

sand by the sliding motion of the two valves, using at the same time the fringes of setae, which swing promptly back and forth like a galley of oars, leaving a peculiar tract in the sand. In the motion of the setae he noticed the impulse commencing from behind and running forward. *Discina* has been found attached to stones at low water mark, and dredged from depths ranging from 5 to nearly 2000 fathoms. They are very often clustered together in vast numbers, each adhering by its peduncle to the surface of the shell of its neighbour, one above the other, till they form a living mass of considerable breadth and thickness. *Crania* is found in great numbers adhering to stones and shells at depths of from 18 to 530 fathoms. The genera and species of the Clisterata live at depths ranging from about half tide mark to that of 2600 fathoms. *Terebratulina caput serpentis* was found by the late R. T. Lovellivry attached to rocks at low water mark on a part of the Scottish coast, where the tide falls only a few feet, but the same species has been dredged alive from depths varying from 3 to upwards of 150 fathoms. Prof. Jukes got immense numbers of specimens of *Waldheimia flavescens* or *Australis* while boating in Australia among the reefs. They were merely washed by the tide, and he gathered them with his hand like limpets on the shore. M. Vélain picked up a small species of *Kraussina* in vast numbers on the shore in the interior crater of the island of St Paul, the shell being alternately covered with water and left dry at every tide. *Kraussina rubra*, from the coast of Natal in South Africa, was described by Dr Gray as having been found attached in great numbers to ascidia and stems of sea-weeds, and Mr Jeffreys had also previously noticed a small European species similarly fixed to sea-weeds. In general, however, it may be said that the larger number of species inhabit depths varying from 5 to 300 or 400 fathoms. Several species live attached to coral reefs. *Waldheimia cranium* has been obtained from depths varying from 160 to 228 fathoms. Barrett and Jeffreys state that *Terebratulina caput serpentis* manifested a remarkable power and disposition to move on its peduncle, and that it was incessantly opening and folding its brachial appendages, and drawing in and sucking in, by means of the whirlpool thus caused, every animalcula within its influence.

It is now necessary to say a few words with reference to the classification of the Brachiopoda, and in drawing up any scheme of arrangement due regard must be paid to the extinct forms, which vastly outnumber those of the present seas. The first species belonging to the class were imperfectly and quaintly described as well as figured by Fabio Columna as far back as 1606. Since then so many paleontologists have contributed to the elucidation of the fossil species that it would not be possible to give all their names; we must not, however, omit to record those of Linnæus, DeFrance, Von Buch, Alcide D'Orbigny, De Blainville, Sowerby, Barrande, De Verneuil, Deslongchamps (father and son), De Koninck, E. Stuess, W. King, F. McCoy, J. Hall, Billings, Dalman, Dall, Fischer, Pander, C. Moore, Eichwald, Kutorga, Keyserling, Sandberger, Sequenza, Salter, Morris, Meek, and Davidson. Various schemes of classification have been proposed, but none as yet can be said to be more than provisionally satisfactory, because before one can classify it is necessary to understand all the characters of the species one has to arrange in their more or less natural groups, and we are not yet in possession of all that necessary information.

In 1853 Davidson divided the Brachiopoda into eight families, comprising twenty-four genera and about as many sub-genera, but during the years that have elapsed from that to the present time, about seventy more genera and

sub-genera have been described, so that as many as one hundred and twenty-three so-called genera have now to be classed into their respective families, a task which has not yet been satisfactorily accomplished. It is, however, very probable that the number above given has been exaggerated, and that when our knowledge has increased, some of them will have to be placed among the synonyms.

It will be necessary in every scheme of classification to admit the two great divisions Tretenterata and Clisterata. The TRETENTERATA would comprise the families *Lingulida*, *Discinida*, *Craniada*, *Trimerellida*, and perhaps one or two others.

The CLISTERATA would include the families *Terebratulida*, *Thecidada*, *Spiriferida*, *Rhynchonellida*, *Pentamerida*, *Strophomenida*, *Orthis*, *Productida*, and perhaps two or three others that will have to be characterized. By far the larger number of described genera and species would find their place in this last great division and the above-named families. We will now very briefly notice some of the characters of the families above indicated.

