland Bill, Chesil Bank (*a broad ridge of coast covered with pebbles and extending 11 miles*), Start Point, the Lizard (*most S. point*).

West, Land's End (*most W. point*), Hartland Point, St. David's Head, Braichy Pwll, Great Orme's Head, St. Bee's Head.

(b) **Parts of the Sea.**—East, Humber Mouth, the Wash (*full of shallows*), Yarmouth Roads (*off Lowestoft Ness*), Mouth of the Thames (*part of which is called the Nore*), the Downs (*a safe anchorage off Kent, with the Goodwin Sands on the East*), Straits of Dover (*21 miles across*).

South, Spithead (*splendid anchorage*), Solent, Southampton Water, Portland Harbour (*with its gigantic breakwater 1 mile long*), Tor Bay, Plymouth Sound, Mount's Bay (*so called from St. Michael's Mount*).

West, Barnstaple Bay, Bristol Channel (*connected with which are Carmarthen and Swansea Bays*), Milford Haven (*finest natural harbour in the British Isles*), St. Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, Menai Strait (*crossed by a suspension and a tubular railway bridge*), Estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, and Ribble; Morecambe Bay, Solway Firth.

(c) **Islands.**—East, *Holy Island*, *Coquet* and *Sheppey*. South, *Wight*; *Scilly Islands*, off the *Cornish Coast*. West, *Lundy*, *Bardsey*, *Anglesey*, *Holy Island*, *Walney* and *Man*.

Isle of Wight, 150 square miles, extremely beautiful, and possessing a delightful climate and fertile soil. *Chief town is Newport*.

Scilly Islands, 150 in number, but only six are inhabited. The largest is *St. Mary's*. Tin was obtained from these islands by the ancients.

Channel Islands (*Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*), near the French coast; climate delightful and soil fertile. *Chief town is St. Helier in Jersey*.

Isle of Man, equally distant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. 220 square miles. A range of hills runs through it. Productions are copper, lead and slate. *Chief towns, Castletown (capital), Douglas, Ramsey, and Peel*.

Anglesey, 300 square miles, produces copper, lead and marble.

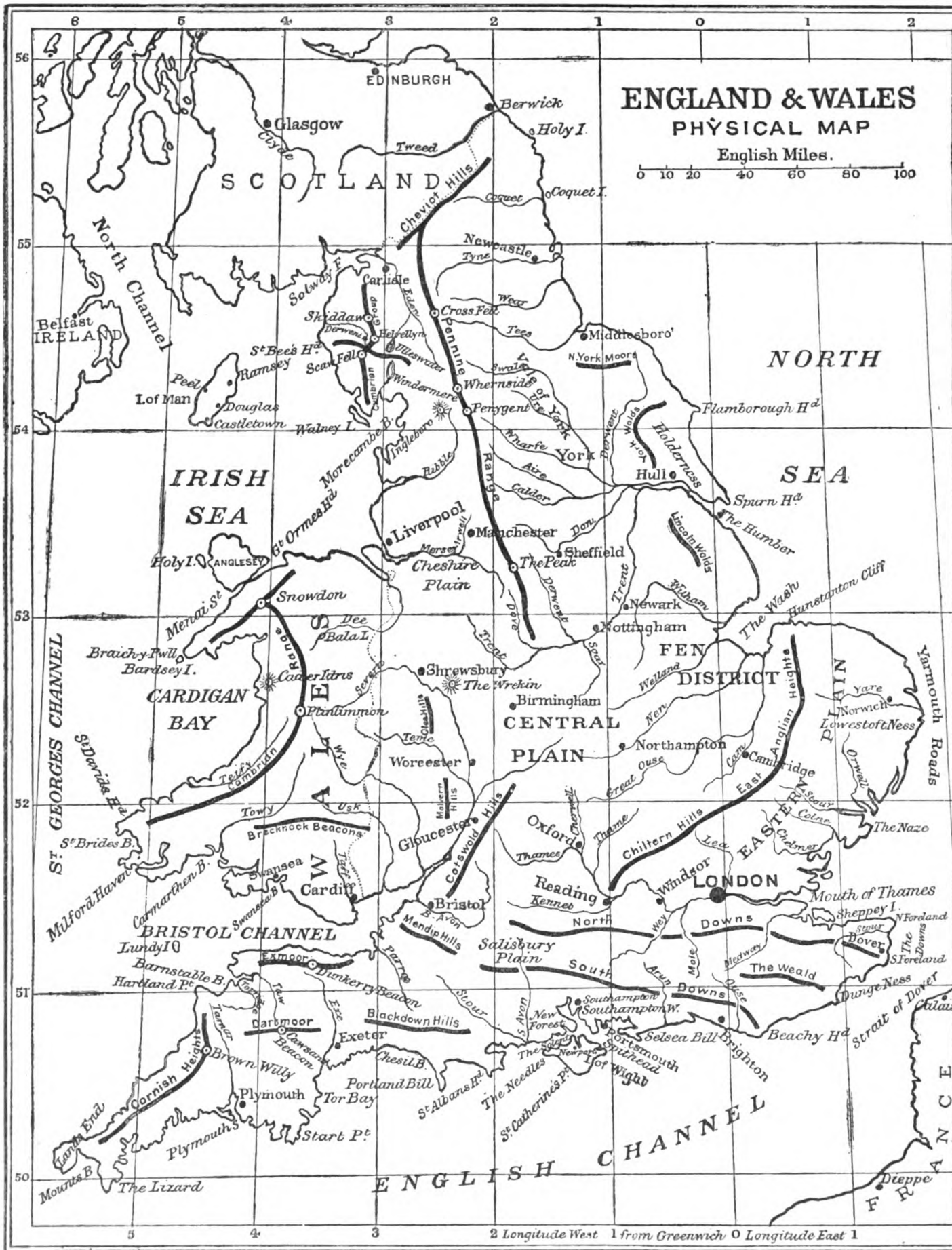
SURFACE.—Very varied; mountainous in the north and west; hilly in the centre and south; flat in the east.

Mountains.—(1) **Pennine Chain**, called the "Backbone of England," 270 miles long, extending from the Cheviot Hills to the Peak; chief peaks, *Cross Fell (highest 2,900 ft.)*, *Whernside* and *Penygent*. Towards the north the range decreases in elevation, and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway crosses it at an elevation of 450 ft. Generally speaking, the chain is bleak and treeless in character. It forms the watershed between the basins of the rivers flowing into the Irish Sea, and those flowing into the North Sea.

(2) **Cumbrian Group**, in Cumberland and Westmoreland, with *Scaw Fell (highest peak in England, 3,200 ft.)*, *Helvellyn* and *Skiddaw*. It encloses the English "Lake District," and the scenery is most beautiful.

(3) **Cambrian System**, occupying nearly the whole of Wales, but the general direction is from N. to S.; peaks are *Snowdon (highest peak, 3,590 ft.)*, *Plinlimmon*, and *Cader Idris*.

NOTE.—Connected with the Cambrian System are *Brecknock Beacons*, the *Wrekin* and *Clee Hills* (Shropshire), and the *Malvern Hills* (Worcester).



ENGLAND AND WALES, Physical—(continued).

(4) **Devonian System**, including the Mountains of Cornwall and Devon (with *Dunkerry Beacon* on Exmoor Forest, *Cawsand Beacon* on Dartmoor, *Brown Willy* in Cornwall), and in Somerset the Mendip and Blackdown Hills.

(5) **Other Ranges** are the North York Moors, the York Wolds, Lincoln Wolds, East Anglian Heights (extending from the Thames to the Wash), and the North and South Downs.

Plains and Tablelands.—(1) The *Central Tableland*, 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea, extending from the Thames to the Trent, and from the Severn to the Great Ouse.

(2) The *York Plain*, the largest plain in England, extending from the Pennine to the York Wolds. It is sometimes called the "Vale of York."

(3) The *Fen District* or "Bedford Level," round the shores of the Wash, a great portion of which is below the sea-level. This district is now almost all drained, and the land thus reclaimed is wonderfully rich and fertile.

(4) The *Eastern Plain*, reaching from the East Anglian Heights to the North Sea; chiefly arable land, and containing some of the finest agricultural districts in England.

(5) The *Weald*, the district between the North and South Downs.

(6) *Salisbury Plain*, a chalky tableland, 400 feet above the sea level, with undulating surface and affording good sheep pastures. On this plain, eight miles from Salisbury, are the Druidical remains of Stonehenge.

(7) The *Cheshire Plain*, lying between the Mersey and the Dee. It forms one of the richest grazing districts in England.

(8) The *Holderness*, between the York Wolds and the North Sea.

(9) *Dartmoor*, a wild and rugged tableland in Devonshire.

RIVERS.—Generally speaking, the rivers have slow currents and are navigable the greater part of their course.

There are four great river systems:—

(1) **Thames**, 220 miles; area of basin, 6,000 square miles; the largest and most important of English rivers; rises in the Cotswolds, flows by Oxford, Reading, Windsor and London into the North Sea. The tributaries on the right bank are *Kennet*, *Wey*, *Mole* and *Medway*; on the left bank, *Cherwell*, *Thame* and *Lea*. It is navigable for the largest vessels nearly to London Bridge, and for smaller craft 160 miles from the sea.

(2) **Severn**, 210 miles, the second largest river,

rises in Plinlimmon, flows by Shrewsbury, Worcester and Gloucester, into the Bristol Channel. Tributary on the right bank, the *Temse*; on the left, the *Avon*. It is navigable for barges nearly the whole of its course.

(3) **Yorkshire Ouse**, 150 miles, is formed by the *Swale* and *Ure*, both of which rise in the Pennine Chain; passes York, receives on the right bank *Wharfe*, *Aire* (tributary *Calder*), and the *Don*; on the left, the *Derwent*.

(4) **Trent**, 180 miles, rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, passes Nottingham and Newark, receives on the right bank the *Soar*; on the left, the *Dove* and *Derwent*, and, uniting with the Yorkshire Ouse, forms the *Humber*.

Other Streams are—(1) Flowing **West**, *Eden*, *Ribble*, *Mersey*, *Dee* (rising in Lake Bala), *Teify*, *Towy*, *Taff*, *Usk*, *Wye*, *Bristol-Avon*, *Parret*, *Taw*, *Torridge*.

(2) Flowing **South**, *Tamar*, *Exe*, *Stour*, *South Avon*, *Arun*, *Sussex-Ouse*.

(3) Flowing **East**, *Stour* (Kent), *Chelmer*, *Colne*, *Stour* (Essex), *Orwell*, *Yare*, *Great Ouse* (which receives the *Cam* and flows into the Wash), *Nen*, *Welland*, *Witham*, *Tees*, *Wear*, *Tyne*, *Coquet*, *Tweed*.

The *Mersey* is a small but very important river commercially; *Manchester* stands on one of its tributaries, the *Irwell*, and Liverpool is near its mouth. The *Bristol-Avon* and *Tyne* are also very important rivers from a commercial point of view; *Bristol* stands on the former, and *Newcastle* on the latter.

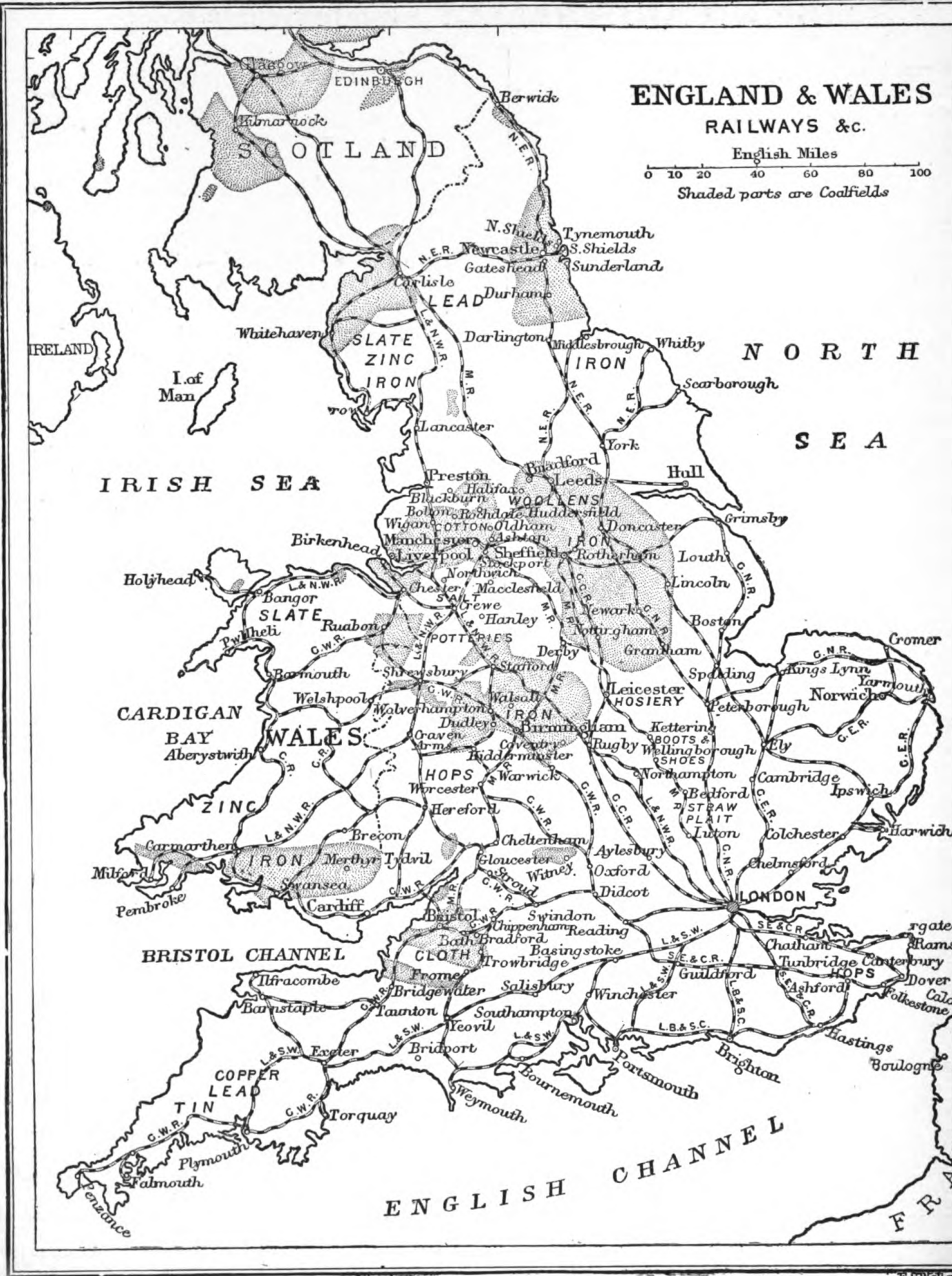
The *Great Ouse*, *Nen* and *Welland* are very sluggish rivers, and flow through the flat and once marshy district called the "Fens."

Lakes—few, and those small in size. They are found chiefly amid the Cumbrian Group, and are renowned for their romantic and beautiful scenery. The chief are *Windermere* (the largest), *Ulleswater*, and *Derwentwater*. *Bala* is in North Wales.

CLIMATE—mild and equable for its latitude, and, generally speaking, very healthy. With regard to the climate, the following facts should be noticed:—

- (1) The climate is moist with variable winds.
- (2) The rainfall is greater on the West side than on the East.
- (3) It is, strictly speaking, insular, and neither the cold nor the heat lasts many weeks in succession.
- (4) It is warmer than that of countries in the same latitude, the mean annual temperature being 50°.
- (5) The West side has rather a higher temperature than the East.

NOTE.—Seathwaite in Cumberland is one of the wettest places in Europe, the annual rainfall being 140 inches, while at Dover it is only 30.



ENGLAND & WALES
RAILWAYS &c.

English Miles
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
Shaded parts are Coalfields

IRISH SEA

NORTH

SEA

CARDIGAN BAY

WALE'S

BRISTOL CHANNEL

ENGLISH CHANNEL

FRANCE

ENGLAND & WALES, Railways, &c.

COMMUNICATION.—(1) **Roads** numerous and excellent. Turnpike roads measure upwards of 25,000 miles. (2) **Canals**, 4,000 miles, connecting most of the great rivers. (3) **Railways** form a complete network, about 15,000 miles. London is the great centre of all the railway communication. The chief lines are :—

(1) The **Great Eastern** (G.E.R.) runs from *London* (Liverpool Street Station) to *Yarmouth*, passing through *Cambridge*, *Ely* and *Norwich*; also by way of *Ipswich*. A branch line runs to *Harwich*.

(2) The **Great Northern** (G.N.R.) runs from *London* (King's Cross) to *York*, through *Peterborough*, *Newark*, and *Doncaster*.

Its branches connect it with *Leeds*, *Manchester* and *Sheffield*, and the North Eastern connects it with *Newcastle*, *Berwick* and *Edinburgh*. Another branch runs from *Peterborough* to *Grimsby*, through *Boston* and *Louth*.

(3) The **Midland** (M.R.) runs from *London* (St. Pancras) to *Carlisle*, passing through *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Derby*, *Sheffield* and *Leeds*.

A branch line runs from *Derby* to *Bristol*, passing through *Birmingham*, *Worcester* and *Cheltenham*.

(4) The **London and North-Western** (L. & N.W.R.) runs from *London* (Euston Square) to *Carlisle*, and thence to *Glasgow* and *Edinburgh*, passing *Rugby*, *Stafford*, *Crewe*, *Wigan*, *Preston* and *Lancaster*.

Its principal branches are :—(1) From *Crewe* to *Holyhead* (for *Dublin*), through *Chester* and *Bangor*. (2) Lines to *Birmingham*, *Liverpool* and *Manchester*. (3) From *Crewe* to *Carmarthen*, through *Craven Arms*.

(5) The **Great Western** (G.W.R.) runs from *London* (Paddington) to *Bristol*, through *Reading*, *Swindon* and *Bath*.

Its chief branches are :—(1) From *Didcot* to *Holyhead* and *Birkenhead*, passing through *Oxford*, *Warwick*, *Birmingham*, *Shrewsbury* and *Chester*. (2) From *Oxford* to *Wolverhampton*, through *Worcester* and *Dudley*. (3) From *Swindon* to *Milford*, through *Gloucester*, *Cardiff* and *Swansea*. (4) From *Bristol* to *Penzance*, through *Bridgwater*, *Taunton*, *Exeter* and *Plymouth*. (5) From *Chippenham* to *Weymouth*.

(6) The **London and South Western** (L. & S.W.R.) runs from *London* (Waterloo Station) to *Plymouth*, through *Basingstoke*, *Salisbury*, *Yeovil* and *Exeter*.

Its branch lines run to *Southampton*, *Portsmouth* and *Bournemouth*.

(7) The **London, Brighton and South Coast** (L., B. & S.C.R.) runs from *London* (Victoria) to *Brighton*, and also to *Hastings* and *Portsmouth*.

(8) The **London and South-Eastern** (S.E.R.) runs from *London* (Charing Cross) to *Dover*, through *Tunbridge*, *Ashford* and *Folkestone*.

(9) The **London, Chatham and Dover** (L., C. & D.R.) runs from *London* (Holborn Viaduct or Snow Hill) to *Dover*, passing through *Chatham* and *Canterbury*.

A branch line runs to *Margate* and *Ramsgate*.

(10) The **North-Eastern** (N.E.R.) joins *York* with *Newcastle* and *Berwick*. Its chief branches are :—

(a) From *Leeds* to *Middlebrough*; (b) From *Leeds* to *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, through *York*; (c) From *Newcastle* to *Carlisle*.

(11) The **Great Central Railway** runs from *London* (Marylebone) to *Rugby*, *Leicester*, *Nottingham* and *Leeds*.

(12) The **Cambrian Railway** runs from *Whitchurch* to *Barmouth*, *Pwllheli*, *Aberystwith* and *Brecon*.

PRODUCTIONS.—(a) **Mineral**; very valuable and abundant. **Coal** is the most important, the chief coal-fields being :—

(1) **Northumberland** and **Durham**, between the *Coquet* and *Tees*, by far the most productive, yielding one-quarter of the whole produce. *Newcastle* is the centre.

(2) **Cumberland**, along the Irish Sea. Chief town, *Whitehaven*.

(3) **South Lancashire** and **Cheshire**, between the *Ribble* and *Mersey*. Chief town, *Manchester*.

(4) **York, Derby and Nottingham**; *Sheffield* being the centre.