TRETENTERATA—Family 1. *Lingulida*.—Shells generally either oblong or circular, with a peduncle, sometimes of considerable length, passing out between the valves or through a narrow channel in the hinge margin; texture horny; no calcified supports for the labial appendages; the fleshy spiral coils directed upwards. This family would comprise the following genera: *Lingula*, *Lingulella*, *Linguletes*, *Lingulepis*, *Glottidia*, *Monobolina*, *Obolus*, *Obolella*, *Dignomia*, *Schmidtia*, *Acritis*, *Volborthia*, &c. *Lingulella* is one of the oldest known types of animal life, while *Lingula* appeared for the first time about the middle of the Cambrian period, and has continued to be represented up to the present time.

Family 2. *Discinida*.—Shells more or less circular or oval shaped, attached by a peduncle passing through a foramen in the ventral valve; shell calcareous or horny; setae extremely long, barbed with cilia of great length; labial appendages fleshy, curved backwards, with small terminal spire directed downwards as in *Crania* (fig. 11). Genera—*Discina*, *Trematis*, *Disciniscus*, *Kutorgina* (?), *Acrotreta* (?), *Siphonotrata* (?). *Discina* appeared about the middle of the Cambrian period, and has continued to exist up to the present time.

Family 3. *Craniada*.—Shells orbicular or limpet-like, entirely free or attached by a greater or lesser extent of the under surface of their ventral valve; labial appendages spirally coiled, directed towards the bottom of the dorsal valve (fig. 11); shell calcareous, perforated by minute canals. Genera—*Crania*, *Craniops*, *Craniiscus*, *Pholidops*. The genus *Crania* appeared for the first time during the Silurian period, and has continued to be represented up to the present time.

Family 4. *Trimerellida*.—Shells transversely or longitudinally oval; ventral valves usually the largest and flattest, with a more or less developed beak and area; ventral valves generally the most convex; hinge rudely or faintly dentary; all the genera are provided with a solid or vaulted muscular platform in the interior of both valves; no calcareous support for the labial appendages; shell calcareous, and in two of the genera very massive. All the forms are extinct. Genera—*Trimerella*, *Monomerella*, *Dinobolus*. The species of this family are restricted to the Silurian period.

CLISTERATA—Family 5. *Terebratulida*.—Shells very variable in shape, with a prominent beak, truncated by a circular perforation, partly completed by a deltidium in one or two pieces; labial appendages united to each other by a membrane, variously folded upon themselves, and in some genera spiral at their extremities. These appendages are entirely or partially supported by a calcified process,

assuming great variety of shape (figs. 1, 12 to 20, and 22). All the species lived attached to submarine bodies by the means of a peduncle. Shell structure punctated. Genera—*Terebratula*, *Terebratulina*, *Terebratella*, *Waldheimia*, *Megerlia*, *Kraussina*, *Kingina*, *Terebrirostra*, *Magas*, *Mannia*, *Boucharadia*, *Platidia*, *Argiope*, *Cistella*, *Reusselaria*, *Zelania*, *Gwynia*, *Macandrewia*, *Diclasma*, *Megantheris*, *Stringocephalus*, *Tropidolepis* (?). *Terebratula* appeared at the conclusion of the Silurian period, and continues to be represented up to the present time, but the larger number of genera have had a very limited distribution in time.

Family 6. *Thecidada*.—Shells small, thick, varied in shape, attached by a larger or smaller portion of the shell substance of their ventral valve; area flat; deltidium indistinct; valves articulated; loop in the dorsal valve folded into two or more lobes lying in hollows of corresponding shape excavated in the substance of the valve (figs. 3, 4). This loop, or apophysary ridge, supports the brachial membrane, whose thickened ciliated margin is apparently attached to the inner sides of the grooves; shell structure punctated. Only one genus, *Thecidium*. It appeared in the Trias, and has continued to be represented up to the present time.

Family 7. *Spiriferida*.—Shells variable in shape, ovate, elongated or transverse trilobed, with the hinge-line at times straight and extended into wing-shaped expansions; valves articulated, with or without a flattened area in ventral valve; animal free or attached during at least a portion of its existence by the means of a peduncle, or by muscular fibres issuing from an angular or circular foramen in the beak or area of the ventral valve; dorsal valve internally furnished with two calcareous spiral processes, connected in different manners, and directed outwards towards the sides of the shell (fig. 5). These processes afforded support to the brachial appendages. This family composes the following impunctate or punctate genera: *Spirifera*, *Cyrtia*, *Spiriferina*, *Cyrtina*, *Martina*, *Athyris*, *Merista*, *Meristina*, *Retzia*, *Nucleospira*, *Trematospira*, *Rhynchospira*, *Meristella*, *Zygospira*, *Cocospira*, *Rhynchotremia*, *Uncites*, *Ambocelia*, *Charionella*, *Syringothyris*, *Eumetria*, *Suessia*, *Vetulina* (?). The first species belonging to this family made its appearance during the Silurian period, and the family became entirely extinct in the Inferior Oolite.

Family 8. *Rhynchonellida*.—Valves articulated, very variable in shape, more or less trigonal, often trilobed or ovate, smooth or plicated (fig. 2); foramen beneath a usually produced and pointed beak, completed by a deltidium at times concealed; brachial appendages fleshy and spirally rolled, flexible, and supported only at their origin by a pair of short-curved shelly processes, or throughout by two broad spirally-coiled lamellae (these spires are vertical, closely appressed, and directed towards the centre of the valve); shell structure fibrous and impunctate. This family composes the following genera: *Rhynchonella*, *Atrypa*, *Eatonia*, *Leptocelia*, *Brachymerus*, *Anastrophia*, *Leiorhynchus*, *Camarophoria*, *Rhynchopora*, *Rhynchonellina*, and one or two others. The first species appeared during the Silurian period, and representatives of the family have continued to the present time.

Family 9. *Pentamerida*.—Shells ovate, somewhat pentagonal; valves articulated, without hinge-area; foramen angular; no deltidium; inside of ventral valve two contiguous vertical septa of greater or lesser length, which coalesce into one median plate, and then diverge to form the dental plates, enclosing a triangular trough-like chamber. In the interior of dorsal valve are two longitudinal septa of variable dimensions, to which the socket walls converge and which they join, forming two more or less developed and inclined plates, to the produced extremities of

which were no doubt affixed the fleshy spiral labial appendages. Shell structure impunctate. Genera—*Pentamerus*, *Pentamerella*, and perhaps one or two others. The species of this family are limited to the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous periods.

Family 10. *Strophomenida* (figs. 6, 7).—Shells semicircular, transverse, or elongated; valves usually concavo-convex, regularly arched, geniculated or depressed, so that the valve which is convex in some species is concave in others, and vice versa; hinge-line long, straight; area in ventral valve flat, with a fissure partly arched over by a pseudo-deltidium, while the extremity of the beak is either entire or perforated by a small circular foramen. In the dorsal valve the projecting bifid cardinal process fills up almost the entire cavity of the fissure that may not have been arched over by the pseudo-deltidium of the opposite valve. Valves sometimes uniformly convex, the dorsal one sometimes depressed with an area divided by a triangular foramen. In the interior of the dorsal valve a small, simple, projecting cardinal process is situated between prominent socket walls, to the inner extremities of which were (probably) attached the brachial appendages. Genera—*Strophomena*, *Streptorhynchus*, *Strophodonta*, *Leptana*, *Orthis*, *Orthosina*, *Skenedium*, *Brachyprion*, *Discalosis*, *Meekella*, *Davidsonia* (?), and several others. The first species appeared during the Silurian period, and the last in the upper Lias. It may, however, be necessary to group the genera provisionally placed in the *Strophomenida* into one or two families or sub-families. A family *Orthida* might be established. *Strophomena* differs from *Orthis* in having a closed fissure, and the cardinal process bifid or trilobed, while in *Orthis* it is generally formed of one piece. In *Strophomena* it is situated directly between the dental sockets, or has between them and it a small prominent ridge, or brachial process; for this last is scarcely developed, where it exists, and forms a marked contrast to what we find in the same valve of *Orthis*. There are also four more or less distinctly defined adductor depressions, which are longitudinally parallel to each other, and separated by ridges, while in *Orthis* these four divisions are placed in pairs one above the other.

Family 11. *Productida*.—Shells more or less concavo-convex, oval, semi-oval, or angular and generally auriculated; the hinge-line straight, with or without teeth and sockets for the articulation of the valves (fig. 8); surface of ventral valve or hinge-line more or less furnished with tubular spines, sometimes of considerable length; no calcareous processes for the support of the brachial appendages; shell structure perforated by canals; cardinal process prominent, bilobed or trilobed. Under this a narrow longitudinal ridge generally extends to about half (or more) of the length of the valve, and on each side are seen the ramified dendritic impressions, which may be attributable to the adductor muscle. Outside, and in front of these, are the two reniform impressions so characteristic of the family. Genera—*Productus*, *Strophalonia*, *Aulosteges*, *Chonetes*, *Productella*. The *Productida* made their first appearance during the Silurian time, and became extinct at the close of the Palæozoic period.