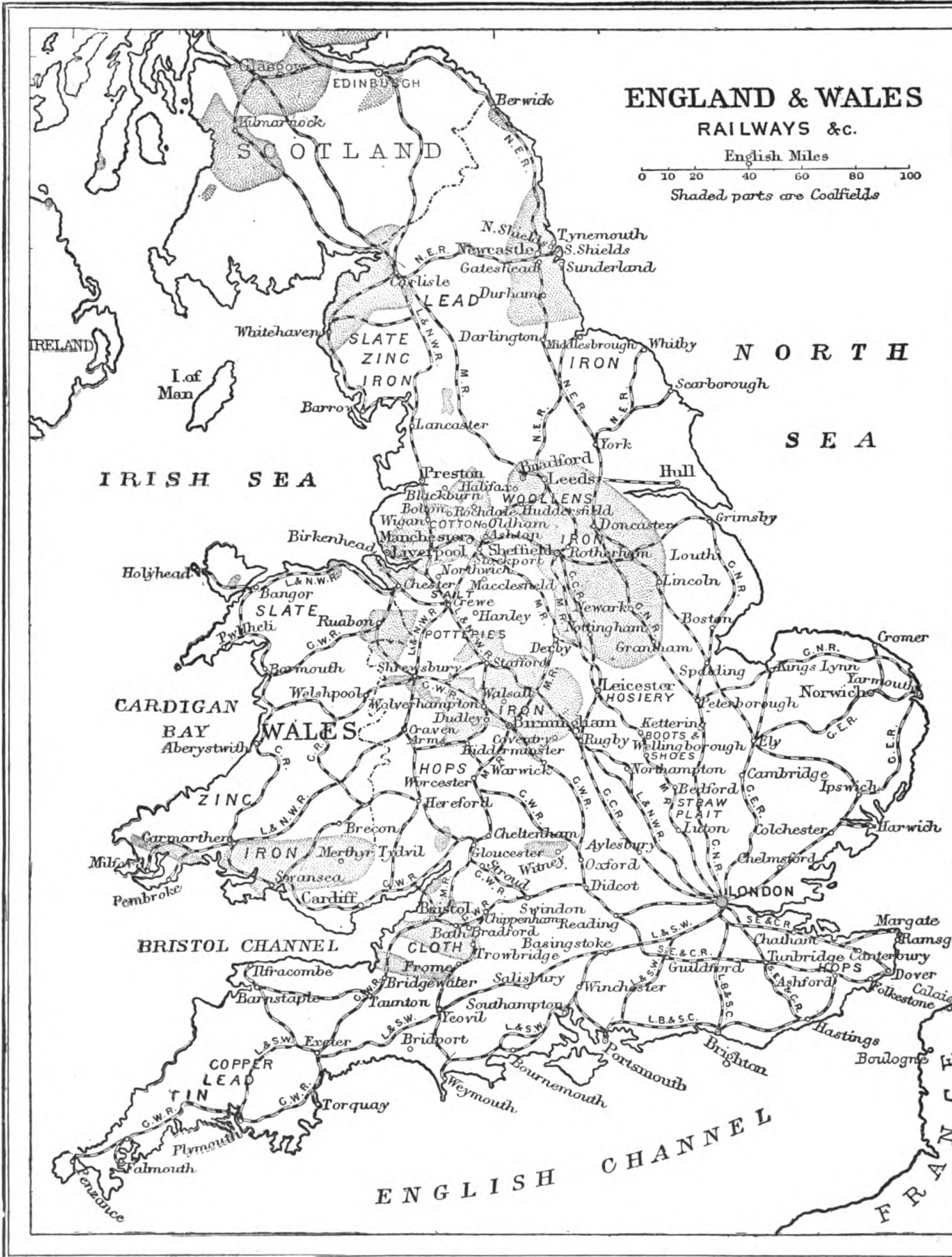
(5) **South Wales**, skirting the Bristol Channel, *Merthyr Tydvil* being the chief town.

(6) **Staffordshire** and **Warwickshire**, *Birmingham* being the chief town.

NOTE.—Other smaller but important coal-fields are :—*Flint*, *Central Shropshire* (situated south of *Shrewsbury*), *Leicestershire* (north of *Leicester*), *Forest of Dean* (between lower courses of *Severn* and *Wye*), and *Bristol*. The total produce of all the coal-fields annually is upwards of 120 million tons.

[The shaded parts of the Map mark the coal-fields.]

Iron-ore, found on or near almost all the great coal-fields, but most extensively in **South Wales**, **Yorkshire** and **Staffordshire**. **Lead**, in **Derbyshire**, **Cumberland** and **Cornwall**. **Tin** and **copper**, almost exclusively confined to **Cornwall**, but owing to the great depth at which these minerals are found, they are now but little worked. **Rock-salt**, in **Cheshire**, where the supply seems almost inexhaustible; *Northwich* is the centre. **Building-stone** comes from **Portland**, **Bath** and **Yorkshire**. **Slate**, from **North Wales** and **Cumberland**. **Marble**, from **Derbyshire** and **Devonshire**. **Granite**, from **Cornwall**, **Devonshire** and **Cumberland**.



ENGLAND & WALES
RAILWAYS &c.

English Miles
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
Shaded parts are Coalfields

ENGLAND AND WALES, Railways, &c —(continued).

(b) **Vegetable.**—On the largest farms are grown: (1) **White Crops**, including wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans. (2) **Green Crops**, such as turnips and other roots, grasses, clover, &c. Potatoes are extensively cultivated in many parts. There are very few large Forests; the chief are:—*New Forest* (Hampshire), *Forest of Dean* (Gloucester), *Epping Forest* (Essex).

(c) **Animal.**—The domestic animals, horse, sheep and ox, are very superior; the fox (preserved for the chase), badger and otter are still found wild; fish are abundant; herring, cod and mackerel on the coasts, salmon in some of the rivers.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.—(1) **Agriculture**; the chief branches being *tillage* (i. e. cultivation of arable land), *dairy-farming* and *stock-farming*.

NOTE 1.—A line drawn from Middlesbrough to Bridport will, roughly speaking, divide the agricultural counties, which lie to the East, from the mining and manufacturing counties, which are found in the West. Perhaps *Hereford* is the only exception, being, strictly speaking, an agricultural county.

NOTE 2.—The importation of grain at a low price from foreign countries, and the uncertain ripening of the grain crops in our own moist climate, are causing the gradual decrease of arable land, and the increase of pasturage in England.

(2) **Manufactures.**—England is the first manufacturing nation in the world. The three principal manufactures are *cotton*, *wool* and *iron*.

Cotton is carried on in South Lancashire and Cheshire, *Manchester* being the centre. The other towns are *Oldham*, *Rochdale*, *Wigan*, *Bolton*, *Blackburn*, *Preston*, *Stockport* and *Ashton*.

Woollen, the oldest of our manufactures, has two principal seats: (a) **West Riding of Yorkshire**, chief towns being *Leeds*, *Bradford*, *Halifax* and *Huddersfield*; (b) **West of England**, with *Stroud*, *Bradford*, *Trowbridge* and *Frome*, all noted for the “West of England Cloths.” Besides these, **flannels** are made at *Welshpool*, **carpets** at *Kidderminster*, *Wilton*, *Axminster* and *Halifax*, **blankets** at *Witney*, and **mixed goods** at *Norwich*.

Iron, two branches; (a) **Smelting of Iron-Ore**, carried on chiefly at *Merthyr Tydvil* (South Wales), *Middlesbrough* (in Northumberland and Durham coal-field), *Walsall* and *Dudley* and other towns in South Staffordshire coal-field, *Rotherham* (South York); (b) **Manufacture of hardware**, carried on in *Birmingham*, one of the chief towns in the world for the manu-

facture of all kinds of hardware; *Sheffield* noted for cutlery, steel and plated goods; *Wolverhampton*, locks and keys; *Dudley* nails; *Wednesbury* and *Bilston*, in the neighbourhood of *Wolverhampton*, are noted for heavy iron-goods and japan ware.

NOTE.—It will be seen by looking at the map that our great manufactures are carried on at or near the coal-fields.

Other Manufactures are:—**Silk**, carried on at *Macclesfield*, *Manchester*, *Derby* and *Coventry*; **leather** at *Bermondsey* (S.E. of London) and *Northampton*; **pottery** in North Staffordshire at a cluster of towns and villages called “the Potteries,” *Hanley* and *Burslem* being the chief centres; **porcelain** at *Derby* and *Worcester*; **glass** at *Newcastle* and *Birmingham*; **lace** at *Nottingham*; **hosiery** at *Leicester*; **boots and shoes** at *Northampton*, *Wellingborough* and *Kettering*; **jewellery** at *Birmingham* and *London*. **Shipbuilding** is carried on at *London*, *Liverpool*, *Birkenhead*, *Sunderland*, *Norwich* and *South Shields*, *Plymouth* and *Portsmouth*.

(3) **Mining**; consisting chiefly in raising *coal*, *iron*, *lead*, *tin*, *salt* and *copper*. The quarrying of *building-stone* and *slate* engages many hands.

(4) **Commerce**, which is greater than that of any other country in the world, and extends to every part of the globe.

The enormous trade of England is owing to: (a) Its manufacturing superiority and inexhaustible mines of coal and iron; (b) Its long line of coast and splendid harbours; (c) Its position in the centre of the land of the globe; (d) Its temperate climate, excellent internal communication, good government and security of property.

Imports are:—(a) Raw materials for manufactures—*cotton*, *wool*, *silk*, *flax*, *hemp*, *jute*, *dyes*, *hides* and *tallow*; (b) Food and drink—*corn*, *rice*, *tropical produce* (sugar, tea, coffee, spices, etc.), *wines*, *spirits*, *dairy produce* and *provisions*; (c) Other imports—*tobacco*, *oils*, *timber* (including ornamental woods, such as mahogany, any, rosewood, ebony), *gold*, *silver*, *iron*, *copper* and *tin*.

Exports are:—(a) Manufactured goods—*cotton*, *woollen*, *iron* (including steel goods, cutlery and machinery), *earthenware*, *articles of apparel* and *coal*. Our best customers are our Foreign Possessions, United States, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Brazil, Egypt and China.



ENGLAND (Political).

Ports.—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Plymouth, Southampton, Grimsby, Yarmouth, Cardiff, Swansea, Whitehaven, Tynemouth, South Shields, Sunderland and Birkenhead.

Besides these the following **Packet Stations** should be noticed:—Harwich, Dover, Folkestone, Weymouth and Falmouth. The most noted **Watering Places** are:—Brighton, Hastings, Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, Ryde, Ventnor, Scarborough, Whitby, Rhyl, Tenby, Ilfracombe, Weymouth, Bournemouth and Torquay. The chief **Spas** are:—Bath, Cheltenham, Buxton and Matlock.

POPULATION.—In 1901 the population of England and Wales was about 32½ millions.

Government.—A limited monarchy, consisting of King, House of Lords and House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of about 500 members, of whom more than 400 are hereditary English peers. The House of Commons contains 670 representatives, elected by the people, 495 for England and Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland.

Education is rapidly improving and is compulsory. There are five universities, Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham and Victoria (Manchester).

Religion.—The Established Religion is the Episcopal form of Protestantism. There are two Archbishops (*Canterbury* and *York*) and twenty-nine Bishops connected with the Established Church.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—Fifty-two counties, of which England contains forty, Wales twelve. County towns (*i.e.*, where the sessions or assizes are held) are printed in italics.

I.—Six Northern Counties, principally mining and manufacturing.

- (1) **Northumberland.**—In South-east, coal-fields and iron-works; in North and West, pasturage. *Newcastle* (215), on Tyne, centre of northern coal trade, glass manufacture; North Shields, Tynemouth, Morpeth and Berwick.
- (2) **Durham.**—East part, rich coal-fields and ironworks; West is mountainous. *Durham*, Sunderland the largest town (146), both on the Wear; South Shields, Hartlepool, Stockton-upon-Tees.
- (3) **Yorkshire.**—Largest county in England; divided into three Ridings—North, East and West. The West Riding is the seat of the woollen manufacture. *York* (on Ouse), fine cathedral; Leeds (443) on Aire, manufactures, wool, silk and linen; Sheffield (418) on Don, cutlery and plated goods; Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Halifax, all large towns, noted for woollen manufacture; Scarborough and Whitby, watering-places; Hull (240) fourth seaport in England, trades with North Europe; Middlesbrough and Rotherham, iron smelting.
- (4) **Cumberland.**—Mountainous and pastoral; *Carlisle* (on Eden); Whitehaven, Workington, coal ports.

(5) **Westmoreland.**—Mountainous and pastoral; *Appleby*, Kendal largest town.

(6) **Lancashire.**—The South is the seat of the cotton manufacture and densely populated; *Lancaster* on Lune; Liverpool (716), the second port in England, on the Mersey, enormous trade with America; Manchester (540) on Irwell, the metropolis of the cotton manufacture; Preston, Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, Rochdale, and many others, all large towns noted for cotton manufacture.

II.—Six Western Counties, partly mining and partly agricultural.

- (1) **Cheshire.**—*Chester* on Dee; Stockport, largest town (95); Macclesfield; Birkenhead; Nantwich, Middlewich and Northwich, salt works; Crewe, large engine and carriage works for the London and North-Western Railway.
- (2) **Shropshire.**—*Shrewsbury* on Severn; Wenlock.
- (3) **Herefordshire.**—Agricultural; extensive hop grounds and orchards; *Hereford* on Wye.
- (4) **Monmouthshire.**—Chiefly mining; *Monmouth* on Wye; Newport largest town (67), mineral port, large docks and ship-building yards.
- (5) **Gloucestershire.**—*Gloucester* on Severn, fine cathedral; Bristol-on-Avon (338), third port in England, and capital of the West of England; great trade with Ireland and West Indies; manufactures of sugar-refining, iron, brass; Cheltenham, fashionable inland watering-place.
- (6) **Somersetshire.**—*Taunton* on the Tone; Bath (50) on Avon, largest town, one of the most beautiful towns in England, takes its name from its famous hot medicinal springs; Bridgwater.

III.—Five Eastern Counties, all more or less flat and pre-eminently agricultural.

- (1) **Lincolnshire.**—*Lincoln* on Witham, fine cathedral; Boston and Grimsby, ports; Grantham.
- (2) **Cambridgeshire.**—*Cambridge* on Cam (36), ancient University, including eighteen colleges; Ely, magnificent cathedral.
- (3) **Norfolk.**—*Norwich* on Wensum (110), fine cathedral, manufactures of various kinds of goods; Yarmouth on Yare, seat of the herring and other fisheries on the East coast of England; Lynn.
- (4) **Suffolk.**—*Ipswich* on the Orwell (66), has various manufactures, and does a good coasting trade; Bury St. Edmunds and Lowestoft, the latter has a great fishing trade.



ENGLAND, Political—(continued).

(5) **Essex.**—*Chelmsford* on the Chelmer; Colchester (34), largest town; Harwich, port, one of the best harbours on the East Coast; packet station to the Continent.

V.—Nine Southern Counties, undulating and agricultural.

(1) **Kent.**—"The Garden of England," undulating and very fertile; hops and fruits cultivated; *Maidstone* on the Medway, centre of hop trade; *Greenwich* (170), on the Thames, is a part of the port of London, and is noted for its Royal Observatory; *Chatham*, on the Medway, is an important naval arsenal, and has large dockyards for building ships of the Royal Navy; *Dover*, communication between London and Paris; *Canterbury*, ancient and beautiful cathedral; *Ramsgate* and *Margate*, watering-places; *Folkestone*; *Woolwich*, south-east of London, has a noted military academy.

(2) **Surrey.**—*Guildford* on the Wey; *Croydon* (141), largest town; *Kingston-on-Thames*.

(3) **Sussex.**—comprises the Weald; *Lewes*; *Brighton* (125), most fashionable watering-place in England, and one of the nearest to London; *Hastings*, *Chichester*.

(4) **Berkshire.**—*Reading* (72); *Windsor*, Royal Castle.

(5) **Hampshire.**—*Winchester*; *Southampton* (107), station of Mediterranean, East and West India services; *Portsmouth* (189), largest town, largest dockyard and naval arsenal in England; *Bournemouth*, fashionable watering-place; *Ryde* and *Ventnor* (Isle of Wight), watering-places.

(6) **Wiltshire.**—*Salisbury* on the Avon, fine cathedral; *Devizes*; *Swindon*, Great Western Railway works.

(7) **Dorsetshire.**—Very hilly; *Dorchester*; *Weymouth*, on a splendid bay, largest town, packet station for Channel Isles; *Poole*.

(8) **Devonshire.**—Nearly all high moorland; *Exeter* on the Exe, beautiful cathedral; *Plymouth* (110) with *Devonport*, largest town; fine harbour, arsenal and dockyard, magnificent breakwater; *Torquay* and *Ilfracombe*, watering-places.

(9) **Cornwall.**—Chiefly mining; *Bodmin*; *Truro*, mining district; *Penzance*; *Falmouth*, large trade; *Launceston*.

V.—Fourteen Midland Counties, manufacturing, mining and agricultural.

(1) **Staffordshire.**—Head-quarters of pottery works; *Stafford*; *Wolverhampton* (94), largest town, great ironworks; *Walsall*; *Lichfield*, fine cathedral.

(2) **Derbyshire.**—Very hilly; *Derby* (118) china manufacture; *Matlock* and *Buxton*, mineral waters.

(3) **Nottinghamshire.**—*Nottingham* on the Trent (239), centre of lace and hosiery trade.

(4) **Leicestershire.**—*Leicester* (211), hosiery and lace; *Loughborough*, coal field.

(5) **Warwickshire.**—*Warwick*; *Birmingham* (522), largest town, produces nearly every kind of iron, steel and brass wares; *Coventry*, bicycle and ribbon manufactures; *Stratford-on-Avon*.

(6) **Worcestershire.**—On the whole, grazing; *Worcester* on the Severn, celebrated china manufacture; *Kidderminster*, noted for its carpets; *Dudley*, largest town (45).

NOTE.—The eight following counties are wholly agricultural:—

(7) **Oxfordshire.**—*Oxford* on the Thames (45), the seat of the oldest of the English Universities; *Banbury*.

(8) **Buckinghamshire.**—*Buckingham* on the Great Ouse; *Aylesbury*.

(9) **Middlesex.**—Most populous county, containing the greater part of **London**, the capital and "living centre" of the British Empire. **London** is situated on both sides of the Thames, and is the largest and greatest commercial city in the world. It trades with almost every quarter of the globe, and has many manufactures. "Greater London" has a population of 5½ millions, and occupies an area of 690 square miles. *Brentford* is the county town.

(10) **Hertfordshire.**—*Hertford*.

(11) **Bedfordshire.**—*Bedford* on the Great Ouse.

(12) **Huntingdonshire.**—*Huntingdon*.

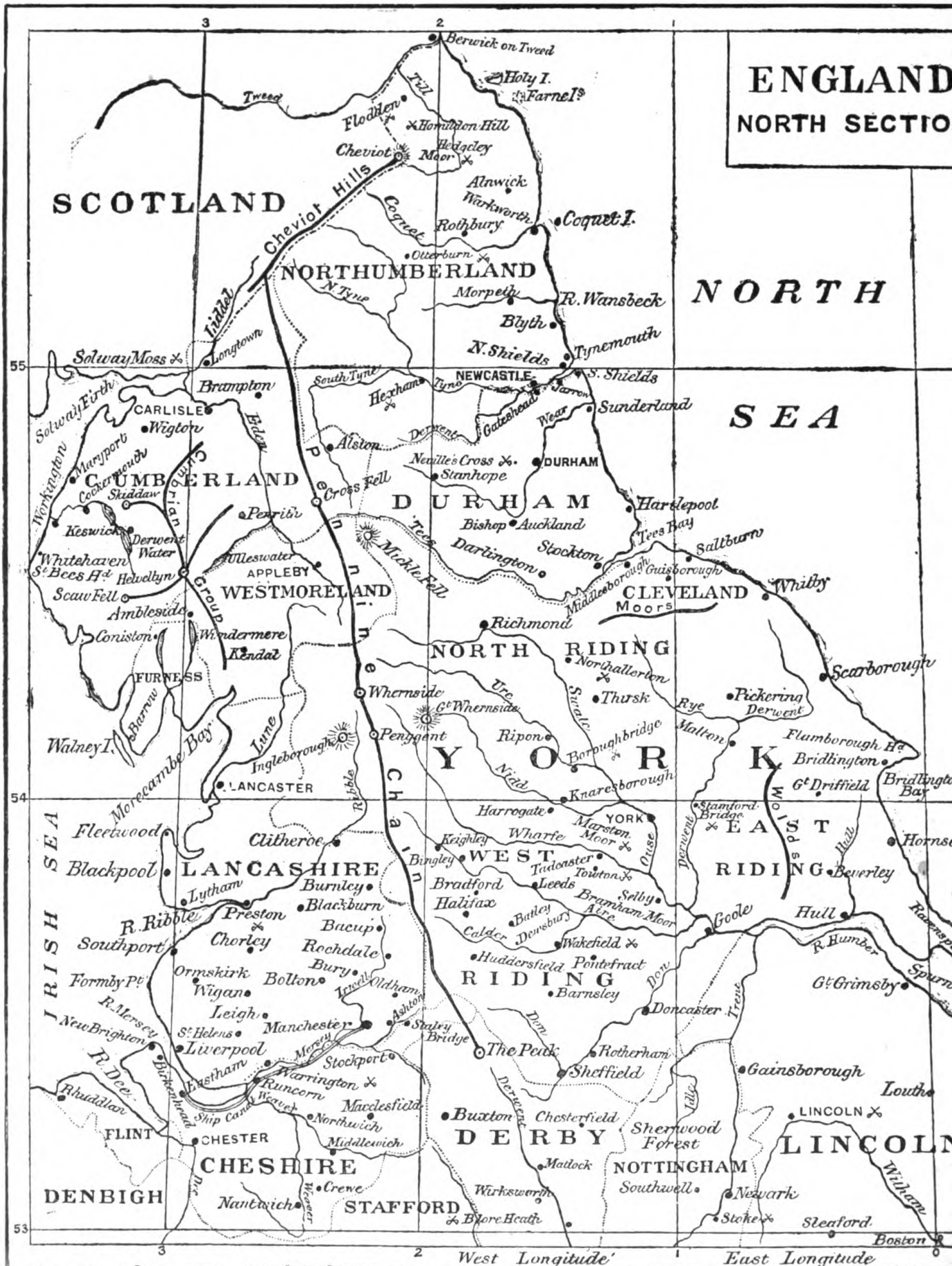
(13) **Northamptonshire.**—*Northampton* on the Nen (87), boot manufacture; *Peterborough*, *Kettering*.