Assuming that the reader is acquainted with the geological divisions into which the earth's crust has been grouped, it may be observed that the Brachiopoda, after the Trilobites, occupy the most important place in the Cambrian or Primordial fauna. Thus, in 1871, out of 241 species known to Barrande as composing the animal kingdom of that period, 179 are referable to the Trilobites and other Crustaceans, 28 to the Brachiopoda, while 34 species would be divided between the Annelids, Pteropods, Gasteropoda, Bryozoa, Cystidians, and Spongia. Subsequently to these researches several additional species of

Trilobites and Brachiopoda have been added to the list through the indefatigable exertions of Prof. Linnarsson, Mr Hicks, and others. The Brachiopoda, along with the groups mentioned by Barrande, are in all probability the earliest representatives of life at present known; for Mr Hicks has obtained undoubted examples of *Lingula* or *Lingulella* (*L. primæva*) from the very base of the whole Cambrian series of St David's in Wales. It is impossible for the present to offer more than an approximate comparison, based on numbers, of the genera and species that have existed during the various geological more or less extended periods; and many years will have to pass away before some master mind will be able to grapple with the accumulated observations of a century or more, and reduce the number of genera and species within reasonable limits, from which something like reliable data may be formed. Lyell has stated that nothing is more remarkable in the Silurian strata generally of all countries than the preponderance of the Brachiopoda over other forms of Mollusca. Their proportional numbers can by no means be explained by supposing them to have inhabited seas of great depth, for the contrast between the Palæozoic and the present state of things has not been essentially altered by the late discoveries made in our deep-sea dredgings. We find the living Brachiopoda so rare as to form about one forty-fourth of the whole bivalve fauna, whereas in the Lower Silurian rocks, and where the Brachiopoda reach their maximum, they are represented by more than twice as many species as the Lamellibranchiate bivalves. There may indeed be said to be a continuous decrease of the proportional number of this lower tribe of Mollusca as we proceed from the older to the newer rocks. Owing to the great number of synonyms it would not be possible at present to offer even an approximate statement with reference to the number of known species. Bigsby states that some 1754 species of Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous species of Brachiopoda have been found in America; 1905 in Europe. It is probable that as many as between four or five thousand species of Brachiopoda

BRACHYLOGUS, a title applied, for the first time in the middle of the 16th century, to a work which contains a systematic exposition of the Roman law, and which some writers have assigned to the reign of the Emperor Justinian, and others have treated as an apocryphal work of the 16th century. The earliest extant edition of this work was published at Lyons in 1549, under the title of *Corpus Legum per modum Institutionum*; and the title *Brachylogus totius Juris Civilis* appears for the first time in an edition published at Lyons in 1553. The origin of the work may be referred with great probability to the 12th century. There is internal evidence that it was composed subsequently to the reign of Louis le Débonnaire, as it contains a Lombard law of that king's, which forbids the testimony of a clerk to be received against a layman. On the other hand its style and reasoning is far superior to that of the law writers of the 10th and 11th centuries; whilst the circumstance that the method of its author has not been in the slightest degree influenced by the school of the Gloss-writers (*Glossatores*) leads fairly to the conclusion that he wrote before that school became dominant at Bologna. Savigny, who has traced the history of the *Brachylogus* with great care, is disposed to think that it is the work of Irnerius himself. Its value is chiefly historical, as it furnishes evidence that a knowledge of Justinian's legislation was always maintained in Northern Italy. The author of the work has adopted the *Institutes* of Justinian as the basis of it, and draws largely on the *Digest*, the

have been described, and it is noteworthy that the species, so immensely abundant during the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous periods, became much less numerous during the Permian and Triassic, while they again became abundant, although comparatively reduced in number, during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. In the Tertiaries they had materially decreased in number, and they are represented at the present time by about 100 species. It has also been clearly ascertained that a certain number of genera and species passed from one system or formation into the one that followed it. Thus, approximately, it may be said that nine genera appeared for the first time in the Cambrian system, fifty-two in the Silurian, twenty-one in the Devonian, seven in the Carboniferous, two in the Permian, three in the Triassic, eleven in the Jurassic, five in the Cretaceous, three in the Tertiary, and nine in the recent periods. But what wonderful changes have been operating during the incalculable number of ages in which the creation and extinction of a large number of genera and thousands of species have taken place,—some few only of the primordial or first created genera, such as *Lingula*, *Discina*, and *Crania*, having fought their way and struggled for existence through the entire sequence of geological time. Many were destined to comparatively ephemeral duration, while others had a greater or lesser prolongation of existence.