(14) **Rutlandshire** (smallest county); *Oakham*.

VI.—Twelve Welsh Counties, all more or less mountainous.

(1) **Six Northern:**—**Anglesey**, *Beaumaris* and *Holyhead*; **Carnarvonshire**, *Carnarvon* and *Bangor*; **Denbighshire**, *Denbigh*; **Flintshire**, *Flint* and *Mold*; **Merionethshire**, *Dolgelly*; **Montgomeryshire**, *Montgomery* and *Welshpool*.

(2) **Six Southern:**—**Cardiganshire**, *Cardigan*; **Radnorshire**, *Presteign*; **Brecknockshire**, *Brecknock*; **Glamorganshire**, *Merthyr Tydvil* (58), centre of mining district; *Swansea*, great smelting town, especially for copper ores, which are brought from all parts of the world; *Cardiff* (172), great place for the export of iron and steam-coal; large docks and ship-building yards; **Carmarthenshire**, *Carmarthen*; **Pembrokeshire**, *Pembroke*, large dockyard; *Milford*, *Tenby*.



ENGLAND (North Section).

(1) **Northumberland** is the most northerly county of England. Along the coast the county is comparatively level, containing many well-cultivated fertile tracts, but the Eastern part is mostly upland, "broken by conical-shaped hills and high moorland ridges." This latter district is called the "*Fells*," and serves as excellent sheep-walks. The **Cheviot Hills** with *Cheviot* the highest peak (2670 ft.), form its north-western boundary, while the northern part of the **Pennine Chain** extends along its western side, having an elevation of not more than 450 ft., where it is crossed by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The south-eastern part of the county contains no less than 100 *large and important coal-fields*, and the banks of the river Tyne from Newcastle to the sea are lined with iron-foundries, ship-building yards, glass, chemical and other works, and present one of the busiest scenes in the world. The **Rivers** are the *Tweed* (trib. *Till*), *Coquet*, *Wansbeck* and *Tyne* (trib. *Derwent*).

Towns.—**Newcastle**, county town (213) is a river port, situated about 10 miles from the sea and is the *chief seat of the Northern coal trade*. In the neighbourhood are large smelting-furnaces, iron foundries, steam-engine works, and docks for ship-building. **Gateshead** (109), on the opposite bank of the Tyne, is really a suburb of Newcastle. **Tynemouth**, **North** and **South Shields** are ports all engaged in exporting coal. *Ship-building* is extensively carried on at North Shields. **Berwick-on-Tweed**, the most northerly town of England, is a seaport, and has some manufactures of machinery and linen. *Alnwick*, *Rothbury*, *Warkworth*, *Morpeth*, *Blyth*. **Battles.**—Otterburn (1388), Homildon Hill (1402), Hexham and Hedgley Moor (1464), Flodden (1513).

(2) **Cumberland** is for the most part very mountainous, embracing that mass of elevated land known as the **Cumbrian Group**, and containing *Scaw Fell* (3208 ft.), the greatest elevation in England; *Helvellyn* with an altitude of 3118 ft., and *Skiddaw* 3054 ft.

The part called the **Lake District**, is the grandest and most picturesque part of England. Cumberland also contains *Cross Fell* 2900 ft., the highest peak in the Pennine Chain. The principal river is the *Eden*, and among the numerous lakes may be mentioned *Derwent Water*, situated amidst an amphitheatre of mountains with a beautiful well-wooded margin, and considered by some to be the "*gem*" of English Lakes; *Ulleswater*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland, and *Coniston Water*. In the west bordering on the Irish Sea is a small, but highly productive *coal-field*.

Towns.—**Carlisle**, C.T. (47) on the Eden, possesses a fine Cathedral and ancient castle, and is a great railway centre. **Whitehaven**, **Workington**, and **Maryport** are all considerable coal-exporting ports. **Keswick** is beautifully situated in the very heart of the "Lake District." *Longtown*, *Brampton* *Wigton*, *Cockermouth* and *Penrith*.

(3) **Westmoreland** is like Cumberland, very mountainous and rugged. The chief industry is *pastoral*, but in some parts *lead* is found. The chief lake is *Windermere*, the largest in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. Its beauty has gained for it the name of the "*Queen of the Lakes*." It is drained by the *Leven* flowing into Morecambe Bay.

Towns.—**Appleby**, C.T. **Kendal** is the largest town. **Ambleside** is renowned for its beautiful and romantic scenery.

(4) **Durham** may be divided into two parts—(1) the extensive Moorlands or *Fells* on the eastern slope of the Pennine Chain; (2) the broad arable lands stretching towards the North Sea. The *rich coal-field* in the centre and east, together with its *numerous iron-works*, constitutes its chief wealth. The **Rivers** are the *Tyne*, *Wear* and *Tees*.

Towns.—**Durham**, C.T. (15) on the Wear is famous for its Cathedral, Castle and University. **Sunderland** (146) the largest town at the mouth of the Wear ranks next to Newcastle as the *greatest coal-port in England* and does an extensive trade in ship-building. **Gateshead** is a suburb of Newcastle. **South Shields** (105), **Stockton** (50), **Hartlepool** (20) are all busy coal-ports. **Darlington** possesses extensive iron-works. The first railway opened in England was that between Stockton and Darlington. *Jarrow* and *Bishop Auckland*, *Neville's Cross battle* (1346).

(5) **Yorkshire** is the largest county in England, extending from the Pennine Chain to the North Sea, and has an area of 5,983 square miles and a population of nearly three millions. The western portion near the Pennines is chiefly "*Fell*," the central and southern parts comprise the *Great Vale of York* and other fine agricultural tracts, while the eastern part includes the uplands called in the north the "*Moors*" and in the south the "*Wolds*." The **Pennine Chain** is the longest range in England, extending from the Cheviot Hills to the Peak in Derbyshire, a distance of 270 miles. "It consists of a succession of elevated, bleak and treeless moorlands, with an average height of from 1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft., intersected by deep valleys, and crowned by many lofty summits." The chief peaks in Yorkshire are *Mickle Fell*, *Whernside*, *Ingleborough*, *Penygent*, and *Great Whernside* all over 2,000 ft. The Pennine Chain forms the watershed between the rivers flowing into the North Sea and the Irish Sea. The chief **River** is the *Ouse* (sometimes called the Yorkshire Ouse), formed by the junction of the *Swale* and the *Ure*. Its tributaries on the right bank are the *Nidd*, *Wharfe*, *Aire* (trib. *Calder*) and *Don*; on the left bank the *Derwent* (trib. *Rye*). After a course of 135 miles, it flows into the Humber. The area of its basin is 4,200 square miles.

ENGLAND
NORTH SECTION



ENGLAND, North Section—(continued).

NOTE.—The Humber is a large estuary formed by the Ouse and Trent. It is upwards of 40 miles long, and 6 miles broad at its mouth, and is navigable for small craft almost the whole of its length, and for the largest vessels up to Hull. The total area of the district drained by the Humber is 10,000 sq. miles, i.e. *about one-fifth of the whole of the surface of England.*

There are two important coal-fields (1) in the south, Sheffield being the centre, (2) in the north-west in the Cleveland iron district. Yorkshire is divided into three parts, called **Ridings**, North, West and East. West Riding is one of the most densely-populated districts in England.

Towns.—**York**, C.T. (77), on the Ouse, is one of the most ancient and famous cities in the British Empire. It is the seat of an Archbishopric, and its Cathedral is a structure of unrivalled grandeur and beauty. Under the Romans, it was the capital of Britain, and it abounds in Roman antiquities. **Leeds** (443), on the Aire, is the fifth town in size in England, and the chief seat of the woollen and cloth trade, but it has also manufactories of linen, silk, glass and machinery. **Sheffield** (418) holds the first place in the cutlery trade, but in addition to this it possesses manufactories of steel goods and hardware. **Bradford** (279) is especially engaged in worsted-spinning; **Huddersfield** (95) in narrow-cloths and fancy goods; **Halifax** (106) in fine textures; **Dewsbury** (30) is noted for its "shoddy" mills and blankets; **Barnsley** for its linen; **Wakefield** is best known as a large mart for agricultural produce; **Doncaster** is an agricultural town; **Hull**, or Kingston-on-Hull (240) situated on the north side of the Humber, is the fourth commercial port of Great Britain, and the outlet of the great trade of Yorkshire, its exports being woollen and cotton goods and hardware. It does an extensive trade with the countries bordering on the Baltic and Northern Europe, and imports corn, timber, iron, tallow, hides and wool. It is the only really large town in the East Riding. **Middlesbrough** (91), is the largest town in the North Riding, and the centre of the highly productive Cleveland iron district. It is a town of very rapid growth; fifty years ago it was only a small village. **Scarborough** (40), **Whitby** and **Bridlington** are the chief watering places in this part of England. Other towns are—*Richmond, Ripon, Knaresborough, Harrogate, Keighley, Bingley, Batley, Pontefract, Rotherham, Goole, Selby, Beverley, Hornsea, Great Driffield, Malton, Pickering, Thirsk, Saltburn and Guisborough.*

Battles.—Northallerton (1138), Boroughbridge (1322), Tadcaster (Bramham Moor, 1408), Wakefield (1460), Towton (1461), Marston Moor (1644).

- (6) **Lancashire** may be divided into three districts, (1) the "Furness," a hilly district geographically belonging to the region of the Cumbrian Group, but separated from Lancashire by Morecambe B., and containing valuable iron mines; (2) the slopes on the western side of the Pennine Chain; (3) the broad level plain extending towards the south and south-west. This latter district is, like the West Riding of Yorkshire, one of the busiest and most populous parts of England, and includes the seats of the cotton

manufacture. It also embraces the South Lancashire coal-field, the fourth in importance in England. The **Rivers** are the *Lune, Ribblesdale and Mersey* (trib. *Irwell*).

Towns.—**Lancaster**, C.T. (42), on the Lune; **Liverpool** (716), on the Mersey is the second largest seaport in England. It is the chief "emigration port" for Great Britain, and here the great "American Liners" have their headquarters. It is also the greatest cotton port in the world, and its large and commodious docks extend along the banks of the Mersey for upwards of five miles. **Birkenhead** (in Cheshire), on the opposite bank of the Mersey, is a thriving port with extensive ship-building yards. It is connected with Liverpool by means of a tunnel passing under the Mersey. Liverpool exports the manufactures of Lancashire, West Yorkshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire, such as textile fabrics, salt, iron, hardware and earthenware, and its chief imports are cotton, hides, timber, wheat and other agricultural produce. **Manchester** is situated on the Irwell, and is perhaps the largest manufacturing city in the world. It is the great centre of the cotton trade. Population, including Salford, 769,000.

NOTE.—The **Manchester Ship Canal** is one of the finest pieces of canal engineering in the world. It commences at *Eastham* six miles above Liverpool, on the south side of the Mersey, and passing *Runcorn* and *Warrington* follows the valleys of the Mersey and Irwell up to Manchester, its length being 35½ miles. It enables large vessels to enter the canal *at all stages of the tide*, which is more than they can do at Liverpool at present. The docks at Manchester have an area of water space of 114 acres, and the length of quays is 5½ miles. The canal took six years in construction, and cost £15,000,000.

Other towns are *Oldham* (130), *Rochdale* (70), *Burnley* (97), *Blackburn* (129), *Preston* (112), *Bury* (50), *Bolton* (173), *Wigan* (48), *Ashton*, *Bacup*, *Chorley*, *Warrington*, all more or less engaged in cotton spinning and weaving. *St. Helens* is noted for its plate glass and copper works. *Lytham*, *Blackpool*, *Southport*, *New Brighton*, *Fleetwood* are known as watering-places. *Barrow* exports iron from the Furness iron district—*Leigh*, *Ormskirk*, *Clitheroe*.

Battles.—Warrington and Preston (1648).

- (7) **Cheshire** consists for the most part of a fertile plain well adapted for pasturage, and producing excellent cheese and butter. The northern part is included in the South Lancashire coal-field, the middle and southern portions especially along the valley of the Weaver, are rich in salt mines and springs, in the centre of which stands **Nantwich**.

Towns.—**Chester** C.T. (36), on the Dee, a city of great antiquity, surrounded by very ancient walls, and possessing many quaint houses and Roman antiquities. **Macclesfield** (37), is the chief town in England for the silk manufacture. **Stockport** (95), and **Staleybridge** are cotton towns; **Nantwich** and **Middlewich** are noted for their brine springs; **Northwich** for its rock salt. **Crewe** is the headquarters of the engine and carriage works of the London and North-Western Railway.



**ENGLAND
EAST AND
SOUTH EAST
SECTION.**

**N O R T H
S E A**

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

West Longitude 0 East Longitude

ENGLAND (East and South-East Section).

(1) **Derbyshire** is partly mining and manufacturing, and partly agricultural. In the South and South-east it is level, but in the North very hilly and rugged, especially in the vicinity of the Peak, where numerous and vast limestone caverns exist. The **Rivers** are the *Trent*, with its tributaries the *Derwent* and the *Dove*; the latter is remarkable for its romantic scenery. The county has rich mines of *lead*, *iron* and *coal*.

Towns.—**Derby**, C.T. (118), on the *Derwent*, has extensive manufactures of silk, lace, hosiery, porcelain and machinery. **Glossop** possesses large cotton mills, and at **Chesterfield** the silk manufacture is carried on. **Matlock** and **Buxton** are noted for their hot mineral springs and romantic scenery, and are much resorted to by invalids; *Wirksworth* and *Belper*.

(2) **Nottinghamshire** is much diversified with hill and dale, and traversed by the **Trent**. Formerly the famous *Sherwood Forest* extended over the whole county, but the greater portion has been broken up, and is now enclosed in parks and farms. The county is manufacturing and agricultural.

Towns.—**Nottingham**, C.T. (239), on the *Trent*, is the centre of the lace and hosiery manufactures; *Worksop*, *Mansfield*, *Newark*, *Southwell*, *Stoke*, battle (1487).

(3) **Lincolnshire** is, on the whole, very flat, except in the West and North-east parts, which are crossed by ranges of chalk downs called the "*Wolds*." It is the second county in England in point of size, having an area of 2,776 square miles. It is essentially agricultural in its character, and produces wheat, sheep, and horses. The **Rivers** are the

Witham, and the lower courses of the *Trent*, *Welland* and *Nen*.

Towns.—**Lincoln**, C.T. (40), on the *Witham* boasts of one of the most beautiful and imposing cathedrals in England. **Great Grimsby** (6), on the *Humber*, is the largest town, and thriving port. It has very fine docks, and sends considerable quantities of fish to the London markets. **Boston** is also a flourishing port. **Grantham** has a large corn market; *Saltfleet*, *Louth*, *Horncastle* and *Gainsborough*. **Battle** *Lincoln* (1217), *Winceby* (1643).

NOTE.—Lincolnshire is sometimes divided into three districts called "Parts," *Lindsey*, *Kesteven* and *Holland*.

(4) **Leicestershire** forms part of the Central Tableland, and its surface is raised by gentle undulations. The principal industry is agriculture, but it has some important manufactures of *hosiery*, *boots* and *shoes*.

Towns.—**Leicester**, C.T. (211), on the *Soar*, is the great centre of the hosiery trade. It has also manufactures of lace, boots and shoes, and agricultural implements. **Ashby-de-la-Zouch** owns a small but important coal-field; *Loughborough*, *Melton Mowbray*, *Hinckley* and *Market Harborough*. *Bosworth*, battle (1485).

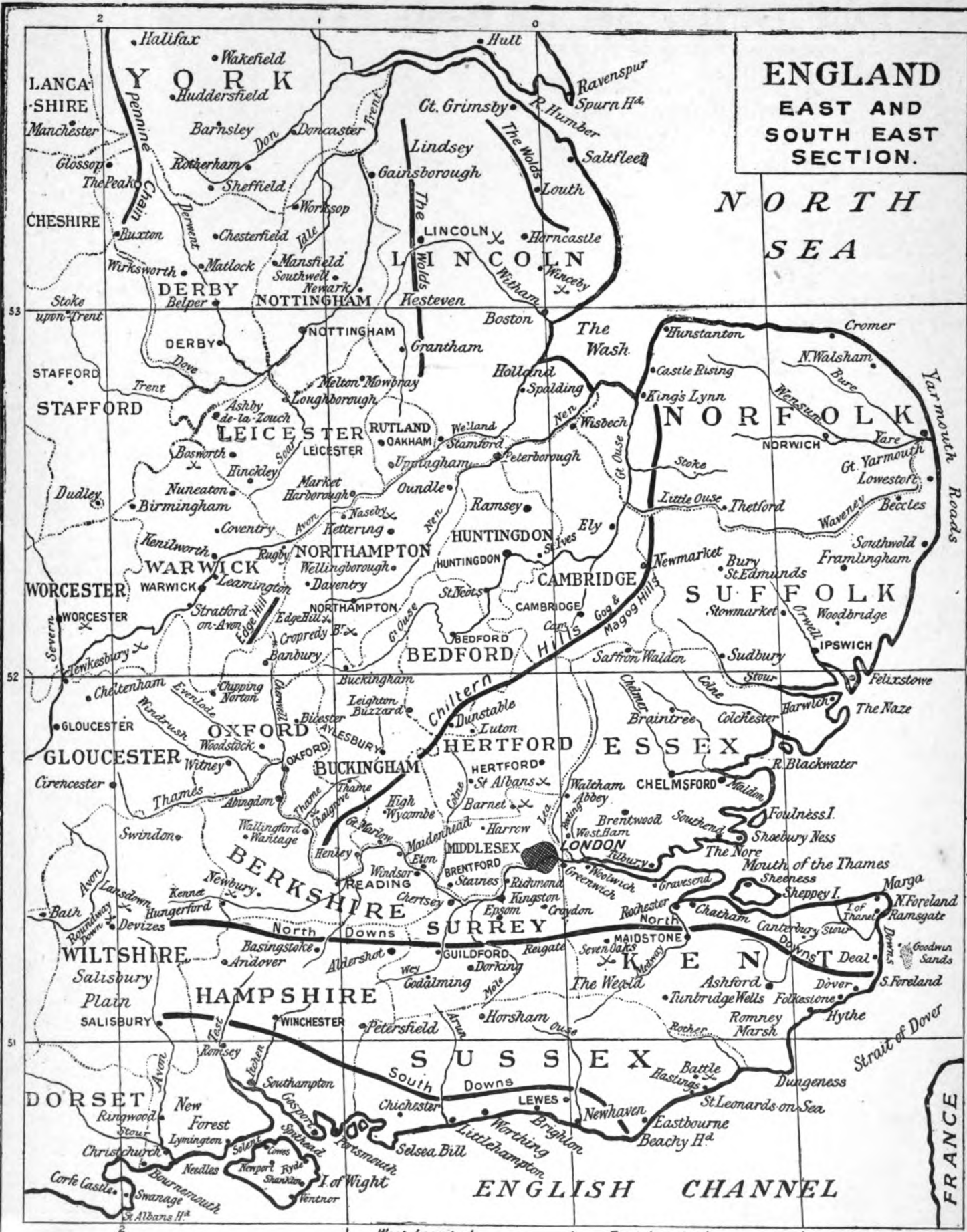
(5) **Rutlandshire** is the smallest county in England, having an area of only 150 square miles. It is wholly agricultural and produces good wheat and barley.

Towns.—**Oakham**, C.T.; **Uppingham**, famous for its public school; *Empingham*, battle (1490).

(6) **Norfolk** is, on the whole, level and agricultural. In the East are the "*Broads*," a series of magnificent inland lakes, said to have been formed by the

**ENGLAND
EAST AND
SOUTH EAST
SECTION.**

**N O R T H
S E A**



West Longitude East Longitude

ENGLAND, East and South-East Section—(continued).

overflowing of the rivers, especially the *Bure*. The **Rivers** are the *Bure*, *Wensum*, *Yare*, *Waveney*, and the *Great Ouse*.

Towns.—**Norwich**, C.T. (110), on the *Wensum*, has a very fine cathedral, and is the seat of several manufactures, including woollen and silk fabrics, and agricultural implements. **Great Yarmouth**, on the *Yare*, is a flourishing seaport, and the chief seat of the herring fishery. To the East of the town is the famous roadstead called the "*Yarmouth Roads*." **King's Lynn**, on the *Ouse*, does a considerable coasting trade. **Hunstanton** and **Cromer** are watering-places; *Castle Rising*, *North Walsham* and *Thetford*.

(7) **Warwickshire** occupies the very heart of the Central Tableland. The North is chiefly mining and manufacturing, embracing one of the busiest districts in England, while the South, particularly the valley of the *Avon*, is arable and pasturage.

Towns.—**Warwick**, C.T. (11), is an ancient town, rich in historical associations. Its castle is the "*most perfect existing specimen of a feudal fortress*." **Birmingham** (522), is the fourth largest town in England, and the greatest hardware manufacturing town in the world. It produces nearly every kind of iron, steel, and brass ware. **Coventry** is celebrated for the manufacture of bicycles, watches, and ribbons. **Stratford** is the birth and burial-place of Shakespeare, England's greatest dramatist and poet. **Leamington** has mineral springs, and is a place of fashionable resort. **Rugby** boasts of a large public school. Other towns are *Nuneaton* and *Kenilworth*. *Edgehill*, battle (1642).

(8) **Northamptonshire** is beautifully diversified with hills, fine valleys and picturesque woods, and is chiefly comprised in the valley of the *Nen*. The North-east forms part of the "*Bedford*

Level." It is chiefly agricultural though there are very extensive manufactures of *boots* and *shoes* carried on.