The importance of the study of the Brachiopoda must be obvious to all. They are, as already stated, among the first well-known indications of life in this world, and they have continued to be very extensively represented up to the present time. They are also very characteristic fossils by which rocks at great distances, whether in New Zealand or Spitzbergen, in the Himalayas or the Andes, can be identified, without its being even necessary for the Palæontologist to visit the district whence the fossils are derived; they are, as Mantell would have termed them, sure medals of creation, the date of their appearance firmly stamped upon them, and their distinctive characters so legibly impressed as to defy misinterpretation. (r. d.)

*Code*, and the *Novells*; whilst certain passages, evidently taken from the *Sententiæ Receptæ* of Julius Paulus, imply that the author was also acquainted with the Visigothic code of Roman law compiled by order of Alaric II. An edition by Professor Bocking was published at Berlin in 1829, under the title of *Corpus Legum sive Brachylogus Juris Civilis*.

BRACON, HENRY DE, a learned ecclesiastic, who was chief justiciary in the reign of Henry III. He is supposed to have been born at Bretton-Clovelly in Devonshire. He studied at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of laws, and is believed to have delivered lectures in that university. He was appointed a justice itinerant for the counties of Nottingham and Derby in 1245, and his name appears as a justiciary or judge of the *Aula Regis* on the Fine Rolls in 1249 and in each of the next seventeen years, written indifferently Bratton and Bretton, which circumstance has led Selden and others to attribute to him the authorship of the earliest treatise on the law of England in the French tongue, known as *Bretone* or *Bretoun*. In 1254 the king assigned to him by letters patent, in which he was designated "dilectus clericus noster," the use of a house in London belonging to William late earl of Derby during the minority of the heir, and in 1263 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Barnstaple. This office, however, he resigned in the following year; and in 1265 he was appointed chief justiciary, and held that office until the end of 1267, when all notice of him ceases. He wrote

a most comprehensive and systematic work on the laws of England in five volumes, entitled *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ*, which is modelled after the *Institutes* of Justinian, and is supposed, from internal evidence, to have been completed about the time when he was appointed chief justiciary, as it contains references to changes in the law made shortly before that time, but takes no notice of the statute of Marlborough passed in 52 Henry III. A Latin abridgment of Bracton's work was written by Gilbert de Thornton, who was appointed Chief-Justice of the King's Bench in the 17th year of the reign of Edward I., of which Selden possessed a copy, but no copy of it is at present known to exist. There are numerous MSS. extant of Bracton's work, but only two editions of it have been printed, the first in folio in 1569, the second in quarto in 1640. The text of these editions is identical, as well as the paging.

BRADFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, situated in the northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the wapentake of Morley, on an affluent of the Aire, 34 miles S.W. of York, 9 miles W. of Leeds, and 192 miles from London by rail. The borough comprises 7220 acres, and is divided into five townships—Bradford, Manningham, Horton, Bowling, and Bolton. Bradford has returned two members to parliament since 1832, was incorporated in 1847, and is governed by a mayor, 15 aldermen, and 45 councillors. The parish includes the thirteen townships of Allerton, Bowling, Bradford, Clayton, Eccleshill, Haworth, Heaton, Horton, Manningham, North Bierley, Shipley, Thornton, and Wilsden, and comprises 34,146 acres. The population of the borough in 1871 was 145,830,—68,905 males and 76,925 females.