Towns.—**Northampton**, C.T. (87), on the *Nen*, is the centre of the boot and shoe manufacture. **Kettering** and **Wellingborough** are also engaged in the same trade. **Peterborough** possesses a fine cathedral. **Naseby**, battle (1645). *Daventry* and *Oundle*.

(9) **Huntingdonshire** is very level, the greater part lying within the "*Fen District*." It is wholly agricultural.

Towns.—**Huntingdon**, C.T., on the *Great Ouse*. *St. Ives* and *St. Neots*.

(10) **Cambridgeshire**. The Northern part, called the "*Isle of Ely*," is flat and marshy, and is included in the *Fen District*, the South-eastern part is crossed by a range of chalk hills known as the **Gog Magog Hills**. **Rivers** are the *Great Ouse*, with its tributary the *Cam*.

Towns.—**Cambridge**, C.T. (36), on the *Cam*, is the seat of one of our two great Universities. **Ely** on the *Great Ouse*, is famous for its beautiful cathedral.

(11) **Suffolk** is generally flat, and well adapted for the cultivation of wheat. The **Rivers** are the *Waveney*, *Orwell* and the *Stour*.

Towns.—**Ipswich**, C.T. (66), on the *Orwell*, manufactures agricultural implements. **Lowestoft** is the most easterly town in England, and has very valuable fisheries; *Beccles*, *Southwold*, *Framlingham*, *Bury St. Edmunds*, *Stowmarket*, *Woodbridge* and *Sudbury*.

ENGLAND
EAST AND
SOUTH EAST
SECTION.

NORTH
SEA



ENGLAND. East and South-East Section—(continued).

(12) **Oxfordshire** is, on the whole, level except in the South-east, where the **Chiltern Hills** approach the Thames. The chief industry is agriculture. The chief **River** is the **Thames**, with its tributaries *Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell* and *Thame*.

Towns.—**Oxford**, C.T. (45), on the Thames, renowned for its ancient University. The city itself is very beautiful, and has justly been called the "*City of Palaces*." **Witney** is noted for its blankets; **Woodstock** for its gloves; **Henley** for its regatta. Other towns are *Chipping Norton, Bicester* and *Thame*. *Chalgrove*, battle (1643).

(13) **Buckinghamshire**. (1) The South is crossed by the Chiltern Hills. (2) The centre comprises the rich vale of **Aylesbury**. (3) The North is included in the basin of the Great Ouse. It is chiefly agricultural, but the manufacture of thread-lace, straw-plait, and chairs engages large numbers of people.

Towns.—**Buckingham**, C.T., on the Ouse; **Aylesbury**, the centre of a rich agricultural district; **Eton**, famous for its large public school; *High Wycombe* and *Great Marlow*.

(14) **Bedfordshire** is, like Oxfordshire, generally flat, except where it is traversed by the **Chiltern Hills**.

Towns.—**Bedford**, C.T. (35). **Luton** and **Dunstable** are engaged in straw-plait manufacture, *Leighton Bussard*.

(15) **Hertfordshire** is diversified by hill and dale. The industry is chiefly agricultural, but the making of straw-plait engages many of the inhabitants.

Towns.—**Hertford**, C.T., on the *Lea*; *St. Albans*, battles, (1455) and (1461); *Barnet*, (1471).

(16) **Middlesex** is pastoral, with extensive nursery grounds and market gardens. It is the second smallest county in England, but is one of the most densely

populated, since it contains the greater part of London.

Towns.—**LONDON**, the Metropolis of the British Empire, stands on both sides of the Thames, occupying parts of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey and Kent, and is at a distance of about thirty miles from the sea. In extent, population, wealth and commerce, it exceeds every other city in the world. "*Greater London*" has an area of 690 square miles, and a population of 5½ millions. Nearly every kind of manufacture is here represented, and as a seaport London ranks first in the world, and trades with nearly every quarter of the globe. Her size, population, wealth, docks and railways, her public buildings—especially the *Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace* and the *Tower*—her magnificent bridges, her spacious parks, her learned institutes, her hospitals and museums, all combine in making London "*The Queen City of the World*." Other towns—*Harrow*, famous for its school; *Brentford* (C.T.), and *Staines*.

(17) **Essex** in the West is hilly, but towards the East it spreads out into wide plains, which, near the sea, become simply "*muddy flats and marshes*." Excellent wheat is grown in some parts, and in the South there are large market gardens for the supply of London. The **Rivers** are the *Stour, Colne, Chelmer, Roding* and *Lea*.

Towns.—**Chelmsford**, C.T., on the Chelmer. **Colchester** (34), largest town, is a river port with a fine oyster fishery. **Harwich** is a rising town, and owns the best harbour between the Humber and the Thames. It is a packet station for steamers bound for Belgium and Holland. **Shoeburyness** is one of the chief artillery stations in Britain. *Braintree, Maldon, Waltham Abbey, Brentwood, Southend* and *Tilbury*.

(18) **Kent**, called the "*Garden of England*," is a beautiful, undulating, and well-wooded county, justly celebrated for its orchards and hop gardens. The



**ENGLAND
EAST AND
SOUTH EAST
SECTION.**

**N O R T H
S E A**

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

West Longitude East Longitude

ENGLAND, East and South-East Section—(continued).

North Downs run through it from East to West, and terminate at the South Foreland. The District between the North and South Downs is called the "*Weald*." **Rivers** are the *Medway* and the *Stour*.

Towns.—**Maidstone**, C.T., on the *Medway*, is the centre of the hop trade. **Chatham**, at the mouth of the *Medway*, is the second naval arsenal in the Kingdom. **Margate** and **Ramsgate** are favourite seaside resorts for the people of London. **Dover** and **Folkestone** are the two chief ports of communication between England and France; the former with *Calais*, the latter with *Boulogne*. **Woolwich** is a suburb of London, and the chief military arsenal in Great Britain. **Greenwich** (170) is famous for its observatory. **Canterbury**, on the *Stour*, is a very ancient Cathedral City, and the Ecclesiastical Metropolis of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury being the "*Primate of all England*." Other towns are *Gravesend*, *Rochester*, *Tunbridge Wells*, *Ashford*, *Hythe*, *Deal*, *Sevenoaks*, battle (1450).

(19) **Surrey** is traversed by the **North Downs**, and is chiefly agricultural. There are extensive heaths in the North-west. In the vicinity of London much of the land is occupied in market gardens.

Towns.—**Guildford**, C.T. (12). **Croydon** (141), largest town. *Chertsey*, *Epsom*, *Kingston*, *Richmond*, *Reigate*, *Dorking*, *Godalming*.

(20) **Sussex** is a fine agricultural county. In the North-east is the **Weald**, once a great forest; in the South the **South Downs**, a range of hills, noted for their fine breed of sheep, traverse the county. **Rivers** are the *Rother*, *Ouse* and *Arun*.

Towns.—**Lewes**, C.T. **Brighton** (125) is a beautiful watering place, much resorted to by the people of London, hence its name, "*London-super-Mare*." **Chichester** is a Cathedral City. Other towns are *Hastings*, *St. Leonards-on-Sea*,

Eastbourne, *Worthing*, *Littlehampton*, all on the coast; *Horsham*, *Battle*, battle (1066).

(21) **Berkshire** is a fine agricultural county, with an undulating surface. The **Thames** forms its Northern boundary.

Towns.—**Reading** (72), C.T., the great "*Biscuit Town*," stands at the junction of the *Kennet* with the *Thames*. **Windsor** is renowned for its imposing Castle, the chief royal residence of our Sovereigns. Other towns: *Abingdon*, *Wallingford*, both on the *Thames*; *Newbury*, battle (1643) and (1644); *Wantage*.

(22) **Hampshire** is a beautiful county with a surface much varied by hill and dale, and a climate mild and genial. The county is crossed in the North by the **North Downs**, and in the South by the **South Downs**. The South-eastern portion is chiefly occupied by the **New Forest**. Agriculture is the principal industry. **Rivers** are the *Avon*, *Test* and *Itchen*.

Towns.—**Winchester** (17), C.T., is a very ancient city, and was once the capital of England. It possesses a grand Cathedral and a famous public school. **Southampton** (107), is a large commercial port, and the great station of the Mail Services for the Mediterranean, and the East and West Indies. **Portsmouth** (189) forms with *Portsea*, *Southsea* and *Landport* the largest and most important town. It has one of the finest harbours for ships of war in the world, and is the headquarters of the British Navy, and one of the chief military and naval arsenals in the Kingdom. Other towns are *Basingstoke*, *Aldershot* (a great military station) *Andover*, *Romsey*, *Ringwood*, *Christchurch*, *Lymington*, *Bournemouth* (a beautiful and fashionable watering-place), and *Gosport*.

NOTE.—The Isle of Wight forms part of Hampshire and from its extreme beauty and fertility has been called the "*Garden of England*."

Towns.—*Newport*, *Cowes*, *Ryde*, *Ventnor*, *Shanklin* all more or less fashionable watering-places.



ENGLAND (West and South-West Section).

- (1) **Staffordshire** is mining, manufacturing and agricultural. The North is hilly, but the South consists of undulating plains, and comprises what is called the "*Black Country*," from its numerous coal and iron mines, smelting-furnaces and manufactories. In this district there are no less than 600 collieries.

Towns—**Stafford**, C.T. (20), has manufactures of boots and shoes. **Wolverhampton** (94), is the largest town, and, together with **Wednesbury**, **Walsall** and **Bilston**, is engaged in coal-mining and the manufacture of different kinds of iron goods. **Stoke-upon-Trent** is the chief town of the "*Potteries*," and in the same district are **Burslem** and **Hanley**, where immense quantities of china and earthenware are manufactured. **Lichfield** is celebrated for its cathedral. **Burton-upon-Trent** is noted for its gigantic breweries. Other towns are, **Newcastle-under-Lyme**, **Leek** and **Tamworth**. *Bloreheath* battle (1459).

- (2) **Shropshire** or **Salop** is a hilly county, and although its chief industry is pastoral, it has very important coal mines and iron manufactures. Among the hills may be mentioned the rugged **Clee Hills** in the South, and the **Wrekin**, an isolated summit. The **Severn** divides the county into two nearly equal parts, and the celebrated coal-field of **Coalbrook Dale** extends from the **Wrekin** to **Bridgnorth**.

Towns.—**Shrewsbury**, C.T. (26), on the **Severn**, famous for its historical associations and large public school. *Battle* (1403). **Wellington** and **Bridgnorth** are engaged in coal and iron industries. Other towns are, **Oswestry**, **Market Drayton**, **Wenlock** and **Ludlow**.

- (3) **Worcestershire** is on the whole pastoral. The Northern part comprises the "*Black Country*," while the South is remarkable for its beautiful orchards and hop gardens. In the West, bordering on Hereford, are the **Malvern Hills**, noted for their invigorating climate. The **Severn** flows through the county, dividing it into two unequal parts, and receiving the **Teme** from Wales, and the **Stratford-Avon** from Warwickshire.

Towns.—**Worcester**, C.T. (47), on the **Severn**, is an ancient city, and boasts of a beautiful cathedral. Excellent china is manufactured there. **Dudley** (45), the largest town, is wholly engaged in the coal and iron trades. **Kidderminster** is noted for its carpets. **Droitwich** for its brine springs, from which 30,000 tons of fine white salt are said to be produced annually. Other towns are, **Stourbridge**, **Bromsgrove**, **Great Malvern**, and **Evesham**, *battle* (1265).

- (4) **Herefordshire** is purely an agricultural county, and is the flattest and richest of all the Western Counties of England. It produces excellent hops and cider-apples. The river **Wye** meanders through it, dividing it into two nearly equal districts.

Towns.—**Hereford**, C.T. (20), the only large town, has a fine cathedral. Its cattle and cheese fair, held in October, is the largest in England. Other towns are, **Ross** and **Leominster**.

- (5) **Gloucester**.—As regards surface, this county may be divided into three parts. (1) The hilly district of the **Cotswolds**, which run through the county from North-east to South-west. (2) The fertile **Valley of the Severn**. (3) The elevated **Forest of Dean** in the West. Gloucestershire

is chiefly an agricultural county, but it has two coal-fields of some importance:—(1) The **Forest of Dean** coal-field; (2) The **Bristol** coal-field.

Towns.—**Gloucester**, C.T. (47), on the **Severn** is a river port, with one of the finest cathedrals in England, just celebrated for its diversity of architecture. **Bristol** (338), situated ten miles from the mouth of the **Avon**, does a large and important trade with Ireland, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the Baltic. As a port, it ranks *third in England*, and is sometimes called the "*Metropolis of the West*." Its manufactures include sugar refining, iron and brass founding, glass, etc. **Cheltenham** is a beautiful town, and much resorted to for its mineral springs. **Stroud** manufactures cloth. *Tewkesbury* battle (1471), and *Cirencester*.

- (6) **Monmouth** is divided into two parts by the river **Usk**, (1) The West is rugged and mountainous with mines of coal and iron; (2) The East somewhat level and well wooded.

Towns.—**Monmouth**, C.T., on the **Wye**, is a river port. **Newport** (67), largest town at the mouth of the **Usk**, has large docks and ship-building yards, and exports coal, iron, and tin. Other towns are, **Abergavenny** and **Chepstow**.

- (7) **Wiltshire** is an inland agricultural county, the surface of which may be described as undulating. The Northern portion, comprising the "**Marlborough Downs**," is chiefly pastoral, and produces excellent bacon and cheese; the Southern part includes: (a) **The Valley of the Avon**; (b) **Salisbury Plain**, a wide chalk upland, 20 miles by 15 miles, with a light soil, but affording good pasturage, and aptly described as "*one immense sheep farm*." On the border of the three counties, Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire, rises **Inkpen Beacon**, the highest elevation in the North Downs, being 1,011 feet. The **Rivers** are parts of the upper courses of the **Thames**, **Kennet**, **Bristol-Avon** and **Christchurch-Avon**.

Towns.—**Salisbury** (15), or **New Sarum** (C.T.), on the **Avon**, has a fine cathedral with the highest spire in England (404 feet). At **Wilton**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is a large carpet manufactory. **Bradford**, **Trowbridge**, **Chippenham**, are all noted for "*West of England* cloths." **Marlborough** has a large public school. **Swindon** is noted for its extensive engine and carriage works in connection with the G.W. Railway; **Devizes**, **Wootton Bassett**, **Minster**.

NOTE.—On Salisbury Plain are the famous Druidical remains called "*Stonehenge*."

- (8) **Somersetshire** is essentially a grazing county, comprising extensive and fertile flats, which were once marshes. In the extreme West the **Quantock Hills** and **Exmoor Forest** rise somewhat abruptly from the plain, and in the North-east the **Mendip Hills** occur.

NOTE.—**Exmoor Forest** consists of a waste of dark hills intersected with deep-wooded ravines, where the red deer is still found in the wild state. The **Vale of Taunton** is one of the richest in pasturage in England. The chief river is the **Parret**, tributary **Tone**.

Towns—**Taunton**, C.T. (17), has a large trade in agricultural produce. **Bath** (50), is a beautiful town and the largest in the county. It owes its name and reputation to its hot medicinal waters, which have been known since the time of the Romans. **Bridgwater** is a small port, on the **Parret**. **Wells** possesses a magnificent cathedral. **Weston-super-Mare** is



ENGLAND, West and South-West Section—(continued).

watering-place. **Cheddar**, at the foot of the Mendip, is famous for its picturesque cliffs and beautiful limestone caverns; *Yeovil*, *Minehead* and *Frome*. *Sedgemoor* battle (1685).

- (9) **Dorsetshire** has a very diversified surface, with two ranges of downs running through it. It is an agricultural county, and the chief occupation of the people is cattle-breeding and dairy farming. **Rivers** are the *Frome* and *Stour*.

Towns.—**Dorchester**, C.T.; **Weymouth** (21), largest town, is a celebrated watering-place, and a packet-station for the Channel Isles. Other towns are, *Blandford*, *Lyme Regis*, *Bridport*, *Poole* and *Swanage*.

NOTE 1.—The **Isle of Portland** is really a peninsula connected with the mainland by a long narrow neck of land called "*Chesil Bank*." It has many large quarries of excellent building stone, and contains a convict prison.

NOTE 2.—**Chesil Bank** is covered with various coloured pebbles which decrease in size as the coast proceeds to the North-west, and finally become fine sand. The bank extends along the coast for eleven miles and is upwards of 200 yards in width with a height of 40 feet above the sea.

- (10) **Devonshire** is the third county in size in England, having an area of 2,580 square miles. On the whole it is very hilly and in many parts the scenery is often very picturesque. The greater part is pasturage and orchard, but a very considerable portion of its area is high moorland, called in the North **Exmoor**, and in the centre **Dartmoor**. The "*Vale of the Exe*" is very fertile. The climate is generally speaking warm and moist but salubrious, and the vegetation luxuriant. There are valuable mines of copper and lead. **Rivers** are *Taw*, *Tamar*, *Torridge*, *Dart* (called the "*English Rhine*" on account of its great beauty), *Teign*, *Exe*.

Towns.—**Exeter**, C.T. (47), is a seaport with a very fine Cathedral, and is often called the "*Metropolis of South-west England*." **Plymouth** with **Devonport** (180) is the largest town, and stands at the entrance of the fine estuary called Plymouth Sound, protected by a magnificent artificial breakwater a mile long. Plymouth has a fine harbour, and is one of the chief stations of our navy. **Devonport** contains an arsenal, docks and ship-building yards. **Torquay** is much resorted to by invalids for its salubrious climate. *Dawlish*, *Teignmouth*, *Salcombe*, *Ilfracombe*, *Lynton*, all favourite watering-places. *Dartmouth* has a very fine harbour; *Bideford*, *Barnstaple*, *Exmouth*, *Sidmouth*, *Kingsbridge* are small seaports. Other towns are *Honiton* (noted for its lace), *Tiverton*, *Tolnes*, *Tavistock*, *Torrington*.

- (11) **Cornwall** is hilly and rocky, and though in general the aspect is bleak and dreary, there are many valleys of great fertility and beauty. Its chief wealth, however, consists in its valuable mines of copper, tin, lead, and kaolin (china clay), and in its fisheries, especially pilchard and herring. No county has so warm and delightful a climate in spring as Cornwall, and large quantities of early vegetables are sent to the London markets. An irregular range of hills called the **Cornish Heights** extends the whole length of the county, with **Brown Willy** the culminating peak.

Towns.—**Bodmin**, C.T., **Penzance**, largest town, the terminus of G.W. Railway; **Truro** is a mining town. **Falmouth** has a very fine harbour, but "seems too far from the great centres of industry

ever to become a large port." Other towns are *Launceston*, *Saltash*, *St. Austell*, *St. Ives*, *Redruth* is one of the centres of Cornish mining.

COUNTIES OF WALES.

- (1) **Anglesea** is an island, separated from the mainland by Menai Strait, but connected by a tubular bridge. Chief industry is mining; copper, lead, limestone, and marble being abundant.

Towns.—**Holyhead** on Holy Island, packet station for Dublin; *Beaumaris*.

- (2) **Carnarvonshire**, most mountainous county in Wales, being traversed by the **Snowdon Range** (with Snowdon 3,571 feet). Valuable slate quarries occur at Penrhyn, near Bangor.

Towns.—**Carnarvon**, C.T., with its noble castle **Llandudno**, largest town, much resorted to as a watering-place; *Bangor* has a cathedral.

- (3) **Denbighshire** is a hilly county. It has a valuable coal-field in the North-east, together with mines of lead, iron and slate.

Towns.—*Denbigh*, C.T. **Wrexham**, largest town.

- (4) **Flintshire** extends along the South-east of the estuary of the river **Dee**. It comprises much fertile land, but many of the inhabitants are engaged in mines of coal, iron, zinc and lead.

Towns.—**Mold**, C.T., with valuable mines of lead and coal in the vicinity.

- (5) **Merionethshire** is very rugged and mountainous.

Towns.—**Dolgelly**, C.T., which has some woollen manufactures; *Bala*, *Barmouth* and *Harlech*.

- (6) **Montgomeryshire**, in its south-eastern part, is traversed by the upper course of the **Severn**.

Towns.—**Montgomery**, C.T.; *Welshpool* (the chief seat of the woollen manufactures for North Wales) *Newtown*.

- (7) **Cardiganshire** extends along the Cardigan Bay. Its surface is very mountainous, interspersed with fertile valleys. The chief river is the **Teify**.

Towns.—**Cardigan**, C.T.; *Aberystwith*, watering-place *Lampeter*, a collegiate town.

- (8) **Radnorshire** is an inland county.

Towns.—**Presteign**, C.T., *Knighton* and *New Radnor*.

- (9) **Brecknockshire** is another inland county. The southern part is traversed by the **Brecknock Beacons**.

Towns.—**Brecon**, C.T., *Builth*.

- (10) **Pembrokeshire** is a maritime county with a rugged and precipitous coast.

Towns.—**Pembroke**, the seat of a large naval dockyard; **Haverfordwest**, C.T.; *Milford* is a packet station for Ireland; *Tenby*, watering-place; *St. Davids*.

- (11) **Carmarthenshire** is mountainous in the North and East. The chief river is the **Towy**.

Towns.—**Carmarthen**, C.T., has large coasting trade. *Llanelly* possesses important copper and iron works. *Kidwelly* and *Llandilo*.

- (12) **Glamorganshire**, the northern part is hilly, and comprises one of the richest coal-fields in Great Britain.

Towns.—**Cardiff**, C.T. (172), is the largest town in Wales, and has magnificent docks and ship-building yards. **Swansea** combines coal shipping with copper smelting. **Merthyr Tydvil** is the centre of the coal and iron trade. *Neath* and *Llandaff*.

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