During the Saxon period Bradford was included in the parish of Dewsbury; but William the Conqueror, who mentions it in *Domesday Book*, included it in the barony of Pontefract, which he granted to Ilbert de Lacy. The manor of Bradford remained in the hands of the De Lacies until the beginning of the 14th century, when it passed by marriage to the family of the earl of Lancaster, John of Gaunt holding it at the time of his death in 1399. The manor was held by the Crown from that time down to the reign of Charles I., who sold it for a small yearly rent to the corporation of London. Afterwards it passed into the possession of the Marsdens of Hornby Castle, but since 1795 it has been held by the Rawson family, from whom the corporation have recently purchased all manorial rights. In the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, Bradford adhered to the cause of the latter, and twice successfully resisted the royal forces that besieged the town. Subsequently the earl of Newcastle defeated Lord Fairfax at Atherton Moor, a few miles distant, and the Parliamentarian general retreated upon Bradford, giving the defence of the town over to his son, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who, however, was ultimately compelled to yield to the superior numbers of the Royalists. From that time the career of Bradford has been almost entirely a commercial one.

Situated in a populous, well-watered valley, abundantly supplied with iron, coal, and stone, Bradford has, since the introduction of steam, made exceedingly rapid progress. During the Plantagenet and Tudor periods the manufacture of woollen cloth was carried on in Bradford, the trade being greatly assisted by the settlement of a number of Flemish weavers in the district. About the end of the 17th century, however, the worsted trade, which till then had been chiefly confined to Norwich, was introduced into Bradford, and in course of time became the staple trade of the town. In 1773 a piece hall was erected, and for many years served as a market-place for the manufacturers and merchants of the district. On the introduction of steam-power and machinery the worsted trade advanced with

great rapidity. The first mill in Bradford was built in 1798; there were 20 mills in the town in 1820, 34 in 1833, and 70 in 1841; and at the present time there are between 200 and 300, of much greater magnitude than the earlier factories. In the seventy years between 1801 and 1871 the population of the town increased tenfold, during which period the worsted trade has been developed to an astonishing extent. In 1833 Mr (now Sir Titus) Salt developed the alpaca manufacture in the town; mohair was shortly afterwards introduced; and more recently Mr S. C. Lister has introduced the silk and velvet manufacture, having invented a process of manipulating silk waste, whereby what was previously treated as refuse is made into goods that will compete with those manufactured from the perfect cocoon. In the Bradford staple trade alone it is estimated that there is now an annual turn-over of between £60,000,000 and £70,000,000.

Bradford has been greatly improved in appearance during the last few years, many important public buildings having been erected, and new and spacious thoroughfares opened out where narrow and ungainly streets formerly existed. Amongst the more prominent public buildings may be mentioned—St George's Hall, used for public meetings, concerts, &c., and capable of accommodating nearly 4000 persons, built in 1853; the Exchange, built in 1867, at a cost of £40,000; the market buildings, opened in 1872, and the Town-Hall, opened in 1873, and built at a cost of £100,000. The town is built entirely of the freestone which is so plentiful in the district. Many of the warehouses are large and of considerable architectural beauty, and the factories are mostly of great extent, some single establishments giving employment to between 3000 and 4000 workpeople.

The parish church, built in 1485, on the site of an old Norman church, is dedicated to St Peter. The living is valued at £1300 per annum. There was no other church in the town until 1815, when Christ Church was built. In 1838 St James's Church was erected, and between that date and 1853 five others were built. More recently ten additional churches have been built by the Bradford Church Building Society, the last of the ten (St Bartholomew's) being opened in 1872. There are now over twenty churches in the town. The dissenters have upwards of forty places of worship in Bradford, many of which are large and handsome edifices. The Roman Catholics likewise possess several churches.

The educational facilities of the town are considerable. The Airedale College, for the education of students intended for the Independent ministry, is situated here, and has a large annual revenue. Until a few years ago there was also a Baptist college here, but it has been removed to Rawdon, six miles distant. The Bradford Grammar School existed in the 16th century, and in 1663 received a charter of incorporation from Charles II. Latterly, the Endowed Schools Commissioners have reconstituted the school; a new building, giving accommodation to between 300 and 400 scholars, was erected in 1873, and Mr Forster M.P., Mr Henry Brown, and others, have presented a number of scholarships to the school. Since 1832 there has been a Mechanics' Institute in the town, and in 1871 a new one was erected at a cost of £32,500. There are several other educational institutions, including a Church Literary Institute and a Female Educational Institute, and a Free Library was established in 1872. Under the direction of the school board eight or ten handsome and commodious schools have been erected.

Bradford possesses a general infirmary, a fever hospital, an eye and ear hospital, an institution for the blind, and several other charitable institutions. It has two theatres and several music halls. There are two public parks.—Peel